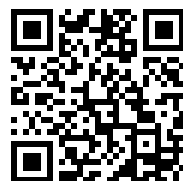
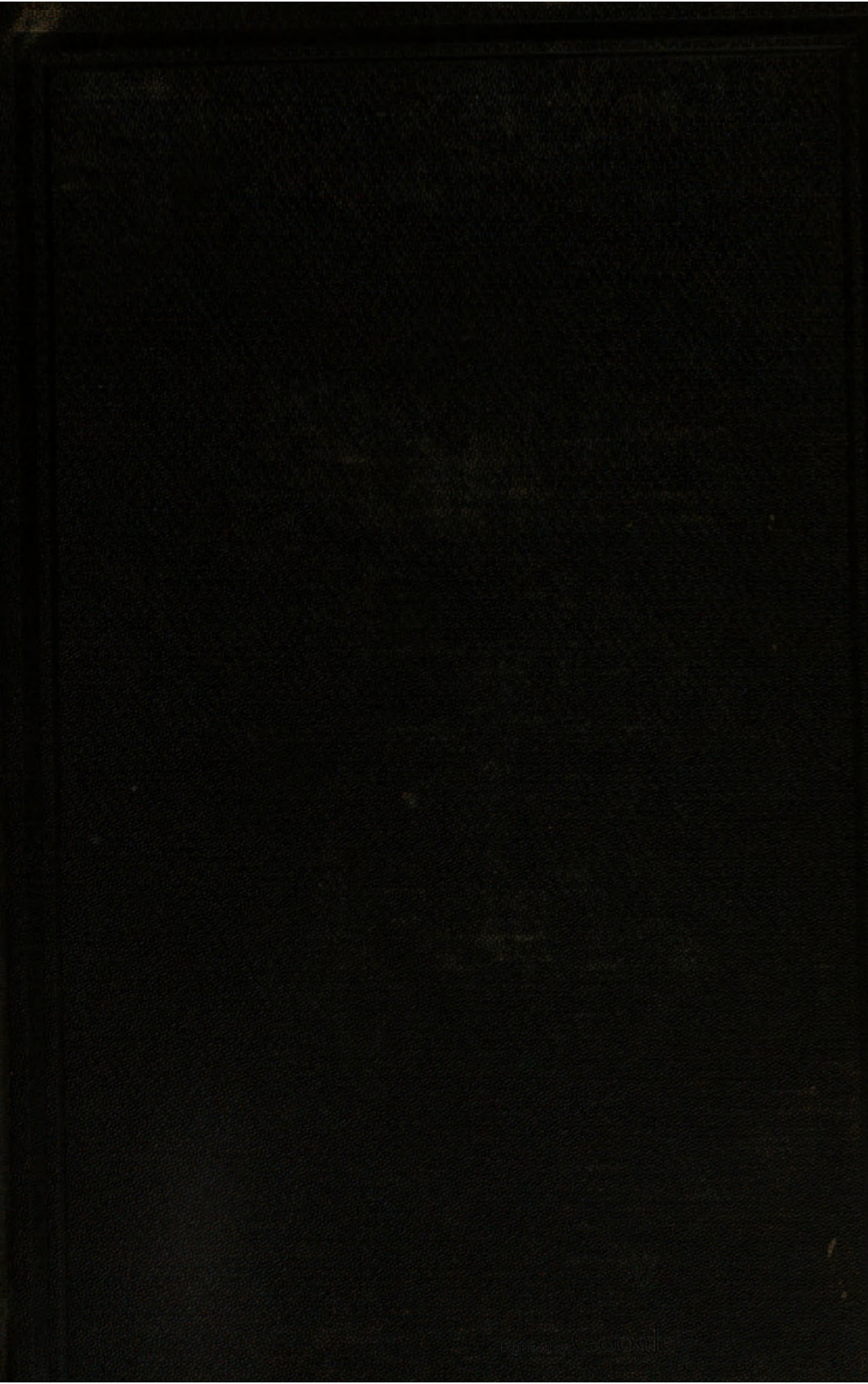

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THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE
OFFICIAL RECORDS
OF THE
UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, BY
The late Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery.

PURSUANT TO ACTS OF CONGRESS.

SERIES I—VOLUME XXIX—IN TWO PARTS.
PART I—REPORTS.

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1890.

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Serial no. 48

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P R E F A C E .

By an act approved June 23, 1874, Congress made an appropriation "to enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate Armies," and directed him "to have copied for the Public Printer all reports, letters, telegrams, and general orders not heretofore copied or printed, and properly arranged in chronological order."

Appropriations for continuing such preparation have been made from time to time, and the act approved June 16, 1880, has provided "for the printing and binding, under direction of the Secretary of War, of 10,000 copies of a compilation of the Official Records (Union and Confederate) of the War of the Rebellion, so far as the same may be ready for publication, during the fiscal year"; and that "of said number 7,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 1,000 copies for the use of the Executive Departments."*

* Volumes I to V distributed under act approved June 16, 1880. The act approved August 7, 1882, provides that—

"The volumes of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion shall be distributed as follows: One thousand copies to the Executive Departments, as now provided by law. One thousand copies for distribution by the Secretary of War among officers of the Army and contributors to the work. Eight thousand three hundred copies shall be sent by the Secretary of War to such libraries, organizations, and individuals as may be designated by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the Forty-seventh Congress. Each Senator shall designate not exceeding twenty-six, and each Representative and Delegate not exceeding twenty-one of such addresses, and the volumes shall be sent thereto from time to time as they are published, until the publication is completed. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall inform the Secretary of War in each case how many volumes of those heretofore published they have forwarded to such addresses. The remaining copies of the eleven thousand to be published, and all sets that may not be ordered to be distributed as provided herein, shall be sold by the Secretary of War for cost of publication with ten per cent. added thereto, and the proceeds of such sale shall be covered into the Treasury. If two or more sets of said volumes are ordered to the same address the Secretary of War shall inform the Senators, Representatives, or Delegates, who have designated the same, who thereupon may designate other libraries, organizations, or individuals. The Secretary of War shall report to the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress what volumes of the series heretofore published have not been furnished to such libraries, organizations, and individuals. He shall also inform distributees at whose instance the volumes are sent."

This compilation will be the first general publication of the military records of the war, and will embrace all official documents that can be obtained by the compiler, and that appear to be of any historical value.

The publication will present the records in the following order of arrangement:

The **1st Series** will embrace the formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of the first seizures of United States property in the Southern States, and of all military operations in the field, with the correspondence, orders, and returns relating specially thereto, and, as proposed, is to be accompanied by an Atlas.

In this series the reports will be arranged according to the campaigns and several theaters of operations (in the chronological order of the events), and the Union reports of any event will, as a rule, be immediately followed by the Confederate accounts. The correspondence, &c., not embraced in the "reports" proper will follow (first Union and next Confederate) in chronological order.

The **2d Series** will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns, Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war, and (so far as the military authorities were concerned) to State or political prisoners.

The **3d Series** will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Union authorities (embracing their correspondence with the Confederate officials) not relating specially to the subjects of the *first* and *second* series. It will set forth the annual and special reports of the Secretary of War, of the General-in-Chief, and of the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments; the calls for troops, and the correspondence between the national and the several State authorities.

The **4th Series** will exhibit the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Confederate authorities, similar to that indicated for the Union officials, as of the *third* series, but excluding the correspondence between the Union and Confederate authorities given in that series.

ROBERT N. SCOTT,

Major Third Art., and Bvt. Lieut. Col.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 23, 1880.

Approved:

ALEX. RAMSEY,
Secretary of War.

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1863.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.		Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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Apr				1	2	3	4	Oct					1	2	3
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
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May						1	2	Nov							
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	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	31								29	30					
June		1	2	3	4	5	6	Dec			1	2	3	4	5
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OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA, VIRGINIA, WEST
VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA.

August 4—December 31, 1863.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.*

- Aug. 4, 1863.—Skirmish at Brandy Station, Va.
Skirmish near Amissville, Va.
Expedition to Fairfax Court-House, Va.
Skirmish at Burlington, W. Va.
- 4-7, 1863.—Army and naval reconnoissance on James River, Va., and engagement (6th).
- 5, 1863.—Skirmish at Little Washington, Va.
Skirmish at Muddy Run, Va.
- 5-12, 1863.—Expedition from Kempsville, Va., into Currituck and Camden Counties, N. C.
- 5-31, 1863.—Averell's raid in West Virginia.
- 6, 1863.—Skirmish at Cacapon Mountain, W. Va.
Capture and recapture of sutlers' wagons near Fairfax Court-House, Va.
- 7, 1863.—Affair at Burke's Station, Va.
- 8, 1863.—Skirmish at Waterford, Va.
- 9, 1863.—Skirmish at Brandy Station, Va.
Skirmish near Welford's Ford, Va.
- 10, 1863.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. William W. Morris, U. S. Army, temporarily in command of the Middle Department and Eighth Army Corps.
- 11, 1863.—Capture of Union wagon train near Annandale, Va.
- 11-19, 1863.—Expedition from Portsmouth, Va., to Edenton, N. C., and skirmishes.

*Of some of the minor conflicts noted in this Summary, no circumstantial reports are on file. All such are designated in the index.

- Aug. 14, 1863.—Maj. Gen. John J. Peck, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Eighteenth Army Corps.
 Skirmish at Washington, N. C.
 Scout in the Bull Run Mountains, Va.
 Capture of Vine-Tree Signal Station, Va.
 Scout to Winchester, Va.
- 15, 1863.—Skirmish at Hartwood Church, Va.
 Skirmish at Beverly Ford, Va.
- 15-19, 1863.—Scout from Centreville to Aldie, Va.
- 16, 1863.—Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. Army, supersedes Brig. Gen. William Hays, in command of the Second Army Corps.
 Skirmish at Falls Church, Va.
- 18, 1863.—Skirmish at Bristoe Station, Va.
 Skirmish near Pasquotank, N. C.
- 21, 1863.—Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. Army, resumes command of the Eighteenth Army Corps.
 Skirmish near Glenville, W. Va.
- 22, 1863.—Skirmish at Stafford Court-House, Va.
- 23, 1863.—Capture of U. S. gunboats *Satellite* and *Reliance*.
 Capture of blockade-runner *Hebe* by U. S. Navy.
- 24, 1863.—Skirmish near King George Court-House, Va.
 Skirmish at Coyle's Tavern, near Fairfax Court-House, Va.
 Scout to Barbee's Cross-Roads, Va.
- 24-Sept. 30, 1863.—Mosby's operations in Virginia.
- 25, 1863.—Skirmish at Hartwood Church, Va.
 Skirmish near Lamb's Ferry, Chickahominy River, Va.
- 26, 1863.—Skirmish near Moorefield, W. Va.
- 26-28, 1863.—Skirmishes near Sutton (26th), on Elk Run (27th), and near Glenville (27th), W. Va.
- 26-29, 1863.—Expedition from Williamsburg to Bottom's Bridge, Va., and skirmishes.
- 27, 1863.—Skirmish at Ball's Mill, W. Va.
 Skirmish at Little Washington, Va.
 Skirmish at Weaverville, Va.
- 27-Sept. 2, 1863.—Cavalry operations in Virginia.
- 30-Sept. 2, 1863.—Expeditions to Leesburg, Va.
- 31, 1863.—Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, U. S. Army, resumes command of the Middle Department and Eighth Army Corps.
 Brig. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams, U. S. Army, temporarily in command of the Twelfth Army Corps.
- Sept. 1, 1863.—Skirmish at Corbin's Cross-Roads, Va.
 Skirmish at Lamb's Creek Church, near Port Conway, Va.
 Skirmish at Leesburg, Va.
- 2, 1863.—Expedition against and destruction of gunboats *Satellite* and *Reliance* at Port Conway, Va.
 Skirmish near Oak Shade, Va.
- 2-23, 1863.—Expeditions from Martinsburg, W. Va., including affairs (15th and 19th) at Smithfield, W. Va., and Strasburg, Va.
- 4, 1863.—Skirmish at Moorefield, W. Va.
 Skirmish at Petersburg Gap, W. Va.
- , 1863.—Attempt to capture Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Bartlett, U. S. Army.
- 6, 1863.—Skirmish at Carter's Run, Va.
 Skirmish at Petersburg, W. Va.

- Sept. 7, 1863.—Skirmish at Bath, W. Va.
 8, 1863.—Skirmish at Beech Fork, Calhoun County, W. Va.
 Skirmish at Brandy Station, Va.
 Skirmish at Sutton, W. Va.
 9, 1863.—The First Army Corps (Longstreet's) detached from the Army of Northern Virginia.
 10-11, 1863.—Scout to Middleburg, Va.
 11, 1863.—Affair at Moorefield, W. Va.
 11-13, 1863.—Scout from Camp Piatt (Fayetteville), W. Va.
 12, 1863.—Skirmish at South Mills, N. C.
 Skirmish at White Plains, Va.
 Skirmish in Roane County, W. Va.
 Skirmish near Bristoe Station, Va.
 12-16, 1863.—Scout from Harper's Ferry, W. Va., into Loudoun County, and skirmish (14th) near Leesburg, Va.
 18, 1863.—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, U. S. Army, resumes command of the Twelfth Army Corps.
 18-17, 1863.—Advance of the Union forces from the Rappahannock to the Rapidan.
 —, 1863.—Confederate scout in West Virginia.
 14, 1863.—Skirmish at Cheat Mountain Pass, W. Va.
 Skirmish in Smyth County, Va.
 14-17, 1863.—Reconnaissance to the Blackwater River, N. C.
 15, 1863.—Affair near Kempsville, Va.
 15-19, 1863.—Expedition from Great Bridge, Va., to Indiantown, N. C.
 16, 1863.—Skirmish at Smithfield, W. Va.
 18, 1863.—Skirmish at Crooked Run, Va.
 18-23, 1863.—Capture of schooners near Eastville, Va.
 19, 1863.—Skirmish at Raccoon Ford, Va.
 20, 1863.—Affair on Shaver Mountain, W. Va.
 21, 1863.—Affair at Moorefield, W. Va.
 Skirmish at Fisher's Hill, Va.
 21-23, 1863.—Reconnaissance across the Rapidan River, Va.
 21-25, 1863.—Operations about Princess Anne Court-House, Va.
 21-26, 1863.—Scout from Harper's Ferry, W. Va., into Loudoun Valley, Va., and skirmish (25th) near Upperville, Va.
 22, 1863.—Skirmish between Centreville and Warrenton, Va.
 Skirmish at Rockville, Md.
 23, 1863.—Maj. Gen. George E. Pickett, C. S. Army, assigned to command of the Department of North Carolina.
 24, 1863.—Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army, assigned to command of the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps.
 Skirmish at Bristoe Station, Va.
 Skirmish at Greenbrier Bridge, W. Va.
 24-Oct. 3, 1863.—Transfer of the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps from the Army of the Potomac to the Army of the Cumberland.
 25, 1863.—Capture of Confederate steamer near White House, Va.
 Skirmish at Seneca Trace Crossing, Cheat River, W. Va.
 26, 1863.—Maj. Gen. W. H. C. Whiting, C. S. Army, assigned to the separate command of the District of the Cape Fear and the Defenses of Wilmington.
 Skirmish at Richards' Ford, Va.
 27-28, 1863.—Scout on Hazel Run, Va.

- Sept. 30, 1863.—Skirmish at Neersville, Va.
 Skirmish at Woodville, Va.
 Destruction of Confederate salt-works on Back Bay, Va.
- Oct. 1, 1863.—Skirmish at Lewinsville, Va.
 Skirmish near Auburn, Va.
 Skirmish near Culpeper Court-House, Va.
 Skirmish near Harper's Ferry, W. Va.
 Capture of Union pickets on Robertson's River, Va.
- 3, 1863.—Skirmish at Lewinsville, Va.
- 4-9, 1863.—Expedition from Yorktown to Matthews County, Va.
- 6, 1863.—Affair near Catlett's Station, Va.
- 7, 1863.—Affair at Utz's Ford, Va.
 Skirmish at Hazel River, Va.
 Skirmish at Mitchell's Ford, Va.
 Skirmishes at Charlestown and Summit Point, W. Va.
- 8, 1863.—Skirmish near James City, Va.
 Skirmishes along Robertson's River, Va.
- 9-13, 1863.—Expedition to Chesnessex Creek, Va., and vicinity.
- 9-22, 1863.—The Bristoe (Virginia) Campaign.
- 10-17, 1863.—Expedition from New Berne to Elizabeth City and Edenton, N. C.
- 11, 1863.—Skirmish at Salt Lick Bridge, W. Va.
- 12-13, 1863.—Scout from Vienna to Gum Springs, Va.
- 13, 1863.—Skirmish at Bulltown, W. Va.
 Skirmish at Burlington, W. Va.
 Scout from Great Bridge, Va., to Indiantown, N. C.
- 14, 1863.—Maj. Gen. Christopher C. Augur, U. S. Army, supersedes Maj. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman in command of the Department of Washington and Twenty-second Army Corps.
 Skirmish at Salt Lick Bridge, W. Va.
- 15, 1863.—Affair near Hedgesville, W. Va.
- 16-17, 1863.—Affairs at Pungo Landing, N. C.
- 17, 1863.—Skirmish at Berryville, Va.
 Skirmish near Camden Court-House, N. C.
 Affair at Accotink, Va.
 Affair at Stuart's, near Chantilly, Va.
- 18, 1863.—Attack on Charlestown, W. Va., and skirmishes on road to Berryville, Va.
 Affair near Annandale, Va.
- 21-22, 1863.—Scout from Charleston to Boone County Court-House, W. Va.
- 22, 1863.—Affair near Annandale, Va.
- 23, 1863.—Skirmish at Fayetteville, Va.
 Skirmish near Rappahannock Station, Va.
 Skirmish at Warm Springs, N. C.
- 24, 1863.—Skirmish at Bealeton, Va.
 Skirmish at Liberty, Va.
- 25-26, 1863.—Skirmishes at and near Bealeton, Va.
- 26, 1863.—Attack on wagon train near New Baltimore, Va.
 Skirmish at Ravenswood, W. Va.
 Skirmish at Warm Springs, N. C.
- 27, 1863.—Skirmishes near Bealeton and Rappahannock Station, Va.
 Skirmish in Cherokee County, N. C.
 Skirmish on Sandy River, near Elizabeth, W. Va.

- Oct. 30, 1863.—Affair at Ford's Mill, near New Berne, N. C.
Skirmish near Catlett's Station, Va.
- 31, 1863.—Affair near Weaverville, Va.
- Nov. 1, 1863.—Skirmish at Catlett's Station, Va.
- 1-17, 1863.—Expeditions from Beverly and Charleston against Lewisburg, W. Va.
- 3, 1863.—Scout about Catlett's Station, Va.
- 4, 1863.—Skirmish at Falmouth, Va.
Skirmish near Rocky Run, N. C.
- 4-9, 1863.—Expedition up the Chowan River, N. C.
- 5, 1863.—Skirmish at Hartwood Church, Va.
- 5-22, 1863.—Mosby's operations in Virginia.
- 6, 1863.—Skirmish near Falmouth, Va.
- 7, 1863.—Capture of Union pickets near Warrenton, Va.
- 7-8, 1863.—Advance of the Union forces to the line of the Rappahannock, Va.
- 9, 1863.—Operations near Weldon, N. C.
- 9-10, 1863.—Expedition from Williamsburg toward New Kent Court-House, Va.
- 11, 1863.—Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, U. S. Army, supersedes Maj. Gen. John G. Foster in command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.
Raid on Suffolk, Va.
- 13, 1863.—Skirmish near Winchester, Va.
- 13-14, 1863.—Reconnaissance to the entrances of the Cape Fear River, N. C.
- 14, 1863.—Skirmish at Tyson's Cross-Roads, Va.
- 14-15, 1863.—Affairs on the Eastern Shore of Virginia.
- 14-18, 1863.—Scout from Martinsburg, W. Va.
- 15-18, 1863.—Expedition from Charlestown, W. Va., to near New Market, Va., and skirmishes (16th) at Woodstock, Edenburg, and Mount Jackson, Va.
- 16, 1863.—Skirmish near Burlington, W. Va.
Affair at Germantown, Va.
- 16-19, 1863.—Expedition from Yorktown into Matthews County, Va.
- 18, 1863.—Skirmish near Germanna Ford, Va.
- 18-23, 1863.—Reconnaissance from Vienna toward the Blue Ridge Mountains, Va.
- 19, 1863.—Skirmish near Grove Church, Va.
- 21, 1863.—Affair at Liberty, Va.
Expedition from Bealeton toward Thoroughfare Gap, Va.
- 24, 1863.—Skirmish near Little Boston, Va.
Skirmish near Woodville, Va.
- 25, 1863.—Affair near Sangster's Station, Va.
Skirmish near Greenville, N. C.
- 26, 1863.—Skirmish at Brentsville, Va.
Skirmish at Plymouth, N. C.
Skirmish at Warm Springs, N. C.
- 26-Dec. 2, 1863.—The Mine Run (Virginia) Campaign.
- 27, 1863.—Skirmish at Catlett's Station, Va.
- 29, 1863.—Skirmish at Brentsville, Va.
Skirmish near Jonesville, Va.
- 30, 1863.—Skirmish at Licking Run Bridge, Va.
- Dec. 1, 1863.—Skirmish at Cedar Point, N. C.

- Dec. 1, 1863.—Skirmish at Jennings' Farm, near Ely's Ford, Va.
 3, 1863.—Skirmish at Ellis' Ford, Va.
 4, 1863.—Skirmish at Meadow Bluff, W. Va.
 5, 1863.—Brig. Gen. Henry H. Lockwood, U. S. Army, supersedes Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck in command of the Middle Department and Eighth Army Corps.
 Scout from New Berne toward Kinston, N. C.
 Skirmish at Raceoon Ford, Va.
 5-24, 1863.—Expedition from Norfolk, Va., to South Mills, Camden Court-House, etc., N. C.
 6, 1863.—Skirmish at Cheat River, W. Va.
 7-11, 1863.—Scout in Hampshire, Hardy, Frederick, and Shenandoah Counties, and destruction of Columbian Iron Works, W. Va.
 8-25, 1863.—Raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and demonstrations up the Shenandoah Valley and from the Kanawha Valley.
 9, 1863.—Affairs at and near Lewinsville, Va.
 10, 1863.—Skirmish at Hertford, N. C.
 12-13, 1863.—Skirmishes at and near Strasburg, Va.
 12-14, 1863.—Expedition from Williamsburg to Charles City Court-House, Va., and skirmish.
 13, 1863.—Affair at Germantown, Va.
 Affair at Hurricane Bridge, W. Va.
 14, 1863.—Affair near Catlett's Station, Va.
 14-24, 1863.—Miscellaneous cavalry affairs in Virginia.
 15, 1863.—Skirmish at Sangster's Station, Va.
 Maj. Gen. Jubal A. Early, C. S. Army, assigned to command of the Valley District.
 16, 1863.—Brig. Gen. John C. Caldwell, U. S. Army, temporarily in command of the Second Army Corps.
 Skirmish near Free Bridge, N. C.
 Skirmish at Upperville, Va.
 17, 1863.—Expedition from Washington to Chicoo Creek, N. C.
 Skirmish at Sangster's Station, Va.
 18, 1863.—Affair near Culpeper, Va.
 Skirmish at Indiantown or Sandy Swamp, N. C.
 18-20, 1863.—Scout from Vienna to Middleburg, Va.
 21, 1863.—Affair near Hunter's Mill, Va.
 21-23, 1863.—Expedition from Bealeton to Luray, Va., and skirmishes.
 21-24, 1863.—Scout from Rocky Run toward Trenton, N. C.
 23, 1863.—Skirmish near Culpeper Court-House, Va.
 24, 1863.—Affair near Germantown, Va.
 25, 1863.—Destruction of Confederate salt-works on Bear Inlet, N. C.
 25-27, 1863.—Scout from Vienna to Leesburg, Va., and skirmish.
 27-29, 1863.—Expedition from Newport Barracks to Young's Cross-Roads, Swansborough, and Jackson, N. C.
 28, 1863.—Skirmish at Moorefield, W. Va.
 28-31, 1863.—Scouts from Vienna to Hopewell Gap, White Plains, etc., Va., and skirmish.
 29, 1863.—Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. Army, resumes command of the Second Army Corps.
 30, 1863.—Skirmish near Greenville, N. C.

GENERAL REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, U. S. Army.

No. 2.—Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac, of operations July 31–December 7, 1863.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with your orders, I submit the following summary of military operations since my last annual report:

* * * * *

DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA AND ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

* * * * *

A considerable part of Lee's army was now withdrawn* to reinforce Bragg in the West. But with his diminished numbers he assumed a threatening attitude against Meade; maneuvered to turn his flank, and forced him to fall back to the line of Bull Run. Having destroyed the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from the Rapidan to Manassas, the rebels again fell back to their former position near Orange Court-House.

During these operations there were several severe engagements between detached forces, but no general battle: October 10 and 11, at Robertson's River; 12th, at Brandy Station; 14th, at Bristoe Station; 19th, at Buckland Mills; 24th, at Bealeton and the Rappahannock Bridge; and the 7th of November, on the south [north] bank of that river.

Our loss at Bristoe Station was 51 killed and 329 wounded.† We captured 5 cannon, 2 colors, and 450 prisoners. In the several skirmishes between the 9th and 23d of October the casualties in our Cavalry Corps were 74 killed, 316 wounded, and 885 missing. The enemy's loss is not known, but must have been heavy, as we captured many prisoners.

While Lee was threatening Meade's army by Warrenton and Thoroughfare Gap, Imboden descended the valley of the Shenandoah and surprised a small garrison at Charlestown, capturing three or four hundred prisoners. Troops sent out from Harper's Ferry forced him to immediately retreat.

On the 7th of November, Generals Sedgwick and French attacked the enemy at Rappahannock Station and Kelly's Ford, capturing several redoubts, 4 guns, 8 battle-flags, and about 2,000 prisoners. Our loss in killed and wounded was 370.† The enemy now retreated to his old position south of the Rapidan.

The operations of our troops in West Virginia are referred to here as being intimately connected with those of the Army of the Potomac. The force being too small to attempt any important campaign by itself, has acted mostly upon the defensive in repelling raids and breaking up guerrilla bands.

* * * * *

* September 9, 1863.

† See revised statement, pp. 226, 558–561.

In August General Averell attacked a rebel force under General Samuel Jones at Rocky Gap, in Greenbrier County, capturing 1 gun and 150 prisoners, and killing and wounding some 200. Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing was 130.

On the 11th of September, Imboden attacked a small force of our troops at Moorefield, wounding 15 and capturing about 150.

On the 6th of November, General Averell attacked and defeated the enemy near Lewisburg [at Droop Mountain], capturing 3 pieces of artillery, over 100 prisoners, and a large number of small arms, wagons, and camp equipage. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 300.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

Our force in North Carolina during the past year has been too small for any important operations against the enemy, and consequently has acted mostly on the defensive, holding the important positions previously captured from the rebels. Nevertheless, General Foster has given much annoyance to the enemy, and taken every favorable opportunity to threaten and cut his lines.

* * * * *

On the 5th of October, Brigadier-General Wistar was sent, with a small force, aided by gunboats, to Matthews County, Va., to break up a rebel party known as the "Confederate Volunteer Coast Guard," which was engaged in smuggling goods across the Chesapeake from Maryland and the Eastern Shore. Most of these "coast guards" were absent at the time, but the expedition resulted in capturing 150 boats and schooners and 80 head of beef cattle.

The navy has given efficient aid in all the operations in this department.

* * * * *

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No. 2.

Reports of Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac, of operations July 31–December 7, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 6, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the General-in-Chief, the following report of the operations of this army since the date (July 31) at which the report of the Gettysburg Campaign was concluded.

At that date the army was in position on the north bank of the Rappahannock, the enemy being in position about Culpeper Court-House, and between the Rapidan and Rappahannock Rivers. The instructions of the General-in-Chief required the army should main-

tain this position, assuming a threatening attitude toward the enemy.

On the 1st of August, Brigadier-General Buford, in command of a division of cavalry, advanced from Rappahannock Station and drove the enemy's cavalry to the vicinity of Culpeper Court-House, where a strong force of infantry being met, Buford was obliged to retire. This reconnaissance, it is believed, had the effect to cause the enemy to withdraw his infantry to the south side of the Rapidan.

About the middle of August, a considerable detachment was withdrawn from this army, under the orders of the General-in-Chief, for duty elsewhere.

On the 1st of September, Brigadier-General Kilpatrick, commanding a division of cavalry, proceeded to Port Conway, on the Lower Rappahannock, where, after driving across the river a force of cavalry and infantry which the enemy had on the north bank, he, by means of his artillery, effectually destroyed the two gunboats recently captured by the enemy on the Potomac, and which they had brought to this point.

On the 13th of September, intelligence having been received rendering it probable the enemy was making a retrograde movement, Major-General Pleasonton, in command of all the cavalry, supported by the Second Corps, Major-General Warren, crossed the Rappahannock at several points, and, after a spirited engagement with the enemy's cavalry, in which he captured 3 guns and many prisoners, drove the enemy across the Rapidan, but found it impossible to force the passage of that river. Major-General Warren, with his corps, occupied Culpeper Court-House, taking no part in the engagement, which was entirely a cavalry fight. The result of this movement proved that the enemy had sent Longstreet's corps to the Southwest, but still held the line of the Rapidan in force.

On the 16th of September, the army crossed the Rappahannock, and took up a position around Culpeper Court-House, with the advantage of two corps on the Rapidan. An examination of the enemy's position proved it entirely out of the question to attempt to force the passage of the river in his immediate front. The command of all fords was on the south bank, and this obstacle was greatly increased by numerous earth-works and rifle-pits, with batteries in position. Just as a plan of operations for a flank movement had been matured, it was thought proper to withdraw from the army the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps for duty in the Southwest, these corps leaving on the 24th of September.

Early in October, a portion of the troops withdrawn in August were returned, and about the same time considerable accessions to the force under my command were made by drafted men.

On the 10th of October, information being received leading to the belief the enemy was about to make some movement, Brigadier-General Buford was sent across the Rapidan, with his division of cavalry, with orders to uncover, if practicable, the upper fords, when the First and Sixth Corps, in advance on the river, were ordered to force the passages in their fronts.

On the 10th, before intelligence of Buford's movements was received, the enemy crossed the Robertson's River and advanced from Madison Court-House in heavy force, driving in my cavalry. The indications of the enemy's purpose to pass my flank and threaten my rear being conclusive, on the 11th of October the army was withdrawn to the north side of the Rappahannock. In effecting this op-

eration the enemy followed the rear guard of cavalry, under Major-General Pleasonton, engaging him from Culpeper Court-House to Brandy Station, where General Pleasonton was re-enforced by Buford, who had been compelled to recross the Rapidan after proceeding as far as Morton's Ford. The enemy was held in check till evening, when the cavalry withdrew.

The reports of the officers with the rear guard leading me to believe the enemy occupied Culpeper, on the 12th of October the Sixth, Fifth, and Second Corps recrossed the Rappahannock, advancing as far as Brandy Station, while Buford's cavalry drove a small force of the enemy into Culpeper. During the night dispatches were received from General Gregg, commanding a cavalry division, guarding the upper fords of the Rappahannock and Hazel Rivers, that he had been forced back early in the morning from the Hazel River, and in the afternoon from the Rappahannock, and that the enemy were crossing at Sulphur Springs and Waterloo in heavy force.

As it was too late when the intelligence reached me to attempt to gain Warrenton in advance of the enemy, the army, on the 13th, was withdrawn to Auburn and Catlett's Station, and on the 14th to Centreville. This retrograde movement was effected without molestation from the enemy till the 14th, on which day he skirmished at Auburn with the Second Corps, Major-General Warren, and, on the afternoon of that day, attacked General Warren at Bristoe Station. The attack was most handsomely repulsed by General Warren, who captured 5 pieces of artillery and some 450 prisoners.

On the 15th of October, the army remained in position at Centreville, the enemy's cavalry and artillery advancing and skirmishing with the Second Corps at Blackburn's Ford and the Third Corps at Liberty Mills. Finding the enemy did not advance beyond Broad Run, I was about recrossing Bull Run when, on the 16th, a severe rain-storm occurred, which rendered Bull Run unfordable, and required the sending for the pontoon bridges, which were in the rear with the main supply train of the army.

On the 17th, the enemy's cavalry appeared on my right flank with artillery and reported infantry, indicating a further attempt to out-flank my position. At the same time reports from prisoners and deserters indicated a movement on the part of the enemy. The 18th was spent in efforts to ascertain the precise position of the enemy, which resulting in the conviction he was retiring, the army was put in motion on the 19th and advanced to Gainesville. Brigadier-General Kilpatrick, in the advance, drove the enemy's cavalry through Buckland Mills, beyond which, he advanced with one brigade as far as New Baltimore, when a division of the enemy's cavalry came up from Auburn and endeavored to cut off his retreat. General Kilpatrick, however, extricated himself by taking a road to Hay Market, but not without considerable loss, from the superior numbers he was engaged with.

On the 20th, the army occupied Warrenton without opposition, the enemy retiring to the south bank of the Rappahannock. It was then ascertained the enemy had completely destroyed the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from Bristoe Station to the Rappahannock. Through the energy and skill of Colonel McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads, the road was put in order to Warrenton Junction by the 2d of November. At this period I submitted to the General-in-Chief the project of seizing by a prompt movement the heights of Fredericksburg, and transferring the base of operations

to the Fredericksburg Railroad. This not meeting the approval of the General-in-Chief, on the 7th of November the army was put in motion to force the passage of the Rappahannock. Major-General Sedgwick, in command of the Sixth and Fifth Corps, advanced to Rappahannock Station, where the enemy was entrenched on the north bank of the river. Major-General Sedgwick attacked and carried the enemy's works on the north bank, capturing 4 pieces of artillery and some 1,600 prisoners.

Major-General French, commanding the Third, Second, and First Corps, marched to Kelly's Ford, where the advance of the Third Corps gallantly forced the passage at the ford, taking the enemy's works on the other side, and capturing some 400 prisoners. Finding himself surprised and the passage of the river secured, the enemy withdrew during the night. The next day, November 8, the pursuit was begun from Kelly's Ford, but owing to a fog prevailing, preventing Major-General Sedgwick from ascertaining whether the enemy had evacuated his front, the column from Kelly's Ford was obliged to move over to the railroad to secure the opening of the river at Rappahannock Station.

The pursuit was continued to Brandy Station, the cavalry proceeding to Culpeper, where it was ascertained the enemy had retired to his old position on the Rapidan. A position was taken up from Kelly's Ford, through Brandy Station to Welford's Ford, and work immediately commenced on the repairs of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to the Rappahannock. By the 16th of November the road was put in order and the bridge built over the Rappahannock, and by the 19th of November the sidings for a depot at Brandy Station were constructed, and supplies for the use of the army brought up and delivered.

As the subsequent operations of the army were important, and I desire to narrate them in more detail, I shall submit them in a special report.

The casualties occurring in the several affairs herein reported were transmitted to your office at the several times of their occurrence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

—
NOVEMBER 28, 1863—7 a. m. (Received 4.30 p. m.)

GENERAL: The army crossed the Rapidan, on the 26th, in three columns at Jacobs' and Germanna Mills and Culpeper Ford; no opposition. Yesterday, the 27th, the army moved in three columns, the Third and Sixth Corps from Jacobs' Mill toward Robertson's Tavern, on the Orange and Fredericksburg turnpike; the Second Corps on the turnpike; the Third and First Corps on the Orange and Fredericksburg plank road.

The Third Corps, Major-General French, encountered the enemy when within 4 miles of Robertson's Tavern. General French had a spirited engagement toward evening, taking some prisoners. General Warren, with the Second Corps, occupied Robertson's Tavern, meeting the enemy at this point. General Gregg's cavalry division, preceding the Fifth Corps, met the enemy on the plank road, and, after

a severe engagement, the enemy bringing up infantry, he fell back to the Fifth Corps, which held the enemy in check.

The night has been spent in bringing up the Sixth and First Corps, now going into position, and I shall immediately advance to the attack. Prisoners have been taken from both Hill's and Ewell's corps, which are in position in my front, covering Orange Court-House.

GEO. G. MEADE,

Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HALLECK.

DECEMBER 1, 1863.

GENERAL: After writing my last dispatch (a. m., 28th instant), it was ascertained the enemy had retired on the old turnpike. He was followed to the crossing of Mine Run, where he was found in a formidable position, not only so by nature, but greatly strengthened by intrenchments.

The army was in position by the morning of the 29th, and on that afternoon General Warren, with the Second Corps, was sent to the plank road, where the enemy was also found strongly intrenched. Every effort has been made, as yet without avail, to find a point where an assault would be practicable, and both flanks have been threatened by our extending from our lines of communication as far as prudence will permit. I shall endeavor to maneuver the enemy out of his works.

GEO. G. MEADE,

Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HALLECK.

DECEMBER 2, 1863, 12 m.

(Received 7 p. m.)

GENERAL: It being my deliberate judgment that there was no probability of success in attacking the enemy in his strongly intrenched position, and it being impossible to make any further movement toward his right, I deemed it my duty to withdraw the army, and have accordingly recrossed the Rapidan, and shall re-occupy the position I left when I advanced to turn his right flank.

It is due to myself to say that but for your disapproval of a change of base, I should, instead of recrossing the Rapidan, have taken up a position in front of Fredericksburg. I have further to add that I do not see any other movement now practicable, at this advanced season, and that nothing but remarkably fortunate weather has enabled me to execute the operation just completed.

GEO. G. MEADE,

Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

December 7, 1863.

GENERAL: My last report of the operations of this army included the 20th ultimo. I have now to submit, in continuance of that com-

munication, the following report of subsequent operations to the present date:

The railroad and the depot at Brandy Station being completed, and all the necessary wants of the army supplied, arrangements were at once made for an advance. The position of the enemy was known to be behind his strong intrenchments on the Rapidan. These were known to extend from the junction of the Rapidan and Rappahannock Rivers to a point as high up as Liberty Mills, west of Orange Court-House.

An attack in front had long been impracticable, and the instructions of the General-in-Chief confined my operations to such tactical maneuvers as my judgment dictated. A movement, therefore, to immediately turn either flank of the enemy was the question to be decided. I ascertained from reliable sources that the enemy had abandoned the design of guarding the lower fords, but relied for the protection of his right flank on an intrenched line he had constructed perpendicular to the Rapidan, leaving it at Morton's Ford and extending as far as Bartlett's Mill on the road from Robertson's Tavern to Raccoon Ford. (See accompanying sketch.)

I could hear of no works or defenses on the Orange and Fredericksburg turnpike or plank road. Ewell's corps, estimated between 25,000 and 30,000 men, held the line from Bartlett's Mill to near Rapidan Station, and Hill's corps, over 25,000 strong, held the left from Rapidan Station to Liberty Mills.

The plan I decided on was to cross the Rapidan at the lower fords, in three columns, and by a prompt movement seize the plank road and turnpike, advancing rapidly toward Orange Court-House, thus turning the enemy's works, and compelling him to give battle on ground not previously selected or prepared, and I indulged the hope that in the execution of this plan I should be enabled to fall on part of the enemy's forces before he could effect a concentration, and thus so cripple him as to render more certain the success of the final struggle.

In accordance with this plan, orders were issued on the 23d for the movement. A storm occurring during the night of the 23d, the orders were postponed till the morning of the 26th, at 6 a. m. of which day the several columns were directed to move.

Major-General French, commanding the Third Corps, was directed to proceed with his corps to Jacobs' Mill, cross the Rapidan at that point, and continue his march by a road known to exist from Jacobs' Mill to Robertson's Tavern, where he would effect a junction with the Second Corps. Major-General Warren was ordered to cross at Germanna Ford and take the turnpike to Robertson's Tavern.

The Fifth Corps, Major-General Sykes, was directed to cross at Culpeper Ford, and entering the plank road, to continue his march as far as Parker's Store, and, if practicable, to the crossing of the road from Robertson's Tavern.

A division of cavalry, under Brigadier-General Gregg, was ordered to cross at Ely's Ford and proceed on the Catharpin road as far as Corbin's Bridge, to cover the left flank of the army. A division of cavalry, under General Custer, held the upper fords of the Rapidan, and the Third Division, under General Merritt, was ordered to guard the trains assembled at Richardsville.

Anticipating an attempt on the part of the enemy to check the heads of columns until he could get into position, and looking for this attack first on my right flank, the nearest to his known position,

I ordered the Sixth Corps, Major-General Sedgwick, to follow the Third Corps, thus placing considerably more than half my infantry on the right flank, and directed Major-General Newton, commanding two divisions of the First Corps (the Third Division being left on the railroad), to follow the Fifth Corps, thus re-enforcing the left flank, and leaving the center to be supported from either of the other two columns, as circumstances might render the most convenient.

In accordance with the above order, the troops were put in motion at 6 a. m. of the 26th, the heads of columns of the Fifth and Second Corps reaching the river between 9 and 10 a. m., but the Third Corps, from causes not yet explained, not getting to Jacobs' Mill till after 12 m., and thus delaying the other two corps, the advance being directed to be simultaneous.

This delay of the Third Corps, together with physical obstacles arising from the steep banks of the Rapidan at all the crossings, proved fatal to the design of having the heads of columns reach Robertson's Tavern and its vicinity by the night of the 26th, as was expected, the corps all crossing, but the heads of columns only proceeding a mile or two before bivouacking. Orders were issued for the columns to move at early daylight on the 27th, and renew the march as previously indicated.

The Second Corps arrived at Robertson's Tavern about 10 a. m., driving the enemy's skirmishers for some distance before reaching it, and at the tavern coming into the presence of a considerable force of the enemy, said by prisoners to be parts of two divisions of Ewell's corps. At this point I directed General Warren to halt and maintain his ground until connection was made with the Third Corps, momentarily expected.

About 11 a. m. a communication was received from General French to the effect that the head of his column was near the plank road, and that he was waiting for General Warren. A reply was immediately sent to him to push on promptly, and he would find General Warren at Robertson's Tavern, then engaged with the enemy and requiring his support. Several officers were sent to communicate with General French and to urge him forward.

About 1 p. m. a dispatch was received from General French saying the enemy were throwing a force to his right flank on the Raccoon Ford road. On the receipt of this a peremptory order was sent to General French to move forward at once, and, if the enemy interposed, to attack with his whole force at all hazards, throwing forward his left toward General Warren. This order, as I am informed by Captain Cadwalader, aide-de-camp—who accompanied the officer carrying it—was received at 2.30 p. m. by General French, who protested against it as hazardous to his command, and desired Captain Cadwalader to assume the responsibility of suspending it.

General French, in his report herewith submitted, states that after sending, at 9.20 a. m., to General Prince (commanding his leading division), to ascertain his position, he (General French) became satisfied that the head of his column had struck the Raccoon Ford road near the enemy's entrenched position on Mine Run, and that he then determined to throw his line forward, deploying to his left to connect with Warren; and that he communicated this fact to the commanding general. No such information was received by me, and it would appear, by the reports of the division commanders of the Third Corps, that no such movement was made by that corps till about 2.30 p. m., or the time my order was delivered, as stated, by Captain Cadwalader, aide-de-camp.

Brigadier-General Prince, commanding the leading division, reports that, after advancing a short distance (about a mile), he came to a fork in the road, where he halted to obtain information; that he ascertained that the right-hand fork was the most direct route to Robertson's Tavern, but that it led into the Raccoon Ford road occupied by the enemy; that the left-hand road led to Robertson's Tavern, and also in the direction of Warren's firing, which he plainly heard.

For these reasons General Prince was satisfied he should take the left-hand road, and so reported to General French, and awaited orders. After a delay of two hours, he was finally ordered to take the other road, which he did, his skirmishers soon encountering the enemy. He then reports he was ordered to cease operations as he was on the wrong road, and, after another delay, he was again ordered forward, with the information that he was on the right road.

Soon after advancing the second time, Carr's division being deployed on his left, the enemy opened a warm fire, and General Prince reports his line fell back a short distance, till they uncovered a battery he had posted in the only open ground that was in the rear. The line rallied, and reformed behind the battery, the fire from which checked the advancing enemy, when the line advanced to its former position and halted, the action ceasing, as it was then dark.

General Carr, on the left of General Prince, had one of his brigades driven back, and his other brigades relieved by Birney's division after exhausting their ammunition. Birney's division, formed in rear of Carr's, soon relieved the latter, repulsing all the attacks of the enemy, and finally, toward dark, advancing its line of skirmishers over the battle-field.

I have been thus minute in the details of the movements of the Third Corps, because, in my opinion, the unnecessary delay in the progress of this corps, and the failure to attack the enemy as soon as he was encountered, deploying to the left, and allowing the Sixth Corps to pass and continue the line to Warren, was the cause that a junction of the center and right columns was not made early on the morning of the 27th, and was one of the primary causes of the failure of the whole movement.

In consequence of this delay, Warren remained on the defensive all day, and toward evening, being pressed by the enemy, and I being anxious to hold Robertson's Tavern, the center and key-point of my position, sent orders for the First Corps to move over from the plank road to the support of Warren, the corps arriving at Robertson's Tavern about dark on the 27th. The Fifth Corps moved early in the morning, after a slight delay, to permit Gregg's division of cavalry to precede it on the plank road.

Gregg advanced as far as [New] Hope Church, where he had a severe engagement with the enemy's cavalry, in which he was successful in driving them until they were strongly re-enforced by infantry, when Gregg fell back and was relieved by Major-General Sykes, commanding the Fifth Corps, who by this time had been advised of the failure of the Third Corps to connect with the Second, and who was accordingly instructed not to advance beyond the crossing of the road from Robertson's Tavern, near which is [New] Hope Church.

From reports of the force in front of Major-Generals French and Warren, there was reason to believe the enemy were concentrating on the turnpike and Raccoon Ford roads, and orders were sent to the Sixth and Fifth Corps to move over toward Robertson's Tavern, which order was executed by daylight the next morning, the 28th ultimo.

On this day, the 28th, disposition was made to attack the enemy, but, on driving in his pickets, it was found he had retired during the night. Pursuit was immediately made; the Second Corps in advance, when, after a march of about 2 miles, the enemy was found in position on the west bank of Mine Run.

A severe storm of rain had set in, delaying the march of the troops, particularly the artillery, and preventing a position being taken up till after dark, at which time the Second, Sixth, First, and part of the Third Corps were in line fronting the enemy.

A reconnoissance of the enemy's position showed it to be extremely formidable. The western bank of Mine Run, with an elevation of over 100 feet, had a gentle and smooth slope to the creek, averaging over 1,000 yards of cleared ground. The summit, on which was the enemy's line of battle, was already crowned with infantry parapets, abatis, and epaulements for batteries. The creek itself was a considerable obstacle, in many places swampy and impassable.

A careful examination, made personally and by engineer officers, convinced me there was no probability of success in an attack in our immediate front, in the vicinity of the turnpike. It was therefore determined, on the evening of the 28th, to send Major-General Warren, with the Second Corps and a division of the Sixth Corps, to move to our left, to feel for the enemy's right flank, and turn him, if practicable. At the same time orders were given to each corps commander to critically examine his front and ascertain the practicability of an assault. The 29th was spent in these reconnoissances and the movement of General Warren.

About 6 p. m. Brigadier-General Wright, commanding a division in the Sixth Corps, reported to me he had discovered a point on our extreme right, where the obstacles to be overcome were much less than in our immediate front, and where an assault, he thought, was practicable with inconsiderable loss. At the same time Captain Michler, Engineers, reported that an assault in front of the Third Corps, though hazardous, was not impracticable. I also learned from Major Ludlow, aide-de-camp, just returned from General Warren's column, that General Warren had moved up the plank road, driving in the enemy's skirmishers till he developed their line of battle, and had taken a position which outflanked the enemy, and from which there was no difficulty of assaulting and turning the enemy's flank.

These favorable reports caused me to decide on making three assaults, one on the enemy's left flank, with the Sixth and Fifth Corps; one on the center, with the Third and First Corps, and one on the enemy's right, by the force under General Warren, consisting of the Second Corps and one division of the Sixth.

At 8 p. m. General Warren reported in person, confirming all Major Ludlow had reported, and expressing such confidence in his ability to carry everything before him as to induce him to give the opinion that he did not believe the enemy would remain over night, so completely did he command him. The earnest confidence that General Warren expressed of his ability to carry everything before him, and the reliance I placed on that officer's judgment, together with the fact that Major-General French had given an adverse opinion to assaulting in his front, induced me to modify my plan so far as to abandon the center attack, and re-enforce Warren's column with two divisions of the Third Corps, which would give him six divisions, nearly half the infantry force under my command. Orders were accordingly issued to that effect.

The batteries of the center and right were to open at 8 o'clock, at which time Warren was to make the main attack, and at 9 o'clock Sedgwick was to assault with his column; and, when these attacks proved successful, the three divisions of the Third and First Corps left to hold the center would assault, in conjunction with the others, after making demonstrations in their fronts at 8 o'clock.

The division of cavalry commanded by Brigadier-General Gregg held the plank road in rear of the infantry, and repulsed several attempts of the enemy's cavalry to break through his lines for the purpose of reaching our communications. The division of cavalry commanded by Brigadier-General Custer, charged with the duty of holding the upper fords of the Rapidan, was very active, and crossed the river and followed up the enemy wherever he fell back from his works.

On the 30th, the batteries opened at 8 a. m. The skirmishers of the First and Third Corps advanced across Mine Run and drove in the enemy's skirmishers, and every preparation was made by Sedgwick for his attack (he having moved his columns during the night and massed them out of view of the enemy), when, about ten minutes of 9, I received a dispatch from General Warren to the effect that "the position and strength of the enemy seem so formidable in my present front that I advise against making the attack here—the full light of the sun shows me that I cannot succeed." The staff officer who brought this dispatch further reported that General Warren had suspended his attack, and would not make it without further orders.

As Sedgwick's attack was subsidiary to Warren's, and as, owing to Warren's confidence of the night before, I had given him so large a part of the army that I had not the means of supporting Sedgwick in case of a repulse, or re-enforcing him in the event of success, I was obliged to suspend the attack of Sedgwick on the enemy's left, which I did just in time; and immediately proceeded to General Warren's column, some 4 miles distant, in the hope of arranging some plan by which the two attacks might yet take place in the afternoon. I reached General Warren between 10 and 11 a. m., and found his views were unchangeable, and that it was his decided opinion it was hopeless to make any attack.

It was too late to move the troops back and make an attack on the center that day, and General Warren was already so far separated from the right that his movement to turn the enemy's right could not be continued without moving up the rest of the army in support, and abandoning the turnpike road, our main line of communications. Nothing further could be done this day, and at night the two divisions of the Third Corps returned to the center, and the Fifth and Sixth Corps returned to their former positions.

It was then reported to me that the opening of our batteries in the morning had exposed to the enemy our threatened attack on his left, and that he could be seen strengthening the position, by earthworks, abatis, putting guns in position, &c., so that by nightfall the chances of success had been materially diminished, and, knowing he would work all night, I felt satisfied that by morning the proposed point of attack, which had been weak, would be as strong as any other part of his line.

Under these circumstances I could see no other course to pursue than either to hazard an assault, which I knew to be hopeless, and which I believed would be attended with certain disaster, or, acknowledging the whole movement a failure, withdraw the army to the south bank of the Rapidan.

To have attempted any further flank movement would have required abandoning the turnpike and plank roads, and involved the necessity of bringing across the river and up to my lines the supply trains of the army, which till now had remained at Richardsville. I was precluded from attempting this by the knowledge that a day's storm would prevent this train and the artillery from returning, and that, in the event of disaster, I should have to abandon both. Besides, an inspection of the map will show that all the roads in that part of the country run nearly east and west, connecting Gordonsville and Orange Court-House with Fredericksburg, whereas, in moving around the enemy, I should have to take a southerly direction, and would be obliged to make roads across the country, not only the work of time, but, from the character of the soil, impracticable at this period of frosts. In full view of the consequences, after mature deliberation, I determined to withdraw the army.

But for the restrictions imposed upon me by the instructions of the General-in-Chief, I should, in retiring, have taken up a position in front of Fredericksburg, and I cannot but think that substantial advantages would have resulted from such a disposition of the army.

I am free to admit that the movement across the Rapidan was a failure, but I respectfully submit that the causes of this failure, a careful perusal of the foregoing report will show, were beyond my control. I maintain my plan was a feasible one. Had the columns made the progress I anticipated, and effected a junction on the night of the 26th, at and near Robertson's Tavern, the advance the next day would either have passed the formidable position of Mine Run without opposition, or, had Ewell attempted to check the movement, he would have been overwhelmed before re-enforced by Hill.

Prisoners reported that Hill did not come up till the afternoon of the 27th, so that if the movements of the Third Corps had been prompt and vigorous on the 27th, assisted by the Sixth and Second, there was every reason to believe Ewell could have been overcome before the arrival of Hill. And after the enemy, through these culpable delays, had been permitted to concentrate on Mine Run, I have reason to believe, but for the unfortunate error of judgment of Major-General Warren, my original plan of attack in three columns would have been successful, or, at least, under the view I took of it, would certainly have been tried.

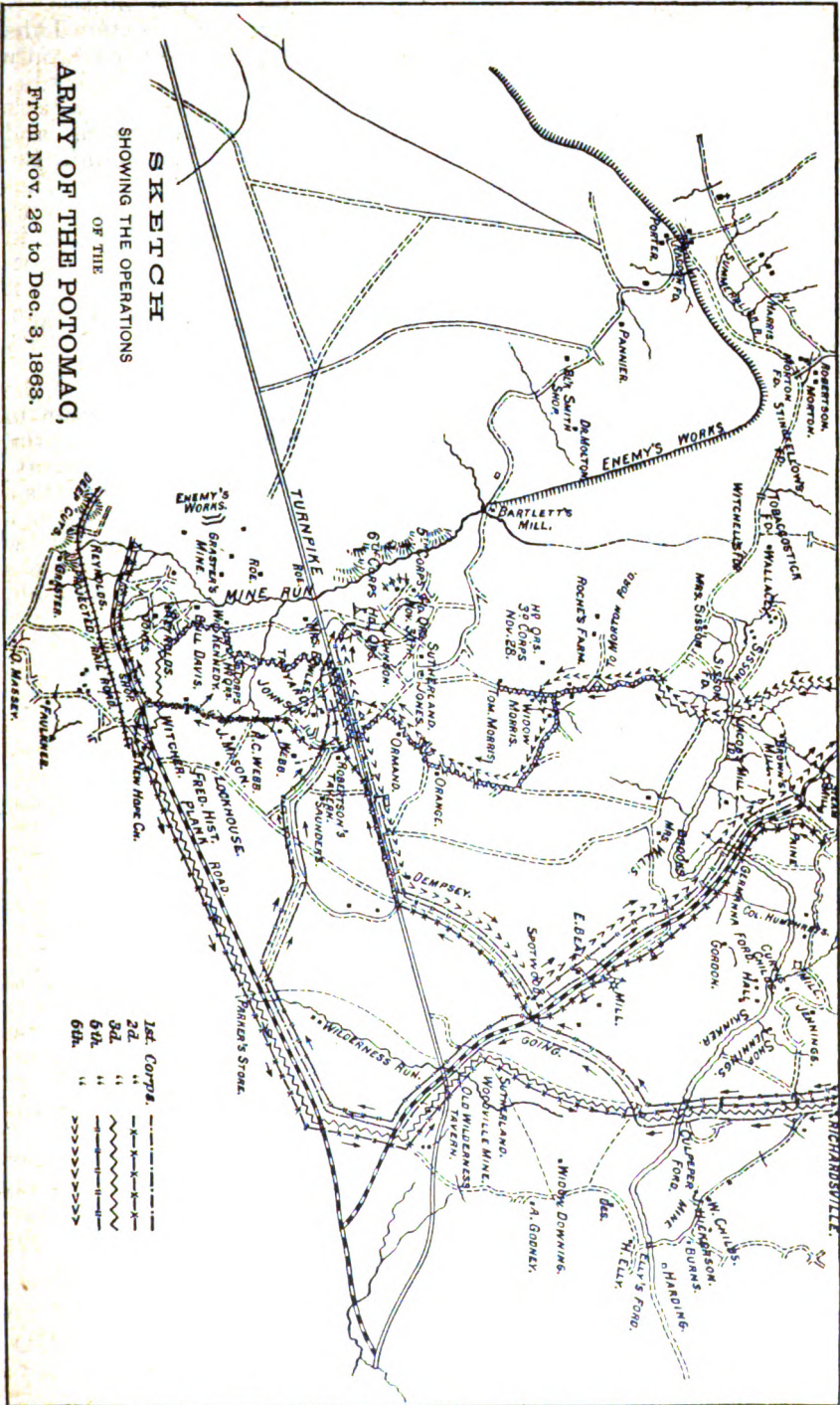
It may be said I should not depend on the judgment of others, but it is impossible a commanding general can reconnoiter in person a line of over 7 miles in extent, and act on his own judgment as to the expediency of attacking or not. Again, it may be said that the effort should have been made to test the value of my judgment, or, in other words, that I should encounter what I believed to be certain defeat, so as to prove conclusively that victory was impossible.

Considering how sacred is the trust of the lives of the brave men under my command, but willing as I am to shed their blood and my own where duty requires, and my judgment dictates that the sacrifice will not be in vain, I cannot be a party to a wanton slaughter of my troops for any mere personal end.

The reports of the corps commanders, with those of such of the division commanders as accompany them, together with lists of the casualties, are all herewith submitted, except those from the cavalry, not yet received.

I also send a sketch, * prepared by the engineers, showing the routes

* See p. 19.



taken by each column. The point marked "Widow Morris" is where the roads fork, the left-hand fork being the one the Third Corps should have taken. The point marked "Tom Morris" is the scene of the action of the 27th ultimo.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

DECEMBER 8, 1863—8 p. m.

Maj. S. F. BARSTOW,
Care of Maj. S. Breck, Asst. Adjt. Gen.:

MAJOR: General Meade desires that you will make the following changes in his report: Where he mentions Birney's division as relieving Carr's, strike out the words, "and evidently, from the reports, bore the brunt of the engagement," and change the word "his," after "advancing," a little further on in the narrative, into "it's." The report will then read: "Birney's division formed in rear of Carr's, soon relieved the latter, repulsing all the attacks," &c., and "advancing its line of skirmishers," &c. These changes come about midway of the report.

Please acknowledge this.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

*List of Casualties during the recent operations of the Army of the Potomac,
November 26—December 4, 1863.*

Corps.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
First Corps.....	...	3	...	36	...	54	...	93	.....
Second Corps.....	2	9	13	142	3	120	18	271	.....
Third Corps.....	10	117	26	728	5	66	41	911	.....
Fifth Corps.....	...	4	2	16	2	57	4	77	.....
Sixth Corps.....	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	16	.....
Cavalry Corps.....	2	26	9	115	1	77	12	218	.....
Total*.....	14	159	50	1,053	11	374	75	1,586	1,661

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 13, 1863.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See revised statement, p. 686,

AUGUST 4, 1863.—Skirmish at Brandy Station, Va.**REPORTS.**

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. John Newton, U. S. Army, commanding First Army Corps.

No. 2.—Brig. Gen. John Buford, U. S. Army, commanding First Cavalry Division.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. John Newton, U. S. Army, commanding First Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,
August 4, 1863.

GENERAL: General Buford was attacked this p. m. by a brigade of cavalry and six guns (Whitworth and 12-pounder). Enemy were driven from the first, being pressed so hard as to prevent their forming. Buford has established his pickets 800 yards in advance of where they were this morning. Did not push his advantage, although he could have done so but thought nothing was to be gained by it. Some picket firing yet (dark), but no apprehensions of an attack. All quiet now, 8.20.

JOHN NEWTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief Staff, Army of the Potomac.

RAPPAHANNOCK, August 4, 1863—5.30 p. m.
(Received 6.10.)

GENERAL: The following dispatch has just been received from General Buford:

Do not think the attack amounts to much; we are driving the enemy back.
BUFORD.

The cannonading has steadily receded for a half an hour since the above was received.

JOHN NEWTON,
Major-General.

General HUMPHREYS.

No. 2.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John Buford, U. S. Army, commanding First Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
August 4, 1863.

Everything is quiet in my front. Nothing new has been learned of the enemy's movement. His line is so strong that I cannot penetrate it without a fight.

Very respectfully,

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Colonel ALEXANDER,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Cav. Corps, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,

August 4, 1863.

SIR: This afternoon the enemy made an advance, with a strong force of cavalry (say, 2,000) and six guns, for the purpose of seeing what we were about. He drove my picket line back about 1,500 yards, when the division came up, and in turn drove him nearly 2 miles. My picket line to-night is 800 yards in advance of where it was yesterday. The enemy's reconnaissance was an utter failure. My casualties are trifling, say 5 to 10. The First and Reserve Brigades behaved like heroes. I send a report from Devin.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. BUFORD,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Colonel ALEXANDER,

Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Cav. Corps, Army of the Potomac.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,

Camp near Kelly's Ford, August 4, 1863.

Capt. T. C. BACON,

Asst. Adj. Gen., First Cavalry Division:

CAPTAIN: This morning I sent out two parties to observe the roads leading toward Stevensburg. The party on the main road (leading from Kelly's Ford toward Stevensburg), on arriving at Mountain Run, found the ford strongly picketed, with at least a squadron drawn up in line, besides the pickets and reserve. As they have not been instructed to go farther, they are now watching that approach.

The party on the river road found no picket at the run, but captured 1 furloughed soldier, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, who states that he was in Culpeper on Saturday, while we were fighting. A. P. Hill's corps was there; Longstreet's corps was behind Pony Mountain; Ewell was near Madison Court-House; Robertson's brigade was in Stevensburg; Fitzhugh Lee's brigade left Brandy Station on Friday. Did not hear where General Lee's headquarters were. It was reported at the quartermaster's department in Culpeper that Lee's army was to have fallen back on Sunday morning.

I purpose feeling across Barnett's Ford to discover the enemy's line in that vicinity. As near as I can ascertain now, their outposts extend from Brandy Station across Mountain Run and the Culpeper road to Germanna Ford, and perhaps to Ely's.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. DEVIN,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

AUGUST 4-7, 1863.—Army and Naval Reconnaissance on James River, Va., and Engagement (6th).

REPORTS.*

- No. 1.—Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina.
 No. 2.—Maj. Gen. Arnold Elzey, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Richmond.
 No. 3.—Brig. Gen. Henry A. Wise, C. S. Army.
 No. 4.—Col. Powhatan R. Page, Twenty-sixth Virginia Infantry, commanding brigade.
 No. 5.—Lieut. Col. J. Calvin Council, Twenty-sixth Virginia Infantry.
 No. 6.—Maj. Alexander W. Stark, C. S. Artillery.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

FORT MONROE, VA.,

August 7, 1863—11.30 a. m. (Received 5.15 p. m.)

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I have returned from a reconnaissance toward Fort Darling. In company with Commodore Gansevoort I left here on Tuesday morning, taking the iron-clad Sangamon, gunboat Barney, and tug Chassett. We proceeded as far as Trent Reach, about 14 miles this side of Fort Darling, when, owing to the shallowness of the water, the iron-clad was unable to go farther. Wishing to carry out my original intention, we moved on board of the Commodore Barney, and proceeded to within about 4 miles of the fort. Here 3 torpedoes were exploded under the Barney, temporarily disabling her and forcing us to return. The reconnaissance was perfectly successful, and valuable information was obtained.

I have the honor, general, to be your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,

Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Gen. Arnold Elzey, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Richmond.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF RICHMOND,

August 12, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the accompanying reports of an engagement of a portion of my command with the enemy's gunboats on the James River. I beg leave to commend to the notice and favorable consideration of the Government the conduct of Col. P. R. Page, Lieut. Col. J. C. Council, and Maj. A. W. Stark, on that occasion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARNOLD ELZEY,

Major-General, Commanding Department of Richmond.

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

* For report of Capt. Guert Gansevoort, U. S. Navy, see Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, December 7, 1863.

No. 3.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry A. Wise, C. S. Army.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Chaffin's Farm, August 9, 1863.

GENERAL: The official reports of the attacks, by a portion of my brigade, on the enemy's gunboats at Deep Bottom and Turkey Island, have been forwarded to you, and, in connection therewith, I beg leave to call the attention of the Department to one or two matters of much importance.

The Blakely guns were found, as I anticipated, not to have been duly inspected. One of the two fired only ten rounds before its ball clogged and jammed in loading. So that it could not be used more, and has been sent to Richmond to extract its load, which could not be rammed home. Both seemed to have some obstruction in or about the middle of the bore.

The new friction primers were found very inferior to the old, and failed badly. I have ordered Major Stark to report, in detail, upon these matters, and the report will be forwarded soon. Had the artillery been of heavier pieces, several of the enemy's gunboats would have been sunk, I have not a doubt.

We now have but two Blakely guns and one 12-pounder to rely on, for any serious damage to wooden gunboats even. There are two "long Toms" at Chaffin's Bluff. They are on carriages, but have not the necessary equipments for rapid movement. Colonel Maury says I can have them. I ask that they be transferred from the navy to my command, and that they be allowed a proper outfit of horses, harness, and equipments in all respects. These, with the two heavy pieces which you have already mounted in Richmond, and which you promised to send to this post—where they ought to be kept, and where, in emergency, they can always be speedily forwarded to Richmond—would enable me to efficiently mount two positions on the river below, so as not to be compelled to follow the enemy so far, as the men had to double-quick, the other day, in order to command two positions, which they did with effect, but at great inconvenience.

A more important matter is the torpedoes in the river. Colonel Page attacked the enemy on the morning of the 6th instant. The day before one or more torpedoes were exploded in their front prematurely and without much damage.

I have never been officially informed in whose charge these torpedoes are placed. They are, I am told, now under command of Captain Davidson, of the navy. He was sick on the 5th and 6th, and I presume, from what is reported, that no competent person was left in charge of them.

Colonel Page states to me, that, on the evening of the 5th instant, about sundown, young Aiken, a youth of about eighteen years of age, came up and reported that he had exploded one of the torpedoes. He was in great excitement and trepidation, and could give no clear account of the effect. Doubtless, had a competent person been at the batteries, the explosions would have destroyed one or more of the enemy's boats. Certain it is, that, heretofore, the submarine batteries and works have not at times been guarded at all.

I beg that attention may be called to this, and that more certainty

of effect may be relied on in future. There ought, assuredly, to be a competent guard, superintended by a competent and skillful officer.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WISE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. ARNOLD ELZEY,
Commanding, &c.

No. 4.

Report of Col. Powhatan R. Page, Twenty-sixth Virginia Infantry, commanding brigade.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Chaffin's Farm, August 6, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the artillery and infantry sent to Deep Bottom were put in position there last night about 1 o'clock. The gunboats passed down about 5 o'clock this morning, and were completely surprised, when they were opened on. One of the gunboats was badly crippled at that point, and, it is supposed, many of the crew killed and wounded.

After passing Deep Bottom, the artillery and infantry moved rapidly down to Turkey Island, and were in position there when the boats passed. They were fired on as long as they were in range, and struck repeatedly. One of the gunboats was so seriously damaged that she had to be towed from Deep Bottom. They were greatly in hopes of stopping her at Turkey Island, but the guns were not of sufficiently heavy caliber.

Three of the artillery men were wounded, 1, I am afraid, seriously. None of the infantry hurt.

I will forward official reports as soon as handed in by Colonel Council and Major Stark. The artillery and infantry have been ordered back to camp and will be in this evening.

If the general still desires to see me, I can report to him on Saturday morning. I would name Friday, but it is the day of my brigade drill, and, if not important, I would prefer Saturday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. R. PAGE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. T. O. CHESTNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 5.

Report of Lieut. Col. J. Calvin Council, Twenty-sixth Virginia Infantry.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Chaffin's Farm, August 8, 1863.

Maj. T. O. CHESTNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the official reports of an attack made on the enemy's gunboats, on the 6th instant, by Lieu-

tenant-Colonel Council, with eight companies of the Twenty-sixth Virginia Regiment, and Major Stark, with four pieces of light artillery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. R. PAGE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

BURTON'S FARM,
August 8, 1863.

COLONEL: At 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, August 5, I was ordered by you to proceed immediately to Deep Bottom, on James River, with two sections of artillery commanded by Maj. A. W. Stark, and eight companies of the Twenty-sixth Virginia Infantry, under the command of Maj. J. L. Garrett, and there to make such a disposition of the forces as, in my judgment, would enable it to inflict the greatest damage to the gunboats of the enemy that had ascended the river in the evening and would probably return in the morning. The command reached Deep Bottom about midnight, and the troops were immediately placed in position, and every arrangement completed for an early attack in the morning.

At 5 o'clock Thursday morning, the enemy's fleet, consisting of one monitor, a large side-wheel steamer, and a tug, was discovered coming down the river. They approached our position without shelling, as they had done the evening before, which satisfied me that our presence was entirely unknown to them. The attack was not made until the fleet was fully abreast of Deep Bottom. The action was begun by the artillery and followed immediately by the infantry. The enemy replied immediately, but only for a short while, being driven from their guns by our small-arms. The side-wheel steamer was sadly disabled, and had to be towed off by the other boats. I had no means of ascertaining the loss the enemy sustained in killed and wounded, but I feel satisfied it was not inconsiderable.

The fleet passing beyond the range of our guns, the command was promptly moved to Turkey Island, a point on James River about 10 miles below Deep Bottom, with a view of renewing the attack. The boats passed Turkey Island at 9 o'clock, and the attack was renewed by artillery and infantry, with equally as disastrous a result to the enemy as at Deep Bottom. With heavier guns, there is not a shadow of doubt that the two wooden boats would have been sunk at Deep Bottom. Unfortunately, our pieces were too light to effect it.

I herewith send Major Stark's report. The only casualties occurred in his command, amounting to 3 wounded, 2 slightly and 1 seriously.

I cannot conclude without commending in the highest degree the zeal and alacrity manifested by the officers and men of the entire command in the discharge of their duties. The heat of the day was excessive; yet they bore their trying march without murmur or complaint.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. CALVIN COUNCIL,
Lieutenant-Colonel 26th Va. Infy., Comdg. Detachment.

Col. P. R. PAGE,
Commanding Brigade.

No. 6.

Report of Maj. Alexander W. Stark, C. S. Artillery.

TAYLOR'S FARM, NEAR RICHMOND, Va.,

August 7, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to instructions from Col. P. R. Page, commanding brigade, on the night of the 5th instant, in company with the Twenty-sixth Regiment Virginia Infantry, under your command, I proceeded to Blake's farm, near Deep Bottom, on James River, with a section of French's battery, commanded by Captain French, and a section of Armistead's battery, under the command of First Lieutenant Stoakes, and with these four pieces opened fire upon three Federal gunboats (one being an iron-clad) passing down the river.

The fire was principally directed against a large side-wheel steamer, the engine of which vessel soon became disabled and the hull greatly damaged. After the vessels moved beyond the range of our guns, the command was promptly marched to Pickett's farm, at Turkey Island, and, as the steamers passed that point, they were again attacked, nearly every shot taking good effect.

I have to report the following casualties in the section of French's battery, viz: Private Eustace Gibson, mortally wounded in abdomen; Private Boston Bailey, slightly wounded in arm, and Private Henley Clyburn, slightly wounded in back.

I am, colonel, respectfully, yours,

A. W. STARK,

Major, Commanding Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel COUNCILL.

AUGUST 5, 1863.—Skirmish at Muddy Run, Va.

REPORTS.

- No. 1.—Brig. Gen. David McM. Gregg, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Cavalry Corps.
 No. 2.—Col. John B. McIntosh, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding First Brigade.
 No. 3.—Col. John P. Taylor, First Pennsylvania Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. David McM. Gregg, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 5, 1863.

(Received 1 a. m.)

COLONEL: The force sent this a. m. toward Culpeper went on the Rixeyville road. At the bridge at the Muddy Run found a considerable force of the enemy. After a brisk skirmish of an hour, a strong line of skirmishers was advanced to the right and rear of the command, withdrew, and was followed, by about 300 of the enemy, within a piece of woods.

If there is to be no change, it would be much to the advantage of

this division to change its locality from this, in order to get grass and water. A position on the river near the woolen factory would enable me to observe closely the same lines as at present, and would also make it the more practicable to get supplies. Can the change be made?

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General.

Colonel ALEXANDER.

[Indorsement.]

No objection to the change proposed.

A. A. H. [HUMPHREYS.]

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No. 2.

*Report of Col. John B. McIntosh, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry,
commanding First Brigade.*

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
August 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Colonel Taylor, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, crossed the Aestham River this morning early, and, taking the right-hand road toward Culpeper, passed up that road about 1 mile, driving in some 30 of the enemy's pickets, and then passed to the left, striking the Rixeyville and Culpeper road. Leaving a squadron at Rixeyville to guard his rear, proceeded on the Rixeyville and Culpeper road until he came to the bridge crossing Muddy Run, meeting a number of the enemy's vedettes all along the road. At the bridge he found a considerable force. After a skirmish of an hour's duration, failing to dislodge them, and finding a line of skirmishers thrown out to his right and rear, he fell back across the river, the enemy following him up with some 300 men and one piece of artillery.

The official report of Colonel Taylor will be forwarded immediately it is received. The picket force at Jefferson has been sent to Oak Shade to strengthen the force at that point.

Respectfully,

JNO. B. MCINTOSH,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. H. C. WEIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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No. 3.

Report of Col. John P. Taylor, First Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HDQRS. FIRST PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CAVALRY,
Amissville, August 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: According to orders received by me at 1 o'clock a. m., "to move with my command at 3 a. m. precisely, for the purpose of making reconnaissance in the direction of Culpeper Court-House," I have the honor to report, that I moved precisely at the appointed time. Reached the river at break of day, crossed at Hill's Mill,

learned the enemy's pickets had been withdrawn about 6 p. m. yesterday. I immediately advanced on the Culpeper Court-House road, via Rixeyville, drove in their outpost pickets, half a mile from the mill.

Before advancing farther on the Rixeyville road, I sent one squadron on the road leading to the right. After driving the enemy's pickets before them for 2 miles, the squadron returned, and I advanced toward Rixeyville, 1½ miles distant.

Upon arriving at Rixeyville, I learned the enemy had a regular line of skirmishers close upon my rear. Leaving one squadron at Rixeyville to guard my right and rear, I proceeded toward Culpeper Court-House. Midway between Rixeyville and Muddy Run, I found a road leading to the right, and 4 pickets stationed thereat. Here I also left pickets, and drove their pickets before me to Muddy Run, where we found the enemy—consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery—strongly posted in ambush on the opposite side.

Finding them being strongly re-enforced, after one hour's severe skirmishing, during which time the enemy fired by volleys, I found it expedient to retire, which I did, rapidly and in good order, closely followed by a superior force of the enemy, with cavalry and artillery, to the river bank at Rixey's Ford, where I recrossed at 1 p. m.

I would also beg leave to state that I learned from a citizen and a negro that, on account of the heavy firing yesterday, Jones' (rebel) brigade fell back 2 miles beyond Muddy Run, where he has his headquarters at a church, and that the Eleventh Virginia [Cavalry] Regiment was encamped a short distance beyond Muddy Run.

In conclusion, I would say my command consisted of less than 300 men, and, am happy to state, have returned without any loss.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. TAYLOR,
Commanding.

Capt. A. WRIGHT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 5-12, 1863.—Expedition from Kempsville, Va., into Currituck and Camden Counties, N. C.

Reports of Capt. W. Dewees Roberts, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

COWELL GUM, CURRITUCK COUNTY, N. C.,
August 6, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with orders received from you, I left Kempsville yesterday morning and proceeded to Great Bridge. Left one company, Lieut. J. S. Nimmon commanding, at that place. With the remaining three companies I moved on, and last night encamped near Northwest Bridge. To-day I reached this point, 6 miles from Currituck Court-House, 5 from Indiantown, and 10 from Camden Court-House.

I have been unable, so far, to find any guerrillas, and hear from sources that seem to be reliable, there are but few, either in Norfolk or Currituck Counties. In Camden County there is one company, in all about 50 men,

To-morrow I will move forward to Camden Court-House, where I will be able to co-operate with our troops reported to be at Elizabeth City.

I most respectfully request that fuller instructions be sent me as to my special duties—whether I am at liberty to destroy all the boats on the Pasquotank above Elizabeth City. With no means of crossing this river, nothing can be seen across the lines below the bridge at South Mills, which point I will have properly guarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. DEWEES ROBERTS,

Captain, 11th Pa. Vol. Cav., Comdg. Detachment.

Capt. GEORGE H. JOHNSTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

[P. S.]—Any dispatch sent to me, after to-day, will reach me much sooner by the bearer taking the Dismal Swamp Canal road to South Mills, at which point at least a portion of my force will be.

SOUTH MILLS, N. C.,

August 8, 1863—8 p. m.

SIR: I have the honor to report, that yesterday I reached Camden Court-House, across the river from Elizabeth City and 3 miles distant, and, in obedience to your orders, I crossed to that place. I found none of our troops there, although a gunboat was there, and left on the 6th.

I crossed the river from Camden Court-House in a boat with 8 men, and, for the purpose of ascertaining all about it, I left my boat and went up into the town. Here I surrounded a house, and captured 1 officer and 3 enlisted men. Deeming it prudent to leave immediately, I did so, and scarcely had my boats pushed out when about 20 guerrillas commenced firing upon me. I immediately pushed for the opposite shore and landed in a swamp. After remaining all night in this swamp, I succeeded in getting to Camden Court-House this morning with my prisoners. I marched from there to this point this afternoon.

From all I can learn, there seems to be four companies of guerrillas in this vicinity: one company in Camden county; one in Pasquotank, with headquarters in a swamp near Elizabeth City; one in Perquimans, and the fourth near Edenton. They seem, or profess, to have regular organizations, and belong to the Sixty-sixth North Carolina Regiment.

The blockade running seems to be done principally near Elizabeth City, where numbers of boats are concealed, and, at this point, over the bridge, and thence through the turnpike.

I have captured 3 men, "blockade runners," and will send them, together with the prisoners, to the provost-marshal at Norfolk to-morrow.

I am, &c., your obedient servant,

W. DEWEES ROBERTS,

Captain, 11th Pa. Vol. Cav., Comdg. Detachment.

Capt. GEORGE H. JOHNSTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
South Mills, N. C., August 12, 1863.

SIR: Your communications of the 10th and 11th were both received to-day. I shall send a patrol to communicate daily with Major Wheelan's pickets at the feeder.

I have destroyed all communication across the river at this point, and I am guarding it at the bridge and patrolling along the canal. Nothing can cross the river at this point. To prevent any communication across the river at this point, or near Camden Court-House, all the boats on the river should be destroyed.

When stationed here in May last, under command of Major Stratton, I destroyed all the boats on the river at or near Elizabeth City. Some, however, have since accumulated. They are hid up the small creeks and swamps, and it would require a boat party, strongly supported on each side of the river, to destroy all the boats, and thus prevent all communication. I have information from Elizabeth City; no United States troops are there.

I would respectfully suggest that the Dismal Swamp Canal Company be required to repair the canal. The boat loaded with supplies for my command that left Norfolk two days since, has not yet arrived, owing to the condition of the canal.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. DEWEES ROBERTS,

Captain, 11th Pa. Vol. Cav., Comdg. South Mills, N. C.

Capt. GEORGE H. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 5-31, 1863.—Averell's Raid in West Virginia.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

- Aug. 5, 1863.—Averell's command sets out from Winchester, Va.
Skirmish at Cold Spring Gap, W. Va.
- 6, 1863.—Skirmish at Moorefield, W. Va.
- 19, 1863.—Destruction of saltpeter-works near Franklin, W. Va.
- 22, 1863.—Skirmish at Huntersville, W. Va.
- 24, 1863.—Skirmish near Warm Springs, Va.
- 25, 1863.—Reconnaissance to Covington and destruction of saltpeter-works on Jackson's River, Va.
- 26-27, 1863.—Engagement at Rocky Gap, near White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
- 27-31, 1863.—Averell's command retreats to Beverly, W. Va.

REPORTS.*

- No. 1.—Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, commanding expedition, of operations August 5-31.
- No. 2.—Return of Casualties in the Union forces at Rocky Gap.
- No. 3.—Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Western Virginia, of operations August 20-27, with congratulatory orders.

* Of engagement at Rocky Gap when not otherwise indicated.

- No. 4.—Col. William L. Jackson, Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry, commanding brigade, of operations August 21–29.
- No. 5.—Col. George S. Patton, Twenty-second Virginia Infantry, commanding brigade.
- No. 6.—Col. James M. Corns, Eighth Virginia Cavalry.
- No. 7.—Maj. R. Augustus Bailey, Twenty-second Virginia Infantry.
- No. 8.—Lieut. Col. Clarence Derrick, Twenty-third Virginia Infantry Battalion.
- No. 9.—Lieut. Col. George M. Edgar, Twenty-sixth Virginia Infantry Battalion.
- No. 10.—Col. William H. Browne, Forty-fifth Virginia Infantry.
- No. 11.—Maj. William McLaughlin, C. S. Artillery.
- No. 12.—Capt. George B. Chapman, C. S. Artillery.

No. 1.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, commanding expedition, of operations August 5–31.

HUTTONSVILLE, VA.,
August 30, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the safe return of my command to this place after an expedition through the counties of Hardy, Pendleton, Highland, Bath, Greenbrier, and Pocahontas. We drove General Jackson out of Pocahontas and over the Warm Springs Mountain in a series of skirmishes, destroyed their saltpeter-works; burned Camp Northwest, and a large amount of arms, equipments, and stores; fought a severe engagement, with a superior force under command of Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones and Colonel Patton, at Rocky Gap, near White Sulphur Springs.

The battle lasted during two days. We drove the enemy from his first position, but the want of ammunition, and the arrival on the second day of three regiments to re-enforce the enemy from the direction whence the co-operation of General Scammon had been promised, decided me to withdraw. My command was withdrawn in good order, with the loss of only 2 men during the operation.

Our loss in the battle is probably over 100 officers and men killed and wounded, among whom are Capt. Paul Baron von Koenig, aide-de-camp, killed while leading an assault upon the enemy's right, and Major McNally, Second [West] Virginia, and Captain Ewing, artillery, dangerously wounded. I have reason to believe the enemy's loss equal to, if not greater, than our own.

One Parrott gun burst the first day, and, becoming worthless, was abandoned. Great efforts up to noon to-day have been made by the combined forces of Imboden and Jackson to prevent our return, but without success.

We have brought in over 30 prisoners, including a major and 2 or 3 lieutenants, a large number of cattle, horses, &c. Your aide-de-camp, Lieut. J. R. Meigs, who accompanied me, is safe.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

Brigadier-General KELLEY.

HDQRS. 4TH SEPARATE BRIGADE, 8TH ARMY CORPS,
Beverly, W. Va., September 1, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report* of the operations of my brigade from the time I assumed command of it to this date:

* * * * *

On August 5, I left Winchester and marched over North Mountain to Wardensville, 28 miles. A lieutenant and 10 men of Imboden's command were captured on the way by Captain von Koenig, who led the advance during the day. I arrived at Moorefield with my command at 8.30 p. m. on the 6th, after a tedious march of 30 miles over a difficult road.

At Lost River a company of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania was sent to Moorefield, via Harper's Mills, where it captured a lieutenant and a party of the enemy, but subsequently, falling into an ambush after dark, lost its prisoners and 13 men captured. Four of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania were wounded, and 3 of the enemy were killed and 5 wounded.

On the 9th, left Moorefield and marched to Petersburg, 11 miles, leaving Gibson's battalion on the South Fork. My command was at this time badly in want of horse-shoes and nails, clothing, and ammunition, requisitions for which had been made by my quartermaster, at Cumberland, on the 7th.

The order of Brigadier-General Kelley to move was received on the 15th, at Petersburg, but it was not until noon of the 17th that horse-shoe nails arrived. Some ammunition for Ewing's battery was also received, but I was unable to increase my supply for small-arms, which amounted to about thirty-five cartridges to each man. This was sufficient for any ordinary engagement, but we had a long march before us, entirely in the country occupied by the enemy, and I felt apprehensive that the supply would be exhausted before the expedition should be ended.

It was my opinion that the delay which would ensue by awaiting the arrival of ammunition would be more dangerous to us than undertaking the expedition with the supply we had. Therefore, on the 18th, Colonel Oley, of the Eighth [West] Virginia, was sent, with his regiment, up the North Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac, and Gibson's battalion up the South Fork, and on the morning of the 19th, I moved with the Third [West] Virginia, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Ewing's battery nearly to Franklin, sending forward two squadrons to destroy the saltpeter works 5 miles above.

On the 20th, proceeded up the South Branch to Monterey, over a rough road, the Eighth [West] Virginia and Gibson's battalion joining the column on the march. A few guerrillas were captured on the road.

At Monterey the quarterly court was found in session. Upon my arrival it was adjourned and the principal officials arrested. It was learned that Imboden had been there the day previous to hold a conference with Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones upon the subject of attacking me at Petersburg. The road to Huntersville was taken on the 21st as far as Gibson's Store, my advance, conducted by Lieutenant Rumsey, aide-de-camp, driving about 300 of the enemy before it, during the march, to within 5 miles of Huntersville.

* From May 22, 1863. Portion of report omitted is printed in Series I, Vol. XXVII, Part II, p. 209.

Our casualties during the day were only 4 wounded, and 6 horses killed and disabled, although constantly annoyed by shots from guerrillas who infested the bushes along the way.

Learning during the night of the 21st that the enemy had assumed a position in a ravine about 3 miles from Huntersville, which was difficult to carry on account of the precipitous character of the sides, I made a false advance, on the 22d, with Gibson's battalion, while the main body, taking a by-road to the right, reached Huntersville without meeting resistance, rendering the position of the enemy useless to him, and causing him to retire in haste toward Warm Springs.

Colonel Oley, with the Eighth [West] Virginia and one squadron of the Third [West] Virginia, was sent after the retreating enemy and overtook his rear guard at Camp Northwest, from whence it was driven several miles. Camp Northwest was burned and destroyed, with commissary buildings and stores, blacksmith-shops, several wagons, a number of Enfield rifles, gun equipments, and a quantity of wheat and flour at a mill near by. A large number of canteens, stretchers, and hospital supplies fell into our hands.

The 23d was spent at Huntersville awaiting the arrival of the Second and Tenth [West] Virginia. The Tenth and a detachment of about 350 of the Second [West] Virginia, and a section of Keeper's battery, arrived during the day from the direction of Beverly. The Second had 40 rounds of ammunition per man, with 1,000 rounds additional, which were transferred to the Third [West] Virginia. During the day, a reconnaissance under Lieutenant-Colonel Polsley, Eighth [West] Virginia, was made toward Warm Springs. One lieutenant and 5 men of the enemy were captured, and 12 killed and wounded. Our loss was only 5 horses shot.

On the 24th, the march was resumed toward Warm Springs, through which Jackson and his forces were driven over the mountains east of that place toward Millborough. Our losses during the day were 2 men severely wounded, some slightly hurt, and a few horses shot. Captured many arms, saddles, and other stores from the enemy.

The forces under Jackson having been driven out of Pocahontas County too soon to permit them to form a junction with any other bodies of the enemy, and the prospect of overtaking him being very small, I determined to turn my column toward Lewisburg, hoping that my movement up to the Warm Springs had led the enemy to believe that I was on my way to his depots in the vicinity of Staunton. I relied also upon some co-operation from the direction of Summersville. I therefore sent the Tenth [West] Virginia back to Huntersville, and on the 25th made a rapid march of 25 miles to Callaghan's, in Alleghany County, destroying the saltpeter-works on Jackson's River on my way. Arrived at Callaghan's, reconnoitering parties were sent toward Covington and Sweet Springs. Some wagons of the enemy were captured near Covington, and the saltpeter-works in that vicinity destroyed.

At 4 a. m. on the 26th, my column was formed, *en route* to White Sulphur Springs, in the following order, viz :

1. Advance guard, under charge of Captain von Koenig, consisting of two companies of the Second [West] Virginia and two companies of the Eighth [West] Virginia.
2. Second [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry.
3. Eighth [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry.

4. Gibson's battalion.
5. Ewing's battery.
6. Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.
7. Third [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry.

The road crossed two mountain ranges before 10 miles had been traveled over. About 9.30 a. m., when about 12 miles from Callaghan's, a message from Captain Koenig was received by me, at the head of the column, that the enemy were resisting his advance, and desiring re-enforcements. A squadron of the Second was sent on at a trot, and a squadron of the Eighth ordered forward. A few minutes elapsed when the enemy's cannon announced his purpose of disputing our farther progress and indicated his strength.

I at once started the column forward at a rapid gait down through a narrow pass, which soon opened out into a little valley a mile long, inclosed on each side by rugged rocky heights, covered with a stunted growth of pine, oak, and chestnut trees. At the opening the projectiles from the enemy's cannon first struck the head of our column. A jutting cliff on the right afforded protection for the horses of the Second and Eighth, and the dismounted men of the Second were at once ordered to the summit of the ridge on our right, and the squadron of the Eighth dismounted to the hill on our left. A section of Ewing's battery was brought up rapidly and planted on the first available position, where it opened briskly and with great accuracy.

The squadron of the Eighth, ordered to the left, mistook the direction in some way, and found itself on the right with the Second [West] Virginia. The main body of the Eighth [West] Virginia, led by Colonel Oley, however, soon made their way to the crest on our left. The Third [West] Virginia and Fourteenth Pennsylvania were ordered forward, and came to the front dismounted very soon.

I beg to call your attention to the fact that my column of horses, nearly 4 miles long, was now in a narrow gorge, and that during the time necessary for the Third [West] Virginia and Fourteenth Pennsylvania to arrive at the front, it was necessary that Ewing, supported only by the advance guard, should maintain his position against an attack of the enemy's artillery and infantry combined. The Second on the right, and the Eighth on the left, afforded some support, but Ewing's battery, with canister, not only resisted the approach of the enemy, but actually advanced upon him, in order to obtain a better position, and held him at bay until the arrival of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania and Third [West] Virginia, which were at once deployed to the right and left of the road, thus filling up the gap in my line.

The enemy gave away his position to us, and endeavored to assume another about half a mile in rear of the first, with his right resting upon a rugged prominence, his center and left protected by a temporary stockade, which he had formed of fence-rails. I resolved to dislodge him before he should become well established, and then, if possible, to rout him from the field.

One of the guns of Ewing had burst, and the other five were advanced to within 600 yards of the enemy. Captain Koenig was sent to advance the Third and Eighth, and orders were sent to the right also to advance. Gibson's battalion was thrown into a house and the surrounding inclosures which stood in front of the enemy's center. The enemy clung tenaciously to the wooded hill on their right, and Gibson's battalion was driven from the house by a regiment of the enemy which at that moment arrived upon the field. I immediately

caused the house to be set on fire by shells, which prevented the enemy from occupying it.

The right was able to gain only a short distance by hard fighting. It then became an affair of sharpshooters along the whole line at a distance of less than 100 yards. The effort which my men had made in scaling a succession of heights on either hand had wearied them almost to exhaustion. A careful fire was kept up by small-arms for three hours, it being almost impossible for either side to advance or retire. During this time I reconnoitered the position, going from the hills on the right to the left.

At about 4 p. m., I determined to make another effort to carry the position. A squadron of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania, which had not been dismounted, was brought up and instructions sent to the commanders along the line that a cavalry charge was about to be made on the enemy's center, and directing them to act in concert. The charge was splendidly made by Captain Bird, of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who led his men until he came to a stockade which the enemy had thrown across the road.

Orders had been given to the officers commanding the regiments on the right to press forward at the same time and endeavor to gain the Anthony's Creek road, which came in on the enemy's left. The order to the Second to advance was conveyed by Lieutenant Combs, the adjutant of that regiment, who, failing to find the colonel commanding the regiment in time, delivered the order to that portion of the regiment nearest to him.

Major McNally, on the right, and Lieutenant Combs, on the left, of the regiment, with less than 100 men, advanced on the enemy's line and drove them out of the stockade, but, being unsupported by the remainder of the regiment, were forced to fall back, leaving Major McNally mortally wounded in the hands of the enemy.

The effect of the cavalry charge was to cause about 300 of the enemy to run away from the stockade, exposing themselves to a deadly fire from the Fourteenth Pennsylvania, Colonel Schoonmaker, but their position was soon regained by their reserves. No united effort was made to attain the road on the extreme right, as directed.

Reports soon reached me from all parts of the line that ammunition was falling short. The slackened firing of the enemy evidently indicated that his supply was not plentiful.

The night came with no change in position and no tidings from the west, whence General Scammon was expected. During the night all the ammunition in the wagons was brought up and equitably distributed, and every available man was brought to the front.

It was quite evident to my mind that if the resistance of the enemy was kept up, I could go no farther in that direction. It was impossible to retire during the night without disorder, and perhaps disaster. By remaining until morning two chances remained with me; first, the enemy might retreat, and, second, Scammon might arrive.

The morning showed us that both chances had failed; that the enemy had received ammunition, and that re-enforcements were coming to him from the direction of Lewisburg. The battle was renewed, but every arrangement made in rear for a prompt withdrawal. The ambulances loaded with wounded, the caissons, wagons, and long columns of horses were placed in proper order upon the road, details made for the attendance of the wounded, trees prepared to fall across the gorge when our artillery should have

passed, and commanding officers received their instructions. The enemy's re-enforcements arrived and attempted to turn my left about 10 a. m.

At 10.30 o'clock the order to retire was given, and in forty-five minutes from that time my column was moving off in good order, my rear guard at the barricades repulsing the enemy's advance twice before it left the ground. Successive barricades were formed, and my column reached Callaghan's about 5 p. m., where it was halted, fires built, and the men and horses given the first opportunity to eat for thirty-six hours. After dark the fires were left burning and the column took the road to Warm Springs.

A scouting party of the enemy in front of us had left word with the citizens that Jackson was at Gatewood's, with a strong force. This shallow attempt at deception did not deter us from marching to that point, where we arrived at daylight on the 28th.

At 9 a. m. the march was resumed to Huntersville, without interruption, but with considerable annoyance from guerrillas. At evening we marched to Greenbrier Bridge, or Marling's Bottom, where Colonel Harris, with the Tenth [West] Virginia, was posted. The ensuing day the command moved to Big Spring, where it was ascertained that a party of the enemy had entered the road before us for the purpose of blockading it.

At 2 a. m. on the 30th, we were again *en route*, and at daylight came upon a blockade, half a mile long, made by felling large trees across the road. While delayed in cutting it out the animals were fed, and a strong blockade made in rear.

The command arrived at Beverly on August 31, having marched, since June 10, 636 miles, exclusive of the distance passed over by railroad and of the marches made by detachments, which would increase the distance for the entire command to at least 1,000 miles.

This command has been mounted, equipped, and drilled; has marched over 600 miles through a rugged, mountainous region, fighting the enemy almost daily; had one severe battle; destroyed the camps of the enemy; captured large amounts of supplies and 266 prisoners, in less than eighty days.

The strength of the enemy opposed to me in the engagement at Rocky Gap was 2,500, as near as could be ascertained by observations and from the reports of prisoners, and also from statements of rebel officers. I did not have 1,300 men in the front the first day.

I inclose tabular statement* of my loss; also the report of the medical director, and a copy of orders received from Brigadier-General Kelley, at Petersburg.

I cannot conclude this report without expressing my high commendation of the conduct of the officers and men of my command, who, heretofore accustomed to a lax discipline, have yielded to me always a cheerful obedience. With few exceptions, their behavior in battle has been worthy of great praise.

Among those who particularly distinguished themselves in action for gallantry and ability I would mention the following officers, viz: Capt. Paul von Koenig, aide-de-camp, killed.

First [West] Virginia Artillery: Capt. C. T. Ewing, wounded.

Second [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry: Maj. P. McNally, died of wounds.

Eighth [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry: Capts. W. L. Gardner, W. H. H. Parker, and Lieut. J. A. Morehart, killed.

* Embodied in statement on p. 41.

Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry: Capt. John Bird, wounded and prisoner; Lieuts. John W. McNutt, M. W. Wilson, James Jackson, and Jacob Schoop, wounded.

I was greatly indebted to the following-named officers for their untiring energy and hearty co-operation during the battle: Lieuts. J. R. Meigs, of the Engineers, U. S. Army, and Will Rumsey, Capt. C. F. Trowbridge, and Lieut. L. Markbreit, aides-de-camp; Maj. T. F. Lang, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieut. G. H. North, assistant quartermaster; Col. J. N. Schoonmaker, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and J. H. Oley, Eighth [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry; Lieuts. J. Combs, adjutant Second [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry, and B. H. H. Atkinson, Battery B, First [West] Virginia Artillery.

I regret to report that Capt. Robert Pollock, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, failed to make his appearance within view of the enemy, and remained behind in a secluded place, with most of his company, where, I am informed, he was found asleep by the enemy after the command had been withdrawn.

Capt. James K. Billingsly, Second [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry, was too much intoxicated to perform his duties properly. He will be brought before a general court-martial.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CUMBERLAND, MD.,
August 12, 1863.

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Commanding Separate Brigade:

GENERAL: You are directed to move with that portion of your command now at Moorefield, W. Va., and vicinity, without delay, via Franklin, Pendleton County, W. Va., to the Beverly and Staunton pike, at or near Monterey, Highland County, and from thence, by the most practicable route, to Huntersville, in Pocahontas County, where Col. William L. Jackson, of the Confederate service, is reported to be stationed. If this information is found correct, you will attack and capture, or drive him out of the county. In passing through Pendleton County you will destroy the saltpeter and powder works therein situated.

The command will carry hard bread, sugar, and coffee. The country through which you pass will be looked to for needed supplies of beef and forage. For these articles the owners will be given, by the proper officers, proper vouchers, which will state the facts attending the taking, and specify that payment will be made therefor upon satisfactory evidence of loyalty. Should more cattle be found than is necessary for the support of the command while on the march, such surplus cattle will also be taken (and for which similar vouchers will be given), and will be sent back, under guard, down the Valley of the South Branch, or taken forward to Beverly, as you may determine.

I will order the Tenth [West] Virginia Infantry and the Second [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry, of your command, to form a junction with you at Huntersville upon your arrival there. If the information received by you does not cause you to decide that such a movement is impracticable, you will leave the Tenth [West] Virginia Infantry at Huntersville, and proceed with your cavalry and mounted infantry to Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, and dispose of any force of the enemy that may be there stationed.

The law library of the court of appeals of Virginia will be taken and brought to Beverly. Great care will be exercised by the officer placed in charge that the books are not lost or injured. Transportation will be pressed if necessary.

From Lewisburg you will move with your command back to Beverly and from there report by telegraph. Stringent measures will be adopted, if necessary, to prevent straggling or interference with private property of citizens by the soldiers of the command while on the expedition.

By order of Brigadier-General Kelley, commanding department:
THAYER MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

NEW CREEK, W. VA.,
August 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
At Petersburg:

SIR: Your note of the 12th received last night. You will receive with this an order for an expedition to Huntersville and Lewisburg. General Scammon is apprehensive that there is some force at Lewisburg which contemplates a movement on his outposts. I think it good policy, therefore, to dispose of that before we make any movement on Staunton. You will, therefore, as promptly as possible, carry out the orders sent to-day. I have ordered Colonel Mulligan to post one company at Burlington, one at Williamsport, and to move with the balance of the First Brigade, and occupy Moorefield and Petersburg.

After you have accomplished the objects of this expedition, and you have rested and recruited your men and horses at Beverly, at which point I will cause ample supplies to be sent, you can then move back to Monterey, and from that point operate against Staunton or Imboden, as may be deemed best. Moor has not yet reported Jackson's location, but we know it is near Huntersville, probably somewhere about the Little Levels. Dr. Scoules and party report that Colonel Dunn was reported at or near Crab Bottom, with a regiment of infantry. I think it doubtful.

The assistant quartermaster informs me he sent you ten kegs of horse-shoes, which will arrive to-day; will send horse-shoe nails by the next train, and that he has ordered clothing for you from Wheeling, which he reports to arrive to-night.

Move as soon as you possibly can. It is impossible to furnish Ewing with horses to mount his men for this expedition. You will move early in the morning and late at night, and rest your men and horses in the middle of the day.

The law library at Lewisburg was purchased for the western part of the State, and of course rightfully belongs to the new State of West Virginia. Our judges need it very much.

Please advise me by messenger when you move, so I can advise Moor and Scammon. I will, if possible, cause Scammon to communicate with you at Lewisburg. I may be compelled to go to Harper's Ferry to-morrow. If I do, however, any communication will reach me through Captain Melvin, who will be either here or at Cumberland. With promptness and energy, I have no doubt of your entire success.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—I suggest to take ten days' rations of hard bread, sugar, and coffee, and nothing else.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

NEW CREEK, W. VA.,
August 14, 1863—2 p. m.

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
At Petersburg:

Your note of yesterday just received. On inquiry I find that your commissary, Koenisberger, has not drawn any salt for your command. I have ordered plenty to be sent you this p. m.; also a lot of cavalry pants. I am now after the ordnance officer with a sharp stick for the ammunition. The nails will be sent as soon as they arrive.

Order the signal officers to report to Colonel Mulligan when you leave, so we can keep up communication with Petersburg.

Colonel Moor reports Jackson near Huntersville, with 1,200 or 1,400 men. He probably has about one-half that number. It will be impossible for me to furnish you with horses. I have ordered 300 sent to Scammon. Take all the good cavalry horses you can find; or, rather, direct your assistant quartermaster to do so and give the proper vouchers.

The Surgeon-General directs me to detail Dr. Sherman as medical director for my department, to act until the arrival of Dr. McCormick. You will, therefore, please order Dr. Sherman to report in person at my headquarters in Clarksburg.

If you require the services of a surgeon, I will send you Dr. Stewart, who has just reported for duty.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

No. 2.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces engaged at Rocky Gap, near White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., August 26-27, 1863.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Staff	1						1
16th Illinois Cavalry, Company C				2			2
14th Pennsylvania Cavalry	10	5	37		1	49	102
3d West Virginia Cavalry (detachment)		2	1			1	4
1st West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery B			4				4
1st West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery G	1	1	14				16
2d West Virginia (Mounted) Infantry	5	2	14			8	29
3d West Virginia (Mounted) Infantry	5	1	28			5	39
8th West Virginia (Mounted) Infantry	2		2	14		3	21
Total a	3	23	11	114	1	66	218

a Of the wounded, 2 officers and 55 men were left in the enemy's hands.

Officers killed.—Capt. Paul von Koenig, 68th New York, aide-de-camp; Capt. William L. Gardner and Lieut. John A. Morehart, 8th West Virginia (Mounted) Infantry.

Mortally wounded.—Maj. Patrick McNally, 2d West Virginia (Mounted) Infantry, and Capt. William H. H. Parker, 8th West Virginia (Mounted) Infantry.

No. 3.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Western Virginia, of operations August 20-27, with congratulatory orders.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Sweet Springs, August 21, 1863.

GENERAL: The enemy, 800 strong, was at Monterey yesterday. Another column reported coming from Franklin by McDowell, supposed to be going to Staunton. Colonel Jackson has fallen back from Huntersville to Back Creek to get in their rear, if they go to Staunton. I have ordered a regiment of infantry to Little Levels, and four companies of cavalry to Marling's Bottom, the latter to scout toward Beverly and Monterey, and harass the enemy if opportunity offers. You can send troops to Staunton, if they are needed, sooner than I can. Can you send Colonel Wharton's command?

I saw your family at the "Warm" yesterday. All are well as usual.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c.

UNION, 23D, VIA DUBLIN,
[August] 24, [1863.]

The enemy, reported 3,000 strong, including 1,200 cavalry, have been pressing Col. W. L. Jackson back to the road from Huntersville to Warm Springs. At 8 o'clock last night he was 12 miles from Warm Springs and falling back. I have ordered such movements of troops from Lewisburg as I think will check them and frustrate their plans. They have a large train of wagons. I am apprehensive that the cavalry may be on a raid to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. I have no troops on that road. If six or seven good infantry companies can be sent from Richmond or elsewhere to New River Bridge, it should be done promptly.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

UNION, VIA DUBLIN,
August 24, 1863.

SIR: The enemy has driven Colonel Jackson from Pocahontas, and is pursuing him back toward Warm Springs, another column moving down through Pocahontas on road to Lewisburg. The troops in the Kanawha Valley will, in all probability, advance. I am greatly in need of the troops I have sent east. Please order General Jenkins' and Colonel Wharton's brigades and my three field batteries back to me. I need them as soon as I can possibly get them.

SAM. JONES.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Indorsements.]

AUGUST 24, 1863.

Respectfully submitted to the President.

Should the instructions asked for—the return of the troops sent General Lee—be given? I doubt the expediency of the recall.

J. A. SEDDON.

It would be well to inform General Lee, who may provide in that or other ways for the contingency, if necessary.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

DRY CREEK, NEAR WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
August 27, 1863.

GENERAL: Your telegram of yesterday received. Will do my utmost to accomplish what you desire. Fought the enemy here yesterday from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Both sides hold this morning same position they took yesterday morning. Some desultory firing this morning early, and expect the fight to be renewed any minute. Enemy believed greatly outnumber me. Two pieces of my artillery disabled yesterday, leaves me but two for service to-day. My loss yesterday about 250; enemy's loss not known. Have telegraphed

Wharton's and Jenkins' brigades to hurry forward to Warm Springs, and push on in this direction as rapidly as possible. Regret that infantry was not sent from Orange by rail to Millborough.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

General R. E. LEE.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, 27TH, VIA DUBLIN,
August 28, 1863.

GENERAL: We met the enemy yesterday morning about a mile and a half from this place on road to the Warm Springs. Fought from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Every attack made by the enemy was repulsed. At night each side occupied the same position they had in the morning. This morning the enemy made two other attacks, which were handsomely repulsed, when he abandoned his position, and retreated toward Warm Springs, pursued by cavalry and artillery.

The troops engaged were the First Brigade of this army, Col. George S. Patton commanding; the enemy about 3,000, and 6 pieces of artillery, under Brigadier-General Averell.

Our loss about 200 killed and wounded. Enemy's loss not known. We have taken about 150 prisoners and a piece of artillery.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

WARM SPRINGS, VIA STAUNTON,
August 30, 1863.

GENERAL: The enemy that fought us on the 26th and 27th retreated very rapidly by Huntersville, and passed Greenbrier Bridge at Marling's Bottom early yesterday morning. My cavalry pursued them to that point, and a small force still following them. A part of Colonel Wharton's brigade arrived here yesterday. Jenkins' cavalry was about 3 miles west of Staunton last evening, coming on to this place. From what I hear of Imboden he was probably at Monterey last night, with the intention of moving on to Huntersville. I fear he cannot reach there in time to intercept the retreating enemy. They have been severely punished, and when they reach Beverly will not, I think, be fit for service for several weeks. A captain of artillery, whom I have prisoner, says they started from Moorefield with between 4,000 and 5,000.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

UNION,
September 1, 1863.

GENERAL: In consequence of information received from East Tennessee, I left Warm Springs yesterday, and am now on my way to look after the left of my line about Saltville.

Averell and his command, when last heard from, were 15 miles beyond Huntersville, going rapidly toward Beverly, followed by a few of Jackson's men, all infantry. Cavalry support, which he met at Huntersville, will probably shield him from further punishment, unless Imboden intercepts him at Huntersville. I think the blow aimed at us from that direction, with Averell to direct it, has been very effectually parried.

I have no information of any move in this direction from the Kanawha, and am solicitous now about the left of my line. I ordered Jackson's brigade to take post at or near McDowell's, and picket the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike as far as Hightown, also the road to Franklin. Wharton's brigade is marching in this direction, where I need it.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, October 2, 1863.

GENERAL: On the evening of August 23, I received information from Col. William L. Jackson that Brigadier-General Averell, U. S. Army, with a force estimated at over 4,000 men, consisting of cavalry, mounted infantry, and artillery, was in motion from the direction of Moorefield. So far as I could ascertain, General Averell was on a raid toward Staunton. He had driven Colonel Jackson from Hightown and his camp near Huntersville, and the latter had fallen back to Gatewood's, on Back Creek, on the road from Huntersville to Warm Springs.

I had a few days previously ridden over that road, Colonel Jackson accompanying me part of the way, and from my own observations and his representations believed that he could detain the enemy on that road long enough to enable me to send a force to his assistance or place it in the rear of the enemy. I accordingly ordered the First Brigade of my command, Col. George S. Patton commanding, to move by the Antony's Creek road. I joined the brigade myself on that road on the 25th.

On the morning of that day, I received a dispatch from Colonel Jackson, dated at 9 o'clock on the previous day at Gatewood's. He informed me that he had driven back the enemy's skirmishers to his old camp near Huntersville. The tenor of the dispatch induced me to believe that he could not only check the opposing force at Gatewood's, but could move up and join the First Brigade at the intersection of the Antony's Creek road from Huntersville to Warm Springs. I dispatched him, informing him of the movement of that brigade, and directed him, if possible, to join it at the junction of the two roads above mentioned. I have reason to believe that he never received my dispatch, and that it was intercepted by the enemy.

While on the march on the 25th, information was received, which I deemed reliable, that the enemy had not only driven Colonel Jackson from Gatewood's, but had forced him beyond Warm Springs. Still remaining under the impression that the destination of the enemy was Staunton, the First Brigade was ordered to turn off from the Antony's Creek road and take a shorter route to Warm Springs.

After 10 o'clock that night information was received which satisfied me that the enemy had abandoned the pursuit of Colonel Jackson, and that, while the First Brigade was marching toward Warm Springs, General Averell was advancing from Warm Springs to Callaghan's. I immediately ordered Colonel Patton to return on the Antony's Creek road in the hope of intercepting the enemy on the road from the Warm to the White Sulphur Springs. By a night march our advanced guard reached the intersection of the latter-named road at the same instant that the head of Averell's column debouched from the defile through the Alleghany Mountains on the road from Callaghan's. General Averell endeavored to force his way through, but the First Brigade was quickly placed in position, when an engagement commenced, which for five hours was very warm and continued at intervals until dark.

That night the troops occupied the same position that they had taken in the morning. The enemy made two vigorous attacks the next morning, which were handsomely repulsed, when he abandoned his position and retreated towards Warm Springs.

My cavalry and artillery were ordered in pursuit. For about 10 or 12 miles the road passes through a narrow and thickly wooded defile. The enemy availed himself of the advantage offered to retard pursuit by felling trees across the road. I was informed that he had left a regiment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry at the Warm Springs, and under the impression that he would make a stand at the latter place, the First Brigade was pushed forward in pursuit. The enemy, however, turned off from the direct road at Morris' Hill and retreated rapidly by way of Huntersville toward Beverly.

The reports and accompanying papers from Colonels Patton and William L. Jackson will give the details of the engagement near White Sulphur Springs and of the pursuit of the enemy.

The conduct of the troops on the 26th and 27th was admirable, and they moved forward in pursuit with spirit and alacrity, and, although much fatigued, without straggling.

Col. George S. Patton, commanding the brigade, displayed good judgment in placing his troops in action, and his gallantry was conspicuous throughout the engagement.

I am greatly indebted to the officers of my staff who were with me (Maj. W. B. Myers, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. R. L. Poor, Engineer Corps; and my aides, Lieuts. James L. Fraser and P. C. Warwick) for the intelligent and active performance of their duties. Lieutenant Warwick made a difficult and hazardous reconnaissance of the enemy on the night of the 25th and morning of the 26th.

I must add that on receiving information of Averell's movements, I telegraphed to the Secretary of War and General Lee, informing them of it, and asking that Jenkins' brigade of cavalry and Wharton's, of infantry, be returned to me by way of Staunton and Warm Springs, and they were ordered accordingly. If Wharton's brigade had moved by railroad to Millborough, as I supposed it would, it would have reached Callaghan's on the evening of the 26th or morning of the 27th. With that force at Callaghan's and the First Brigade pressing in the rear, the country is such that I scarcely think that General Averell's command could have escaped destruction.

On first receiving information of the enemy's movement, apprehending that he might be aiming at Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, I warned the home guards along the line of that road to be in readiness to turn out at a moment's notice. On the night of the 25th, I

ordered them to turn out, which they did with great alacrity, and were prepared to defend the important points along the line of that road.

My inspector-general, Maj. Giles B. Cooke, assistant adjutant-general, was in charge of my office at Dublin, and was very active and energetic in organizing and disposing of this force.

The accompanying topographic sketch * will illustrate the position of the troops near White Sulphur Springs.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

GENERAL ORDERS, (HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
No. 37. } *White Sulphur Springs, August 27, 1863.*

The major-general commanding tenders his cordial congratulations and thanks to the troops for their gallantry and good conduct in the action with the enemy yesterday and to-day. After a fatiguing march of twenty-four consecutive hours, they encountered the enemy in largely superior numbers, and from 9 o'clock in the morning repelled repeated and bold charges of infantry and cavalry, supported by a heavy fire of artillery, with a steadiness and spirit worthy of the highest praise. Again this morning they repelled handsomely two attacks, and forced the enemy to abandon his position and retreat in haste, pursued by cavalry and artillery.

In this engagement the Forty-fifth and Twenty-second Regiments and Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth Battalions Virginia Infantry, the Eighth Regiment and Thirty-Seventh Battalion Virginia Cavalry, and Chapman's battery, inscribed their names high on the roll of those who in this war have illustrated the valor of our troops.

No one can regard it as an invidious distinction to mention particularly the commander of the First Brigade, Col. G. S. Patton. He exhibited admirable judgment in placing his troops in action, and his gallantry was conspicuous throughout the day.

The enemy, though in retreat, is not beyond our lines. He must be driven beyond them. With devout thanks to Almighty God for the victory He has given us, and humble trust in Him, let us press on and complete the work so happily begun.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

No. 4.

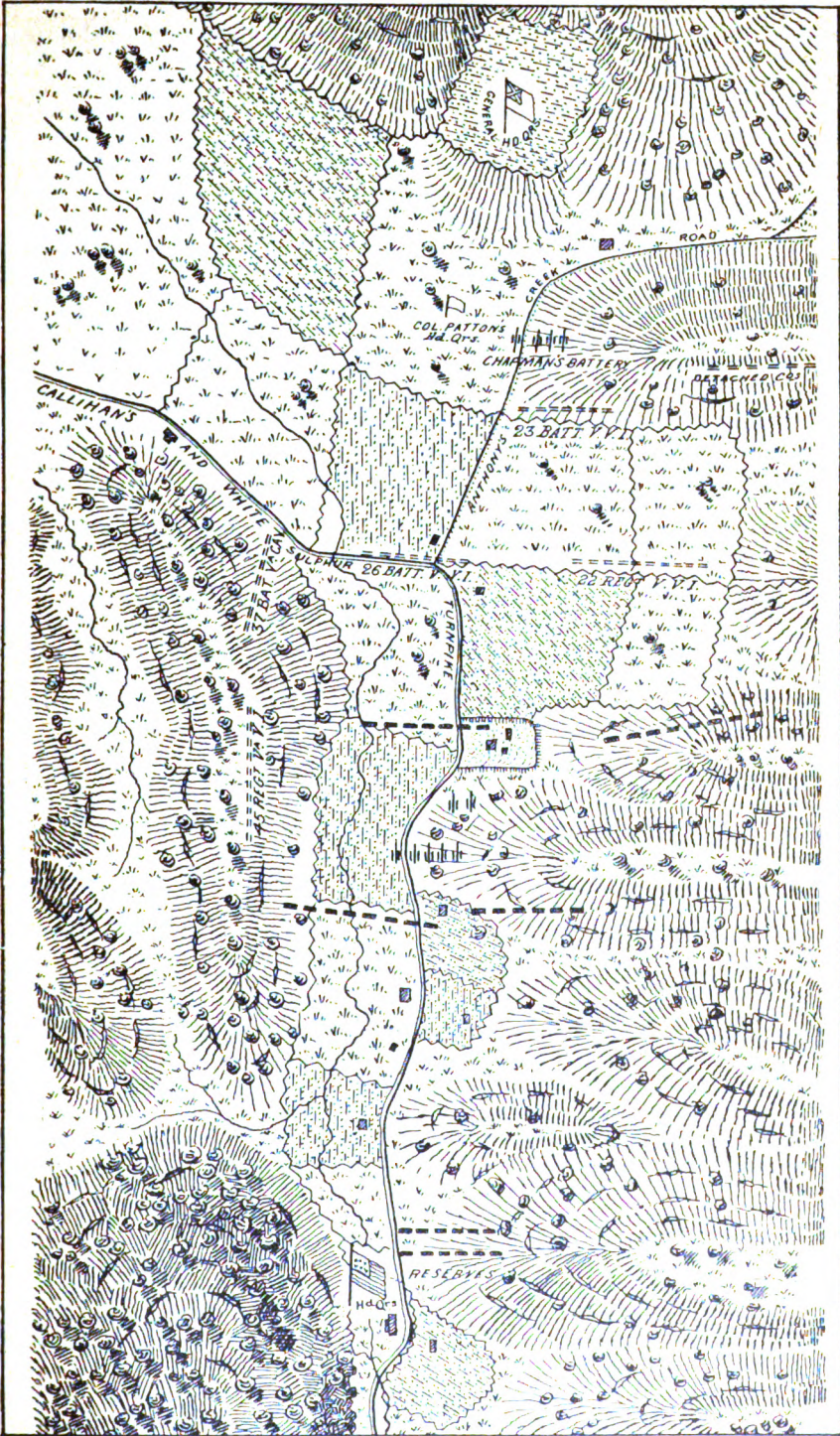
Report of Col. William L. Jackson, Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry, commanding brigade, of operations August 21-29.

HEADQUARTERS,
September 18, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the operations of my command during the recent raid of General Averell, U. S. Army.

On Friday, August 21, at 1 a. m. (my headquarters then at Camp

* See p. 47.



BATTLE FIELD OF WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS—FOUGHT AUGUST 26 AND 27, 1863.

== Confederate forces.

■ Union forces.

Northwest, near Huntersville, Va.), I received a dispatch from Col. W. W. Arnett, commanding detachment at Hightown, Va., that the enemy in large force were in Monterey the evening before, and that he had fallen back to Slaver's, 5 miles this side. I dispatched the information to the commanding officer of the post at Staunton (the dispatch was received in Staunton at 2 p. m. of that day, a distance of 75 miles), with the request that a copy be forwarded to General Imboden. I also dispatched to the general commanding, and to Col. George S. Patton, commanding First Brigade, at Lewisburg, and expressed the opinion in the several dispatches that a raid was intended upon Staunton, and also my intention to so move as to get in the rear of the invading force, as it was impossible for me then to get to their front. To Colonel Patton I suggested the propriety of sending a force to the Little Levels.

My command at this time was in detachments (rendered necessary to protect the lines I had been ordered to guard), one at Hightown, 35 miles from my headquarters; one at Camp Miller, 14 miles; one on Thorny Creek, near Green Bank, 10 miles distant, and the other at Camp Northwest.

I directed Colonel Arnett, if pressed, to fall back to me in good order, disputing the advance whenever he could, and I proceeded to draw in the other detachments, which was accomplished during the day.

In the morning of that day, I moved Lieutenant-Colonel Evans with a detachment to Gatewood's, on Back Creek, with a view to the protection of my rear if the advance was on me, and to be my advance guard if the enemy proceeded to Staunton. At 3 p. m., receiving a dispatch from Colonel Arnett, that he was being pressed and was falling back down Back Creek toward Gatewood's, I moved my infantry to that point, arriving at 6 p. m. (a distance of 9 miles), leaving my mounted men at Camp Northwest. This movement was dispatched to the general commanding, to Colonel Patton, and to Colonel Nadenbousch, commanding at Staunton, expressing the opinion that Staunton was not the point of attack.

During that night, the mounted men (with train) of Colonel Arnett's detachment arrived at Camp Northwest, reporting the enemy to be within 8 miles of that camp advancing, and that Colonel Arnett, with his infantry, were cut off. I also learned then that Colonel Arnett, after moving down Back Creek a short distance, for the reason mentioned in his report, had returned to Irving's and fell back, skirmishing with the enemy down Knapp's Creek, and had afterward been cut off with his infantry. Upon my arrival at Gatewood's I re-enforced Lieutenant-Colonel Evans by two companies, and moved his detachment 2 miles up Back Creek and posted the residue of my infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, 1 mile in his rear.

On the next morning, the 22d, the enemy advancing on Camp Northwest, I ordered the cavalry to Gatewood's, leaving Captain Hutton, with his company, between Rider's and Camp Northwest, to watch the enemy. To ascertain positively whether an advance was being made on Staunton, I ordered Major Kesler, with 60 mounted men, to McDowell, on the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike, via Jackson's River and Warm Springs. I also ordered a scout to Warm Springs, to watch the route to that place from Back Creek, and also scouted up Back Creek.

In the evening of the 22d, Captain Hutton had a skirmish with the enemy near Camp Northwest; was forced to fall back to Rider's,

and reported the enemy making a flank movement via the Little Back Creek route, and also an effort to get in my rear. Ascertaining my position at Gatewood's to be not so tenable as I had supposed, I moved my infantry that night to Jackson's River on the Warm Springs road, leaving my cavalry a short distance below Gatewood's.

In the morning of Sunday, the 23d, the enemy not having advanced to Gatewood's, and thinking it probable that they had gone toward Lewisburg by the Little Levels, I ordered my infantry to Gatewood's and the cavalry toward Camp Northwest, directing the infantry to follow. By this time I had succeeded in bringing Colonel Arnett, and the infantry cut off with him, to the command, and Colonel Arnett was placed in command of the cavalry. He moved forward, and finding the enemy advancing, he engaged their skirmishers a short distance this side of said camp, and, finding that he was about to be flanked, fell back to Rider's. At this juncture I reached the front, and discovering the condition of affairs, and also learning that the enemy had been re-enforced by a mounted and an infantry regiment and by additional artillery from Beverly, I fell back to Gatewood's and remained there that night.

The next morning, the 24th, the enemy not then advancing and the horses needing forage, I ordered the cavalry under Colonel Arnett, except 30 under Lieut. G. W. Siple, to Jackson's River, Warm Springs road. At 10 a. m. the advance came in sight, and here, after a skirmish, finding them too strong for me, I fell back in good order to Jackson's River Mountain (Lieutenant Siple in the rear skirmishing constantly with the advance of the enemy) and posted my infantry to stay the advance. I ordered Colonel Arnett to dismount and send 100 of the cavalry to the left on top of the mountain to repel any flanking party.

At this point I prevented the enemy from advancing in front for one hour, but observing that they were surrounding me, I fell back in time, for ten minutes afterward they surrounded the position I had occupied, and, discovering my retreat, rushed after me. As the country between Jackson's River and Warm Springs Mountain gave their large force of cavalry the advantage, and as I knew there was a route to my left to Warm Springs which they could take and reach there before I could with my train (which was then but a short distance in my front), I fell back to Warm Springs Mountain, and placed my command in position for defense. Here I remained for an hour before the enemy appeared, and he came the route I did, and the route by the left aforesaid. I soon saw that the effort of the enemy was merely to amuse me in front while he moved a force equal to mine in my rear and also on my right flank. After skirmishing I fell back about 4 miles, and went into camp about 10 p. m. My pickets that night were beyond Bath Alum, toward the Warm Springs.

In the morning of the 25th, I ordered my infantry to the opposite bank of Cow Pasture River, and I proceeded in person to my cavalry camp, near Bath Alum, and to my outer pickets. I then ordered Colonel Arnett to send foot scouts to top of Warm Springs Mountain, if possible, to ascertain the movements of the enemy, and to hold his detachment prepared to move at any moment. Finding that owing to a misunderstanding of my order my infantry had been moved near Old Millborough (2 miles this side of Millborough Depot), I directed it to go into camp at that place. My determination was, if the enemy advanced on me, to get to Panther Gap, near Goshen Depot, and endeavor to hold that position until I could be

re-enforced from Lexington by the cadets and artillery of the institute, who, with Colonel Edmondson's provost-guard, under General F. H. Smith, the superintendent, was coming to re-enforce me.

In the evening of this day, Major Kesler returned from his scout, reporting no advance of the enemy upon Staunton, and the road between Monterey and McDowell blockaded.

During this evening I received information from my scouts that the cavalry of the enemy had moved from Warm Springs on the Hot Springs route, and that their infantry was near Warm Springs.

Ascertaining that the enemy, from a point near Hot Springs, could move to my rear at Old Millborough, I guarded against surprise from that point. That night I went in person to my cavalry camp, and directed Colonel Arnett to occupy Warm Springs next morning, if possible.

On the morning of the 26th, I ordered Major Kesler to take his detachment of cavalry to Covington, and, if possible, to Lewisburg, to ascertain and report the movements of the cavalry that had left Warm Springs.

By 12 m. of this day, Colonel Arnett arrived at and occupied Warm Springs, reporting that all the cavalry of the enemy, with six pieces of artillery, had taken the Hot Springs route toward Covington or Lewisburg, and that their infantry had fallen back to Gatewood's, and under my orders he proceeded to scout after the enemy.

I did not move my infantry this day, as I had no reliable information of the movement of the enemy. The most reliable at this time, from courier who met Major Kesler, was that the enemy were moving through McGraw's Gap to Jordan's Furnace.

During this evening Colonel Edmondson, from Lexington, with 40 mounted men, arrived, and I received a dispatch from General Smith that he had arrived at Goshen. Then ascertaining that there was no movement of the enemy through McGraw's Gap, I dispatched to General Smith my opinion that the enemy were making their way to Lewisburg; that I was most anxious to make a diversion in favor of our forces there, and requesting him to co-operate with me, and if he could do no more to lend me his artillery. This he declined to do for reasons satisfactory to himself, and accordingly the general and Colonel Edmondson moved back to Rockbridge Alum.

On the next morning, the 27th, I ordered my infantry to Warm Springs and rode forward myself to that point. On my arrival there rumors of fighting near Lewisburg reached me, and reports that our force there was falling back before the enemy. I ordered Lieutenant Siple to take the Hot Springs route, and proceed until he saw and felt the enemy. Captain Lewis, with a detachment of 20 men, moved toward Gatewood's.

At 3 a. m., Friday (the 28th), I received a dispatch from Major Kesler that the enemy were falling back toward Warm Springs, and for me to be on the lookout.

About this time William McClintoc, esq., surveyor of Bath County, a reliable gentleman, informed me that the citizens were effectually blockading the Jackson's River road (Boller's, or Indian Draft). I requested him to return (which he did) and see that the blockade was made complete. I ordered Colonel Arnett to have the road to Hot Springs, and the road leading from the Jackson's River road into the Warm Springs road, near Richards' Mill, blockaded. This was being accomplished when the report arrived that the enemy were

near Gatewood's, on the Indian Draft route, and to that place I moved my force as rapidly as possible, overcoming the blockades of the enemy between Jackson's River and Gatewood's.

Colonel Arnett arrived at Gatewood's in time to fire on the pickets and see the rear of the enemy in rapid retreat, and following them to Little Back Creek he turned to the right across the mountain to blockade the Knapp's Creek road. Arriving at Little Back Creek, and ascertaining Colonel Arnett's movements, and being satisfied that the enemy would not take the Knapp's Creek road, I ordered him back and to the pursuit of the enemy on the Huntersville road. Directing the infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, to follow as rapidly as possible, I moved on with the cavalry.

Between Rider's and Camp Northwest, about 6 p. m. of the 28th, I received the dispatch of the general commanding, dated the 27th and headed via Union and Dublin, announcing the victory at White Sulphur Springs, and intimating that the enemy were retreating toward Warm Springs, and that his force was in pursuit, and directing me to push and destroy them, if possible. Pushing on, my advance ran in the pickets at Huntersville, and discovered the enemy there apparently intending to make a stand in supporting distance of the infantry regiment which had been left in their rear. That regiment, I have since learned, was then at Marling's Bottom, 6½ miles from Huntersville.

As it was now dark, and as no re-enforcement arrived to assist in the pursuit, I halted at and near Camp Northwest, with a view not then to press the pursuit until I could move a force by the Clover Lick route in ahead of the enemy at Big Spring; to blockade the road and hold the enemy until we could get up to their rear (it was entirely practicable to so move), and then, with any re-enforcement that might arrive, attack. Accordingly, I directed Colonel Arnett, with the cavalry at his disposal, after resting a few hours, to make that movement during the night.

At 10 p. m. I received a dispatch from Colonel Corns, commanding the Eighth Virginia Cavalry and Dunn's battalion, that he had arrived at Gatewood's. I requested him to come on as soon as possible.

At 2 a. m. on the 29th, Colonel Arnett started up Knapp's Creek to take the Clover Lick route, and as soon as it was light I directed the infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, to move toward Huntersville. Arriving at that place—having to overcome a blockade—I found that the enemy had gone on toward Marling's Bottom, and to that point I directed my infantry. Stopping to write a dispatch, Colonel Corns arrived, and I requested him to send 200 men to re-enforce Colonel Arnett, who had gone the Clover Lick route, offering to furnish guides, and expressing the opinion that there was yet time to make the movement. After counseling with several officers he decided that his horses could not make the trip in their then condition. I then requested him to come on to Marling's Bottom, to which he assented and moved accordingly. Arriving at Marling's Bottom, the rear of the enemy in retreat was reported as not being far from the bridge.

I requested Colonel Corns to move his command rapidly up the bottom, cross the river, and endeavor to cut off some of the rear of the enemy. He replied that his horses could not raise a trot. On arriving at the bridge and riding forward with Colonel Corns, we

concluded the rear of the enemy was about 1 mile distant. He afterward moved toward Lewisburg.

By this time Major Kesler's detachment arrived, and I ordered him to pursue as rapidly as he could in the then condition of his horses, and the infantry to follow. Arriving at Edray, and finding that my infantry could go no farther and could not catch the enemy, I halted them. Major Kesler had gone on. Here I dispatched to Colonel Wharton at Warm Springs, who had informed me that he was coming on, that it was useless for him to do so.

Colonel Arnett on that day did get in ahead of the enemy at Big Spring; blockaded the road beyond; posted some of his men; delayed and fired upon the enemy, but with his small force could do nothing more. His report* is herewith inclosed. I think his conduct throughout is praiseworthy. Major Kesler, owing to the blockades of the enemy and the condition of his horses, could not get up in time. His report* accompanies this.

When General Averell arrived at Monterey his force was not less than 3,000 men. He was afterward re-enforced by two regiments. He had in addition eight pieces of artillery. This whole force came up after me to Warm Springs. At no time when I had all together had I more than 1,000 effective men. Throughout the whole affair I had no artillery. The government cattle within my lines were saved. My train was safely brought out.

My loss in wounded and missing will not exceed 20; and only a few guns and saddles, which could not be brought out, were destroyed by the enemy.

I recaptured a number of cattle and horses belonging to citizens, and captured a number of horses from the enemy. These I will report as soon as I can get them together.

The loss of the enemy in the various skirmishes with my command is believed to be about 25 killed, a number wounded, and 20 prisoners. I have no means of ascertaining the number wounded. General Averell's command suffered severely during his whole advance, the fight at White Sulphur, and throughout his whole retreat.

My command throughout, officers and men, behaved well, enduring patiently great hardships, and conducted themselves as well as any new recruits under the same circumstances.

Regretting that I did not accomplish more, but respectfully submitting that, with all the means and information before me, I accomplished all that was possible, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. L. JACKSON,
Colonel, Commanding Huntersville Line.

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of Western Virginia.

P. S.—I neglected to say in the proper place, that when I first arrived at Gatewood's, and on several occasions, I dispatched to Colonel Patton (with the request that he forward to the general commanding) my opinion that the enemy would, after driving my command out of the way, proceed to Lewisburg, and I also dispatched to him, with the same request, all my movements until after I had fallen back from Warm Springs.

* Not found.

No. 5.

Report of Col. George S. Patton, Twenty-second Virginia Infantry, commanding brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, ARMY OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Lewisburg, August 31, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

I arrived on the morning of the 26th instant, about 9.30 o'clock, with my command (after a march of nearly twenty-four consecutive hours) at the junction of the Huntersville road with the James River and Kanawha turnpike. Information had been received the night before of the presence of the enemy on the latter road, moving in the direction of the White Sulphur Springs and Lewisburg, and I had been ordered by Major-General Jones to endeavor to intercept him. This cross-road is about a mile and a half east of the springs, and is just where the latter road emerges from a mountain gorge.

The enemy's advance was discovered just as the Twenty-sixth Virginia Battalion, under Lieut. Col. George M. Edgar, reached and passed the junction. I immediately ordered Colonel Edgar to counter-march his men and form them in line of battle across the road, facing to the eastward, and to deploy a company of skirmishers to his left and front, and to advance to Miller's house at the point —, on the accompanying diagram.* This company, under command of Capt. Edmund S. Read, commenced the engagement by firing upon and driving back the enemy's advance.

Capt. G. B. Chapman's battery of four pieces now came up at a gallop, and immediately formed battery to the left of the Huntersville road in rear of Colonel Edgar's battalion and on a knoll, and opened fire upon the road along which the enemy was advancing and upon his reconnoitering parties, which had now appeared. The Twenty-second and Forty-fifth Virginia Regiments next came up in fine style, and were formed in line of battle, the first on the left and the latter on the right of the battery.

The enemy now brought six pieces of artillery to bear, and opened fire upon Chapman, who replied with great spirit and accuracy. An artillery duel of great heat ensued and lasted for more than two hours, when one of our pieces was disabled and another temporarily silenced.

In the meantime the Twenty-second Regiment was advanced to a fence running across a gentle ascent of open ground, and five of its companies deployed as skirmishers to take possession of the thickly wooded hill on the left of Miller's house, connecting on the right with Colonel Edgar's skirmishers. The Forty-fifth Virginia Regiment also was advanced on the right through a corn-field and took position with Colonel Edgar, who with them hastily threw up a rail barricade across the road and bottom to an abrupt and well-wooded hill on their right, on which Major Woodram, with three companies, had been posted to observe the enemy's movements in that direction. Observing that the enemy was moving forces to his left, I ordered Colonel Browne, of the Forty-fifth Virginia, to move by the right flank, possess the hill, and hold it against the enemy.

These dispositions were scarcely concluded when the enemy advanced along the whole line and the action became general and

* See p. 1016.

heavy. Our skirmishers in advance on the left were now hotly pressed by largely superior numbers, but under the leadership of Lieut. Col. Andrew R. Barbee, of the Twenty-second Virginia Regiment, held their ground with admirable tenacity until their ammunition was exhausted, when they fell back in good order without any confusion, and, with the exception of a part of one company which was able to rejoin its regiment, were, by the nature of the ground, forced to take position on the extreme left of our line. In this change of position Lieut. Col. A. R. Barbee was severely wounded after being conspicuous for gallantry.

Repeated charges were now made on the right and left, which were in every instance handsomely repulsed. Desperate efforts were made to dislodge the Forty-fifth Regiment, but the steadiness of that regiment and the courage and skill of its commander foiled them all. During this time the fire of musketry and artillery was heavy and continuous, Chapman with his two pieces gallantly holding his own against the six of the enemy.

The enemy were bringing fresh troops into action and strengthening their position and line, and the issue of the contest seemed doubtful, when Lieutenant-Colonel Derrick, with his Twenty-third Virginia Battalion and about 200 of the Thirty-seventh Virginia Cavalry Battalion, arrived from Greenbrier Bridge. Colonel Derrick, with the Twenty-third, was immediately advanced to the left of the Twenty-second Regiment, not in the prolongation of the same line, as at first intended, but equally as near the enemy on the opposite hill, which tended in his direction.

In order to get to his position Colonel D. was compelled to move under a perfect storm of shot and shell, which caused some loss and some confusion, which latter was quickly remedied by that gallant officer. In obedience to my instructions, two companies of the Twenty-third, under Major Blessing, advanced through the open field under a galling fire, and took position on the left of the Twenty-second Regiment, where they remained during the remainder of the action.

At this juncture the enemy made a determined charge against Major Bailey near the center of our lines, who handsomely repulsed them, and drove them back in confusion, capturing their leader, Major McNally, and killing and wounding many within 15 paces of our lines.

This charge had hardly been repulsed when the enemy formed a squadron of cavalry on the main road, who charged Colonel Edgar's position, but were driven back in utter confusion and rout, many of their horses coming into our lines. A second charge was no more successful.

Having thus tried the left and center, a very heavy force of at least two regiments was formed to force my right, but Colonel Browne, ever vigilant, informed me in time to send him Major Claiborne, with about 200 men of the Thirty-seventh Battalion, and with them again repulsed the enemy with great slaughter.

It was now getting late in the evening. The enemy had been repulsed at all points, and not a foot of ground lost by our men since morning. For some time the action was almost suspended, except for the dropping fire of sharpshooters and the occasional boom of a gun. Just at sunset, however, the increased rapidity of the firing and the reopening of artillery foretold another attack. For a few moments the firing was very heavy, and then the enemy charged

Colonel Edgar's position, but, as usual, was repulsed handsomely. It was now night, and, after nine hours of fighting, the action ceased, the enemy still remaining in front. Sentinels were posted in front of the lines, and the two forces lay down to rest less than 300 yards apart.

The night was spent in visiting the lines, strengthening the weak points, and causing the wounded to be removed and cared for. At daybreak the attempt was again made to storm our position, but with so little spirit that it was evident that the enemy had lost confidence. They replied to our artillery, however, and maintained a brisk fire of small-arms until about noon, when, after another ineffectual attack, they commenced to retreat. Pursuit was immediately made by Col. J. M. Corns, of the Eighth Virginia Cavalry, with a portion of his regiment, the Thirty-seventh Battalion, and a piece of artillery, and the infantry advanced.

It was soon found, however, that the enemy had so heavily blockaded in their rear that much delay would be experienced. Pioneer parties were detailed to cut out the blockade, and very early the next morning the cavalry started again in pursuit, the infantry also moving as far as Callaghan's, when it was found that the enemy had passed Gatewood's, where it had been hoped they would have been intercepted by Colonel Jackson's command. I was then ordered by the major-general commanding to return to this point.

My force in the action consisted of the Forty-fifth and Twenty-second Virginia Regiments, Twenty-sixth Virginia Battalion, Twenty-third Virginia Battalion, a detachment of the Thirty-seventh Cavalry Battalion, and Chapman's battery of four pieces; in all about 1,900 men. Colonel Corns, with his cavalry, was not in the action on the first day, and only a small portion on the second day, yet rendered efficient service in pursuit. The enemy's force was all mounted (about 3,500 strong), under Brigadier-General Averell, and consisted of five regiments, a battalion, and six pieces of artillery.

Our loss was 154 killed and wounded and 12 missing. That of the enemy, as estimated by themselves (especially a captured surgeon), between 400 and 500. We captured 117 prisoners, including a major and 3 captains (many of them wounded), and — pieces of artillery.

It would be invidious, were all conducted themselves so well, to make particular mention of any, but I feel bound to express my appreciation of the high service of the regimental and battalion commanders, and Capt. G. B. Chapman, of the battery. I also take great pleasure in mentioning the valuable services of Major McLaughlin, chief of artillery of this department, who was with me during the entire action, and aided me much by his excellent judgment, and acted with conspicuous gallantry.

My thanks are also especially due to Lieut. J. W. Branham, of General Echols' personal staff, who has been serving with me since the general has been absent. He did us great service by a reconnaissance in rear of the enemy, the result of which he reported just as we were going into action, and during the fight he exhibited the utmost energy, skill, and courage.

I take occasion also to call favorable attention to the conduct and gallantry of Lieut. Noyes Rand, acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade; Lieut. E. C. Gordon, ordnance officer; Lieut. James F. Patton, acting brigade inspector, and Lieut. Henry C. Caldwell, volunteer aide.

Lieut. Col. A. C. Dunn, although under arrest, offered his services

on the field ; throughout behaved in the most soldierlike and gallant manner, and at a critical moment encouraged his men by his voice and example.

My thanks are also due to Maj. W. B. Myers, assistant adjutant-general ; Capt. R. L. Poor, Engineer Corps, and Lieut. P. C. Warwick, of General Jones' staff, who gave me their services and behaved most gallantly.

I must not omit to mention the valuable services of the medical staff of the brigade, who were always on hand and promptly attended to the wounded. Dr. Beard, of Greenbrier, not in the service, was present as acting surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Virginia Battalion, and was most conspicuous for energy and efficiency.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. PATTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

Return of Casualties in Patton's brigade, August 26-27.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
8th Virginia Cavalry a.....							
22d Virginia.....	b1	8	6	54		10	79
23d Virginia Battalion.....		3		18			21
26th Virginia Battalion.....		2	c4	25		1	32
45th Virginia.....	d1	4	1	16		2	24
Chapman's battery.....		1		5			6
Total.....	2	18	11	118		13	162

a Not reported.
b Lieut. J. G. Carr.

c Lieut. C. C. Crouch, mortally wounded.
d Lieut. I. B. Stewart.

No. 6.

Report of Col. James M. Corns, Eighth Virginia Cavalry.

AUGUST 31, 1863.

COLONEL: At 11 a. m. on the 26th, while on my way to Huntersville and Greenbrier Bridge, I received a dispatch from you stating that the enemy was at Callaghan's, and ordering me to join you as soon as possible. I started immediately, and reached the battle-field, near the White Sulphur Springs, about 2 a. m. on the 27th, when you ordered my men dismounted, and placed on reserve immediately in rear of your center. Three of my companies were in line during the engagement.

On the 27th, about 11 a. m., the enemy, having been repulsed with great loss, left the position occupied by him on the 26th and began a retreat in the direction of Callaghan's. Being ordered by you to mount my men as rapidly as possible and pursue the enemy, my command was soon in the saddle and in rapid pursuit. The enemy's

line of retreat was through a narrow ravine some 10 miles in length, and by the time I was able to reach the mouth of the ravine the enemy had commenced blockading their rear. By the aid of a rifled piece sent to my assistance by you I was enabled to dislodge him from his position behind the blockade. The blockade having been removed, I dashed on again in pursuit.

Such were their facilities for filling the road with timber, and the formation of the country being such that it was impossible to get around the blockade with cavalry, I was compelled to give up the pursuit until morning. Having left a company of my command to cut out the blockade during the night, and also to watch the movements of the enemy, I returned to Dry Creek, the nearest point at which I could get forage for my horses and provision for my men. While at Dry Creek I received your order to start again in pursuit.

At 5 a. m. on the 28th, at the hour indicated, I started with five companies of my command and a portion of the Thirty-seventh Battalion, in command of Major Claiborne, and finding, through my scouts, that the enemy had left Callaghan's about 2 o'clock in the night, I pushed on rapidly with the hope that Colonel Jackson, who I understood was at the Warm Springs, would so blockade the roads and otherwise delay the enemy's retreat as to enable me to come up with him; and it is the opinion of all of my officers and myself that had 100 men been thrown down the road leading from the Warm Springs turnpike to Gatewood's, that they could have so obstructed the road in two hours' time as to have compelled the enemy to abandon all of his transportation and cannon, and perhaps to surrender his entire command.

Finding that the enemy had taken the road above indicated, I pushed on as fast as possible until within 6 miles of Gatewood's, where I reached a dispatch from Colonel Jackson, stating that the enemy had passed out of the road (upon which we hoped he had been intercepted), and had passed Gatewood's in the direction of Huntersville. I proceeded to Gatewood's, and found it impossible to go farther without feeding my horses, they being very much jaded by the great distance they had traveled the day previous to the battle of Dry Creek.

While resting at this point I received an order from Major-General Jones to join with Colonel Jackson in a vigorous pursuit of the enemy. I started immediately, and reached Huntersville about sunrise on the 29th, where I overtook Colonel Jackson, who had with him about 300 infantry very much broken down by the long march from Camp Northwest to Millborough and back to Huntersville. Colonel Jackson had sent his cavalry by a short route to Big Spring.

Learning that the enemy was still at Marling's Bottom, I pushed on and found that his rear guard had left about two hours before I got there. My command being in no condition to pursue, most of the horses being broken down and barefooted, I concluded to come back to camp through Pocahontas by the way of Frankford.

Hoping that my action in pursuit of the enemy, although unsuccessful, may meet your approval, I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CORNS,

Colonel, Commanding Cavalry, First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE S. PATTON,

Commanding First Brigade.

No. 7.

Report of Maj. R. Augustus Bailey, Twenty-second Virginia Infantry.

AUGUST 29, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-second Virginia Regiment in the action of August 26 and 27, near the White Sulphur Springs:

In obedience to an order from Col. George S. Patton, commanding the Confederate forces, the Twenty-second Regiment, consisting of nine companies (Company K being stationed at the Narrows of New River), was formed in line of battle to support and immediately in front of Chapman's battery, with orders to hold the position at all hazards, this being the center of the Confederate lines. The strength of the regiment actually in the fight was about 500, aggregate.

Soon after forming, the following companies, i. e., Companies A, B, E, G, and H, were detached by Lieutenant-Colonel Barbee and deployed as skirmishers on a ridge about 1,000 yards in front of and stretching some distance to the left of the four remaining companies under my charge. The skirmishing companies soon became hotly engaged, holding their ground for some time, stubbornly resisting and beating back the enemy until, being attacked by a much superior force, they were compelled to fall back on the line. In making this movement Companies H, E, G, B, and a portion of Company A, all under the command of Lieut. Col. A. R. Barbee, took position on the extreme left of the line, with Colonel Derrick. The other portion of Company A fell back to the companies under my command. Of the further action of the four above-mentioned companies I am unable to speak, as they were not ordered up to my line till the fight was over.

About this time Lieutenant-Colonel Barbee was wounded, when the command of the regiment devolved upon me. The four companies and the half of the fifth under my charge went into the fight with the following numbers: Company A, 30 privates and 3 commissioned officers (during the night the remainder of this company was brought up); Company C, 45 privates and non-commissioned officers and 1 commissioned officer; Company D, 44 privates and non-commissioned officers and 3 commissioned; Company F, 44 privates and non-commissioned officers and 3 commissioned officers, and Company G, 35 privates and non-commissioned officers and 4 commissioned officers.

The position assigned my command—an open field, without any protection save such as was afforded by a low rail fence—was much exposed during the entire fight to a heavy fire of musketry and the frequent discharge of grape, shell, and canister, which the enemy threw with great accuracy, in consequence of which we lost heavily the first day.

Notwithstanding the great disadvantages under which they labored, the officers and men acted most nobly, repelling the oft-repeated and daring attempts of the enemy to dislodge them. The commanders of companies and their subaltern officers are entitled to much praise for their coolness under fire and the tenacity with which they held their ground.

The enemy, having signally failed with artillery in all their attempts to drive my command back, brought one regiment up in front, with one more as a support, and commenced a spirited and

bold charge on my lines. This may be considered the most critical moment. My ammunition was almost entirely exhausted—few had more than five rounds, many none at all. This caused some to break to the rear, but they were easily rallied by their company officers. The enemy, advancing with loud cheers, made a most desperate assault on our lines. Here the bravery of the troops was conspicuous. Led on by their company officers, they determinedly met the foe and repulsed them in handsome style, driving them in confusion beyond their own lines, killing many, and wounding and capturing the field-officer who headed the charge.

My thanks are due Lieut. E. T. Jackson, acting adjutant, for his prompt execution of orders, and Sergeant-Major Quarrier for his exertions in keeping the men at their post.

Too much credit cannot be given Capt. John K. Thompson, acting field-officer, who assisted me much by his coolness and conspicuous gallantry.

While the enemy were vigorously attacking my lines two companies from Derrick's battalion came bravely to our assistance and rendered good service. After this charge was broken we were exposed to a continuous fire of artillery and small-arms till after night-fall. During the night the command was busily engaged preparing for the following day.

At daybreak of the 27th, the enemy opened on us again and kept up a spirited fire until about 11 a. m., when they again attempted to form and charge us; but were whipped, scattered, and driven in disorder back before they could form, and being repulsed along the entire line, retreated hastily from the field.

My command was under fire twelve hours the first day and about five the second. Captured 20 prisoners, among them 1 field-officer, and brought off a good many guns and pistols.

Attached to this report you will find a list* of the casualties in this regiment.

I have the honor, lieutenant, to remain, very respectfully, &c.,

R. A. BAILEY,

Major, Twenty-second [Virginia Infantry].

Lieut. NOYES RAND,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 8.

Report of Lieut. Col. Clarence Derrick, Twenty-third Virginia Infantry Battalion.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

August 29, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-third Battalion in the battle of White Sulphur Springs on the 26th and 27th instant:

I arrived on the field about 10 a. m., and was ordered to support the Twenty-second Regiment Virginia Volunteers. I immediately proceeded by the most direct route to gain a position on the pronoun-

* Embodied in addenda to Patton's report, p. 56.

gation of the line occupied by the Twenty-second, but upon arriving on the ground I found that it would be utterly impossible to maintain that position. I therefore placed my command some hundred yards to the rear of the left of the line previously occupied by our force. I then made dispositions of the force under me to secure the left of the line in my front, and also to prevent any flank movement of the enemy on our extreme left.

In obedience to instructions received from yourself, I ordered two companies from my right to strengthen and support the left of the Twenty-second Virginia. These companies, led by Major Blessing, gallantly charged to the position assigned them through a perfect storm of shot, shell, and ball about 1 p. m. on the 26th. The position thus obtained by the Twenty-third Battalion was maintained until the enemy retreated. The line was almost continuously engaged from the time the troops arrived on the field until about 12 m. on the 27th instant.

The following is a list* of casualties in the battalion.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DERRICK,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Col. GEORGE S. PATTON,

Commanding First Brigade.

No. 9.

Report of Lieut. Col. George M. Edgar, Twenty-sixth Virginia Infantry Battalion.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA.,

August 29, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: It becomes my duty to submit, through you, to the colonel commanding a report of the part which the Twenty-sixth Virginia Battalion bore in the engagement of the 26th and 27th instant:

Upon the approach of the enemy I was ordered to throw my battalion across the turnpike at its intersection with the road leading from Anthony's Creek. I immediately formed four of my companies on the left of the intersection of the two roads, and ordered Major Woodram to form the other four on the right. Major Woodram formed his companies farther to the right than was intended, placing them in the edge of the woods on the right of the bottom; but the position selected by him being a good one, he was ordered to remain there.

While the battalion was forming I caused the road to be blockaded, and threw forward a company (Capt. E. S. Read's) as skirmishers in front of my left wing. Shortly after these dispositions were made the Forty-fifth Virginia Regiment was ordered up to occupy the space left between my right and left wings. I then withdrew one company from Major Woodram and placed it on my left. Soon afterward the Forty-fifth Regiment was ordered to another position, leaving me with but four companies to defend the whole line from the mountain

*See addenda to Patton's report, p. 56.

on my right to the field occupied by the Twenty-second Virginia Regiment on my left.

My skirmishers opened the engagement about 9.30 a. m., and after exhausting their ammunition were compelled to fall back to the left of the line occupied by the Twenty-third Virginia Battalion. The firing then became general between my main line and the enemy's (infantry and artillery), and continued with scarcely any intermission until about 2 o'clock, when a furious charge was made on my center by a squadron of cavalry, numbering about 100 men. This charge was successfully resisted, not more than five of the enemy returning in their saddles. A second charge was soon after made by a company of cavalry, which was resisted with equal success. In these charges a number of wounded prisoners, horses, and cavalry equipments were captured.

There was but little firing upon my line from this time (about 2.30 p. m.) until 5 or 5.30 p. m., when a heavy fire was opened upon it and continued until 8 p. m., during which a heavy line of the enemy's infantry charged upon my position, delivering its fire, as nearly as I could judge (for it was after dark), not more than 50 yards from our position. This charge was most successfully resisted, but with heavy loss, the enemy retiring about 8 o'clock.

During the night of the 26th, my line was strengthened, the three companies in command of Major Woodram being withdrawn from the mountain to strengthen my right, and a company of the Eighth Virginia Cavalry, under Major Bowen, being placed on my left flank.

On the morning of the 27th, my line was further strengthened by the accession of a company of the Eighth Virginia Cavalry to my right flank. My pickets were driven in about 5 a. m. and a desultory fire was kept up between our sharpshooters and those of the enemy until about 11 a. m., at which time a spirited fire was commenced, which was continued until the enemy retired, about 12 m. My skirmishers then advanced, by order of Colonel Patton, commanding brigade, until it became known that the enemy's position had been abandoned and his forces were in precipitate retreat.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to bear testimony to the general good conduct of the officers and men of my command during the entire engagement. Though my command occupied a much longer and weaker line than it was reasonable to expect so small a command to hold, there was not a moment at which there was the least faltering. On the contrary, both officers and men displayed at all times courage and efficiency that I have never seen excelled. But while all did their duty, I desire especially to commend the gallantry and efficiency of Maj. Richard Woodram, Capt. John S. Swann, Capt. T. C. Morton, Capt. James H. Peck, Adjt. H. B. Craig, Lieut. J. W. McDowell, and Cadet Welch; Private Peters, of Company C, and Private Jones, of Company E.

The following persons are highly commended by their company commanders: Sergeants Wertenbaker and Woods; Privates Joseph A. Holcomb, Edward S. Raines, J. P. Hannah, and George A. Peal, Company A; Privates Fulton Scudder and William Loudermilk, Company B; Sergeant Thompson, Corpl. J. F. Erwin, and Private Robert R. Humphreys, Company D; First Lieut. C. M. D. Spradlin, and Sergt. J. L. A. Cawley, Company F, and Lieut. James B. Peck and Sergt. Robert P. Haynes, Company H.

Capt. Edmund S. Read's company having been compelled, while

deployed as skirmishers, to retire to the left of the Twenty-third Battalion, I had no opportunity of noticing the conduct of its officers on the field, but feel confident they sustained their reputation for gallantry and efficiency in action.

The strength of the battalion on the 26th was about 300, and on the 27th about 325 men.

Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing was 32 officers and men, a list* of whom is herewith inclosed.

I take great pleasure in adding that the conduct of the officers and men of the Eighth Virginia Cavalry who supported my right and left flanks on the 27th was in the highest degree praiseworthy.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. M. EDGAR.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. NOYES RAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 10.

Report of Col. William H. Browne, Forty-fifth Virginia Infantry.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA.,
August 29, 1863.

COLONEL: Pursuant to General Orders, No. —, I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the battle of White Sulphur Springs on the 26th and 27th instant:

Under your direction I formed my line of battle, the left joining Lieutenant-Colonel Edgar's right, at the junction of the White Sulphur Springs and the Warm Springs turnpike with the Anthony's Creek road, my line extending across the low ground to the base of the ridge on the right. By your order I also sent 100 men under Captain Thompson, Company A, to occupy the ridge upon our right.

Soon after I had formed my line of battle and caused a barricade of rails to be built in my front Captain Thompson notified me that the enemy was pressing him. I immediately sent another company with Lieutenant-Colonel Harman and ordered him to take command upon the ridge. In a very short while Lieutenant-Colonel Harman sent me word the enemy in force were endeavoring to turn our right flank, which information was sent to you. I awaited your order, which was to occupy the ridge with my whole regiment. I did so, my right resting on the brow of the first hill at a point opposite the toll-gate, my left opposite a point on the road about 100 yards below the burned house and facing from the same, thus forming a line longer than my regiment, which I occupied by placing my men on the strongest points.

Previous to my arrival, Lieutenant-Colonel Harman had repulsed the advance of the enemy. While placing my men in the position indicated, my left was attacked. Major Davis, whom I had left in charge of the center, ordered a company forward to support the left wing, and skirmishers under Lieutenant-Colonel Harman. This order being promptly executed, the enemy was repulsed. This company moved forward 100 yards beyond and perpendicular to the line

* See addenda to Patton's report, p. 56.

of my left wing, which line I afterward adopted as my line of defense.

When I first occupied the ridge under your order, I found Major Woodram, of the Twenty-sixth Virginia Battalion, with one company and parts of two companies of said battalion. I placed this detachment, with two companies of my regiment, on a ridge upon my right, and left them in charge of Major Woodram.

The company which had advanced to the front of the left wing being heavily pressed by the enemy, another company was placed in position upon its left. These two companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Harman, repelled four successive charges of the enemy. During this time the enemy were skirmishing in front of my center and right flank, but was promptly driven back, and Lieutenant-Colonel Harman re-enforced by two companies and a half from my first line.

Ascertaining the enemy was preparing to attack me in greater force, I found it necessary to strengthen my line of defense, and Colonel Dunn's battalion was ordered forward to my right, which was promptly done under direction of Major Davis, and in time to assist me in resisting two furious attacks of the enemy re-enforced. This battalion was under command of Major Claiborne. I take pleasure in attesting the gallant bearing of the officers and men of that command while these events were transpiring. Lieutenant-Colonel Edgar requested re-enforcements, and I sent him about 40 men.

During the night Lieutenant-Colonel Edgar's men, under Major Woodram, were sent to him, and my re-enforcement to Colonel Edgar withdrawn. My line extended to the right by the addition of the companies withdrawn from Major Woodram, and Lieutenant-Colonel Edgar was strengthened by rails and logs forming a barricade. My entire regiment now occupied the line of my defense. At dawn of day on the morning of the 27th, I repulsed another attack of the enemy, after which there was no more fighting upon my front, except an occasional shot from the tree-tops.

During the engagement I kept a line of skirmishers from my left wing along the ridge in the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Edgar's right, who, in connection with my left wing, gave a cross-fire to any advance upon Lieutenant-Colonel Edgar's front.

During the engagement I repulsed eight separate and distinct charges of the enemy, besides frequent engagements with his skirmishers. In a majority of these charges the enemy came within the distance of fifteen or twenty paces of my line, and I am well satisfied I did him great damage, capturing some, killing and wounding large numbers. Notwithstanding the long marches my men had made (having marched about 100 miles during the four days preceding the engagement), I had no stragglers or skulkers. I have never on any battle-field seen men act cooler and braver; they fought with a determination to do or die.

I hope it will not be invidious to particularize Company F, commanded by Lieutenant Crockett, and Company C, commanded by Captain Cox, until he was wounded, afterwards by Lieutenant Blevins. Men never acted better, having alone repulsed four attacks of the enemy in vastly superior force.

The assistance rendered by my field-officers and adjutant was inestimable. It is scarcely necessary to say that they behaved with marked gallantry.

My surgeon, Dr. B. H. Hoyt, rendered every needful attention to the wounded, and exhibited the highest surgical skill in his operations and treatment.

Inclosed you will find a list* of the casualties in my regiment resulting from the action.

Your obedient servant,

WM. H. BROWNE,

Colonel, Commanding Forty-fifth Virginia Regiment.

Col. GEORGE S. PATTON,

Commanding First Brigade, Army of Western Virginia.

No. 11.

Report of Maj. William McLaughlin, C. S. Artillery.

LEWISBURG, W. VA.,

August 31, 1863.

COLONEL: At your request I submit the following report of the operations of the artillery in the battle of White Sulphur Springs on the 26th and 27th instant:

Having ascertained that the enemy were advancing in force, I ordered up two pieces of Captain Chapman's battery, which were rapidly brought up and placed in position and opened upon the enemy, which, with the assistance of Captain Read's company of the Twenty-sixth Virginia Battalion deployed as skirmishers, succeeded in checking the enemy until the other troops could be put in position. The other two pieces of the battery were soon placed in position in the same neighborhood.

This battery (the only one present) then engaged the enemy's battery of four Parrott and two 6-pounder guns, and at intervals during the day and the morning of the next day continued to fire upon the enemy's artillery and infantry, a more detailed statement of which will be found in Captain Chapman's report.

It affords me great pleasure to bear testimony to the efficiency with which the battery was handled, and to its marked effect upon the enemy, as attested by the destruction of the timber in and around his battery, and by one of his guns being permanently disabled and another dismounted, the carriage of which was left upon the field.

The men of the battery stood bravely and steadily by their guns, though subjected to a steady, hot, and well-directed fire from the enemy's guns, and too much credit cannot be awarded to Captain Chapman for the zeal, gallantry, and energy displayed by him throughout the engagement.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN,

Major, Commanding Artillery, Dept. of Western Virginia.

Col. GEORGE S. PATTON,

Commanding First Brigade.

* See addenda to Patton's report, p. 56.

No. 12.

Report of Capt. George B. Chapman, Virginia Artillery.

CAMP SAM. JONES,
August 31, 1863.

SIR: My battery—consisting of two 3-inch rifled guns, one 12-pounder howitzer, and one 24-pounder howitzer—was placed in position at 9 a. m., August 25, on an eminence commanding the approach of the enemy. We immediately opened on their columns, firing slowly and deliberately. Their artillery soon returned our fire with rapidity and accuracy. In a short time one of my rifled guns was dismounted, the enemy's shot having twice struck the axle-body of the gun carriage. The piece was immediately sent to the rear for repairs.

We maintained our position with the remaining pieces until the wheel of one was struck and canister had lodged in the bore of the other. An incrustation of rust, caused by repeated firing, collected on the interior of the bore and reduced the windage to such a degree that we were unable to drive the canister home. I moved these pieces to the rear for repairs and ordered the remaining piece to maintain its position. This piece was ordered to the rear during my absence from the field without my knowledge or consent.

The pieces having been repaired, we ascended to our former position. When we had almost gained the summit of the hill I espied what I supposed to be four artillery horses. Believing them to be the horses I had ordered to remain, I directed one of the officers to move his gun to a better position. He soon returned and reported that it was one of the enemy's pieces. I immediately executed a left-about with the pieces, occupied the first knoll in our front, and ordered the guns to unlimber and prepare for firing. Fortunately, however, the piece whose limber was supplied with canister became choked and we were compelled to move it to the rear.

The above mistake, under the circumstances, was exceedingly natural, for it was supposed that our left flank was giving way, and the reports that met us as we ascended the hill were of rather a gloomy nature. The enemy's shells bursting so close to the horses, we mistook for the flash of a gun. We have great reasons to be thankful that our gun became unfitted for firing at this particular time, for had we opened on what we supposed to be the enemy's gun we might have damaged our own cause and demoralized our men.

The pieces having been repaired, we again ascended the hill and maintained our position until the enemy retreated. We pursued, with one rifled gun, and shelled the ravines and gorges whenever an opportunity afforded.

We have the proud satisfaction of knowing that no piece was ordered to the rear unless disabled or for want of ammunition. The battery was frequently struck, but no permanent injuries inflicted.

We lost 1 man killed and 5 wounded; 3 horses killed and 8 wounded.

It may not be amiss to call the attention of the commanding officer to the caliber and quality of the guns composing the batteries of the enemy. My battery should be supplied with guns of a similar quality if it be expected to contend successfully with the enemy's artillery.

The members of the battery deserve some praise for the manner in which they maintained their posts and performed their duties. I will

cite no instances of individual gallantry for fear of doing injustice to others equally brave. I know not the extent of damage inflicted on the enemy by our artillery. If we committed any errors we trust we may be afforded an opportunity in future to rectify them.

Very respectfully,

G. B. CHAPMAN,
Captain, Commanding Battery.

Lieut. NOYES RAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 6, 1863.—Capture and Recapture of Sutlers' Wagons near Fairfax Court-House, Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Rufus King, U. S. Army.

CENTREVILLE, VA.,
August 7, 1863.

COLONEL: A party of cavalry, reported 100 strong, approached Accotink Bridge last night; was discovered by our pickets, and immediately left. All is quiet along the railroad. A number of sutlers and sutlers' teams were captured last evening by a party of 40 or 50 guerrillas, 2 or 3 miles the other side of Fairfax Court-House. A portion of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry lying in the vicinity, hearing the alarm, immediately gave chase, and succeeded in recapturing all, or nearly all, of the prisoners and stolen property.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff.

AUGUST 7, 1863.—Affair at Burke's Station, Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Hermann Haupt, U. S. Army.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, VA.,
August 8, 1863.

GENERAL: Last night an attack was made 1 mile east of Burke's on our railroad forces, employed in cutting wood. We were so fortunate as to have the guard which you ordered at my request. The enemy, finding a force prepared to resist them, fired a few shots and retired. We had about 60 men, with twenty-five four-horse teams and drivers, and all of them would have been captured, but for the guard. The enemy appeared to consist of dismounted cavalry; number about 25.

H. HAUPT.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN.

(Copy to General Halleck.)

AUGUST 8, 1863.—Skirmish at Waterford, Va.

Report of Capt. Samuel C. Means, Virginia (Union) Rangers.

POINT OF ROCKS, MD.,
August 8, 1863.

GENERAL: Captain Vinton, of Sixth Michigan Cavalry, has just arrived here. He reports leaving Harper's Ferry yesterday, and encamped at Waterford, 8 miles from this point last night, with 105 men. He was attacked at 12 o'clock last night by a large force of rebels, and fell back to this point; 50 men missing.

I know that there is a large force in Loudoun waiting an opportunity to make a raid into Maryland. Send me the force, and I will clean them out. Strangers cannot find them. Send on Maryland side, keeping far enough from the Potomac not to let the news go over. Let me know when you send, and the sooner the better.

SAML. C. MEANS,
Captain, Virginia Rangers.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN.

AUGUST 9, 1863.—Skirmish near Welford's Ford, Va.

Report of Col. John B. McIntosh, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
August 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to the general's request, I have the honor to state, that upon receiving his order to connect the left of my picket line at Welford's Ford with General Buford's pickets opposite Beverly Ford, I reluctantly gave the order to Captain Crowninshield, of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, commanding on the left of the line, to take a strong force over Welford's Ford, and connect his pickets with those of General Buford's.

Captain Crowninshield reports to me that he took 40 men over, drove away the enemy's pickets at the ford, and then sent a commissioned officer and 16 men from the First Pennsylvania Cavalry to find out General Buford's right and communicate with it. He had not been over the river much over ten minutes before the enemy came down upon him, 150 strong, and drove him back across the river. The officer and 16 men have not yet been heard from, and I fear they have been captured. Before I received the general's dispatch I had sent for Captain Crowninshield to ascertain more fully the particulars. He has not yet returned from picket, although his relief went out this morning. I beg leave to suggest that Captain Crowninshield's report, sent to division headquarters this morning, be forwarded to the major-general commanding the corps, with this statement.

Permit me to take this opportunity to reiterate my decided opinion that it will be very dangerous to have my pickets on the south side of the Aestham River, where they will be liable to be cut off almost any hour in the day, and where they will be in close proximity to a large force of the enemy.

Captain Crowninshield, in his dispatch to me, does not state how much of a reserve he left at Welford's Ford as a supporting force.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

J. B. McINTOSH,

Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

Capt. H. C. WEIR,

Asst. Adit. Gen., Second Cavalry Division.

AUGUST 11, 1863.—Capture of Union Wagon Train near Annandale, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr., Second Massachusetts Cavalry.

No. 2.—Maj. John S. Mosby, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr., Second Massachusetts Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CAMP,

August 12, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report information on Mosby's last raid as far as collected.

Mosby's and White's men—together about 140 strong—came down Little River turnpike the day before yesterday, and passed that night near Gum Springs. Moved down yesterday forenoon through Ox road junction toward Flint Hill. Hearing that our pickets were there, turned to the north again, and, passing through Vienna by Mills Cross-Roads, to Little River pike, near Gooding's Tavern, captured one sutler's train there between 3 and 4 p. m. and another about a mile farther east. An hour later half plundered some of the wagons, took all the horses and mules, and started back in a hurry through Vienna, toward Hunter's Mill.

About 1 mile south of the mill they divided, one-half going toward Dranesville, the other by Hunter's Mill, nearly down to Chantilly, then turned to the right, and, I presume, passed through Gum Springs early this a. m.

On receiving your dispatch about camp of 40 men 5 miles from Falls Church, on Monday, I placed pickets on Ox road, at Fairfax Court-House, at Flint Hill, and at all cross-roads between there and Vienna. These pickets had orders to return to Fairfax Court-House at 12 a. m. on Tuesday. Put 30 men at Vienna and 75 men at Freedom Hill and in that neighborhood. These last with orders to move toward Falls Church by all the roads from the west early Tuesday morning, carefully examining all cross-roads. These instructions were obeyed, and nothing suspicious found.

From Falls Church I sent 70 men to relieve Captain Reed at Fort Ethan Allen, and started with the remaining 30 to beat up the country round Chichester Mills. This I did thoroughly, and reached Fairfax Court-House, by back roads, about 11 a. m., and passed on to Germantown and Centreville.

The pickets at Flint Hill, &c., came in at the time ordered, and Captain McKendry, the officer in charge, was examining into the liquor traffic, said to be carried on at Fairfax Court-House, when news was brought of the capture of the sutler's train. He started down at once with 40 men, and arrived about dark, Mosby having already left.

As soon as I heard of it I telegraphed to Captain Reed at Fort Ethan Allen to take his 80 men toward Dranesville, and directed Captain McKendry to follow as soon as he could see the trail.

Major Hall, Sixth New York Cavalry, with 70 men—part his own, part furnished from this command—having already started on a scout toward Gum Springs and Aldie, he could not be communicated with, but I relied on him to stop the main roads to the west. From Major Hall I learn force, and fact that Mosby and White had joined, and left Aldie on Monday.

From Captain McKendry I learned the force, and the route taken by Mosby on Tuesday. From Captain Reed I have not heard, but hope that he may yet give some account of the party that went toward Dranesville. He had 80 men with him and an excellent guide.

From other facts collected by Major Hall, I think it is Mosby's intention to leave the country round Gum Springs to White's men, and himself to move his headquarters to near Dranesville.

With your approbation, I propose to establish a regular escort of 30 to 50 men over the pike from Centreville to some point near Alexandria, once each way at irregular hours, all sutlers and stray wagons to be halted and compelled to come with this escort. This will be less fatiguing to my horses, and will, I think, with the detachments going to the front, afford all necessary protection to the sutlers.

I would call your attention to the necessity of having good officers in command of all detachments going to the front of cattle guards. With so many sutlers on the road anxious for escort, whisky is very easily obtained, and it is not uncommon to see both officers and men drunk.

I think most of the wagons broken down or left by Mosby have been plundered by our stray cavalrymen. I would also suggest that some more systematic method be adopted for encouraging citizens to bring in information. When citizens bring in valuable and reliable information, is there any fund from which I can rely upon their getting some reward?

I sent in 61 horses on Monday, and 55 more to-day, most of them United States horses, some captured, some collected to the northwest of here, and some near Maple Valley.

The party sent Sunday to Maple Valley remained two days scouring there, and has just returned from there. Kinchiloe left a week ago, according to last information. His men are again returning by twos and threes.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. LOWELL, JR.,

Colonel Second Massachusetts Cavalry, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,

Chief of Staff.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. John S. Mosby, C. S. Army.

CULPEPER,

August 20, 1863.

GENERAL: On Tuesday, August 11, I captured a train of 19 wagons near Annandale, in Fairfax County. We secured the teams, and a

considerable portion of the most valuable stores, consisting of saddles, bridles, harness, &c. We took about 25 prisoners.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MOSBY,
Major, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
August 22, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded, as evidence of stronger merit.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 24, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded, for the information of the War Department.

R. E. LEE,
General.

AUGUST 11-19, 1863.—Expedition from Portsmouth, Va., to Edenton, N. C., and Skirmishes.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Benjamin F. Onderdonk, First New York Mounted Rifles, commanding expedition.

No. 2.—Maj. Franklin A. Stratton, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Benjamin F. Onderdonk, First New York Mounted Rifles, commanding expedition.

HDQRS. FIRST NEW YORK MOUNTED RIFLES,
Portsmouth, Va., August 20, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to orders from division headquarters, I took up the line of march at 5 p. m. of August 11, marched to Suffolk, and took the Sandy cross-road for Edenton. Having been informed that a large force of the enemy were at Gatesville, I sent scouts in that direction and learned there was no foundation for the report.

I reached Edenton at noon on the 15th, taking the town completely by surprise, they having gained no information of our approach. I threw out strong pickets and scouted the country in every direction, dispersing the guerrillas and driving them into the swamps, where it was impossible for us to go. I also captured Sergeant McCoy, Joshua C. Stacey; Privates Miles Lane, Thomas Smith, and J. C. Floyd, all of Sixty-sixth North Carolina Rangers, or guerrillas; Maj. William R. Haughton, with authorization for raising a battalion; Private Gerged Whidbee, of Moore's battalion artillery, stationed at Wilmington, and home on furlough (both the latter desire to take the oath of allegiance, and I earnestly recommend that they have per-

mission to do so) ; Private Thomas H. Privitt, First North Carolina Volunteers, home on furlough, and Private Lemuel Sawyer, First North Carolina Volunteers, with authorization to raise a company of either mounted or dismounted rangers.

From thence to Hertford, where I arrested Col. Joseph G. Granbery and Lieut. Col. Charles W. Wood, of Fourth North Carolina Militia. I learned the regiment was ordered to muster on the 20th of August, and deemed proper to arrest them ; also two citizens, John T. Leary and a man named Jennings. The first just released from Suffolk, and since that time taking up free negroes and running them across the lines ; the other caught endeavoring to escape into the woods, supposed to be a messenger of guerrillas.

On the route I destroyed about 100 shotguns and rifles.

From Hertford to Elizabeth City and South Mills, having a number of skirmishes with the rangers, and driving them into the swamps, where they have hiding places known only to the initiated.

My command reached camp on the 19th, having been absent eight days and marching 160 miles by roads, not including scouring by-roads and woods.

Casualties : One man killed by guerrillas, 1 wounded in hand, and 1 man accidentally killed by shooting himself ; also 2 horses killed by guerrillas.

These bands can only be entirely destroyed by having a force stationed at either Edenton or Hertford, as a long time is required to learn their haunts. One regiment of cavalry and one of infantry stationed at Edenton would destroy the bands of rangers, and reclaim all the counties this side the Chowan, and bring them back into the Union. The Union sentiment is astonishingly strong, but cannot be openly expressed by the people, as they are in constant fear of the guerrillas who plunder indiscriminately.

The people are suffering much for want of salt, as they cannot obtain supplies across the Chowan, as the so-called Confederate Government say they are within our lines, and they are entirely without protection.

The list of captured animals will be sent in as soon as I get reports from regimental commanders.

I am, captain, respectfully, &c.,

B. F. ONDERDONK,

Colonel, Mounted Rifles, Commanding Expedition.

Capt. HAZARD STEVENS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Franklin A. Stratton, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

NEAR PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

August 20, 1863.

COLONEL: Pursuant to orders, in command of companies G, I, and K, comprising 120 men of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, I proceeded, on the evening of the 11th instant, by the Suffolk road, to the Town Point Fork, where I joined the rest of the expedition-

ary forces under your command. From this point my command marched in the rear of the column during the following three days, and until we entered Edenton nothing of note occurring. Being ordered to halt at the edge of the town, I remained there a few hours and was then directed to move back about a mile and bivouac.

The same night I sent out a company under Captain Reisinger to search for guerrillas in the vicinity of Dr. Warren's plantation. He returned the next morning, having found the place of rendezvous of about 40 guerrillas, who had, however, fled a few hours previous. He searched the country in the vicinity, but was unable to find them.

Upon the return of this party I sent out another company, under Captain Ackerly, who continued the search for 5 or 6 miles, but succeeded in capturing none of the enemy. These two parties destroyed at the guerrillas' camp a considerable quantity of provisions, clothing, arms, camp equipage, and other property belonging to the guerrillas.

On the 16th, the march being resumed, my battalion had the advance. About 4 miles out on the Hertford road a small party of guerrillas was discovered, and immediately charged by the advance guard, but they succeeded in escaping in the swamp; 1 of them, however, was soon after captured by a flanking party from the battalion.

Upon arriving in sight of Hertford, I moved into and through the town at a gallop, detaching small squads, previously detailed and instructed to occupy the cross-streets, with guards at the front and rear of the houses and at the street corners. A short examination, however, and a consultation with some Union citizens, satisfied me that the guerrillas living in town were not present, and the remaining citizens were accordingly released. During this time a scouting party, under Lieutenant Minnich, captured, near the town, Colonel Woodford, of the North Carolina State Militia.

Crossing the river the same evening, I halted for the night 2 miles beyond. Soon after light the next morning the officer in charge of the pickets reported that a patrolling party had encountered a considerable force of guerrillas about 2 miles out on the Woodville road, but subsequent examination failed to discover them, they having dispersed through the swamps as usual.

The main body of the command having crossed the river, the march was resumed at 8 o'clock a. m. My battalion in the rear, I arrived in Elizabeth City at 11 o'clock p. m., nothing worthy of note having occurred.

The next day, my battalion moved in the rear of the command to South Mills. About half way to the latter place, a party of about 10 guerrillas fired upon my rear guard, at long range from the edge of a swamp, wounding 1 horse, and then dispersed in the swamp. Nothing else of interest occurred on this day's march.

On the 19th, leaving one company at South Mills, by order, to report to Captain Roberts, commanding there, I marched at 6 o'clock a. m. for this camp, where I arrived at 5 o'clock p. m.

I have made this report in detail, although the whole expedition, so far as my own command is concerned, has been devoid of events of much interest or importance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN A. STRATTON,
Major, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Col. B. F. ONDERDONK.

AUGUST 14, 1863.—Scout in the Bull Run Mountains, Va.*Report of Capt. George V. Griggs, Second New York Cavalry.*

HDQRS. SECOND REGIMENT NEW YORK VOL. CAV.,
Thoroughfare Gap, Va., August 14, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

In compliance with orders received from you at 5 a. m., I moved my detachment (120 rank and file) through Thoroughfare Gap, crossed the railroad, and, taking the road which skirts the base of the Bull Run Mountains, proceeded to Hopewell, where a vedette was seen at a short distance, who, however, evaded pursuit. Continuing the line of march, I crossed the mountain at a point distant 3 miles from Aldie, by a road leading to the village of Landmark.

The advanced guard was fired upon just as we left the mountain side. The assailant, leaving his horse and equipments, took to the woods, into which I at once led a portion of the command, dismounted; receiving a volley without injury, and driving the enemy from their camp, captured several horses and sets of equipments abandoned by them in their hasty flight.

The side of mountain was here very steep and rocky, but we succeeded in gaining the summit, where there were evident signs of its late use as picket station. The roads for many miles around can be plainly seen from this point.

Returning to the main body, mounted and dismounted scouting parties were sent out, who succeeded in taking 2 prisoners, and 15 to 20 horses, including 3 of those taken from the picket post of this regiment, on Wednesday evening last. Having diligently searched the woods for 2 or 3 miles on each side of the abandoned camp, I returned to these headquarters by way of Hopewell Gap, without further contact with the enemy.

Very little information could be obtained, either from the inhabitants of the district or the prisoners taken, beyond the fact of a force being camped in the vicinity, variously estimated from 40 to 70, and that the locality of the encampment is changed from time to time.

I annex a recapitulation of captures.* I have no losses to report. Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE V. GRIGGS,

Captain, Second New York Cavalry, Comdg. Detachment.

Maj. EDWIN F. COOKE,

Commanding Second New York Cavalry.

AUGUST 14, 1863.—Capture of Vine-Tree Signal Station, Va.*Report of Brig. Gen. Henry D. Terry, U. S. Army.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
August 14, 1863.

SIR: I have to report that the signal station designated as the Vine-Tree Station, in rear of my command, has just been surprised by a body of rebel cavalry, and all the men and horses captured.

* Omitted.

Captain Hall, the officer in command of the station, succeeded in making his escape, and is now, I learn, in safety.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. D. TERRY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. M. T. McMAHON,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Corps.

AUGUST 14, 1863.—Scout to Winchester, Va.

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Wildes, One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Infantry.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

August 14, 1863.

Colonel KELTON,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters U. S. Army:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, for the information of the General-in-Chief, that, previous to leaving my command at Martinsburg, Va., for the purpose of attending the court of inquiry in this city in the case of Major-General Milroy, I learned there was a considerable quantity of public property, including a large quantity of telegraph wire collected by General Lee's army, left at Winchester and vicinity, in their precipitate flight through that town in their recent retreat. I ordered Major Quinn, First New York Cavalry, with 200 men, to proceed to Winchester to secure said property and ascertain as to rebel movements in the valley southwesterly of that point. I have just received a telegraphic dispatch as the result of that expedition, of which the following is a true copy:

MARTIN'S GAP,

August 14, 1863.

COLONEL: Scout to Winchester returned last night with the notorious guerrilla Captain Shearer a prisoner. Brought 4 other prisoners, 2 wagon loads of United States property, and a couple convalescent Union soldiers. They report a large quantity of United States property there and at Judson Springs (some 7 miles distant). Will send party for it to-morrow.

THOMAS F. WILDES,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Rather than send this communication by the intermediate channel by the slow and tortuous route of Cumberland, Md., General Kelley's headquarters, I take the liberty of forwarding it to your headquarters direct.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

A. T. McREYNOLDS,

Commanding U. S. Forces at Martinsburg, Va.

AUGUST 15-19, 1863.—Scout from Centreville to Aldie, Va.

Report of Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr., Second Massachusetts Cavalry.

CENTREVILLE, VA.,

August 20, 1863.

COLONEL: Returned last night. Could not get a fight out of White. Started on Saturday, 15th, with 200 men. On Sunday explored

country around Dranesville and south of Goose Creek. Could not learn that he had been in that neighborhood with more than 40 men. Found that he had passed west by Ball's Mills with that number on Saturday. Accordingly went to Aldie, scouting all the country south of Goose Creek. Found that testimony was in favor of his main camp still being near Leesburg. Sent unshod horses to Centreville, and ordered up about 50 more men to meet me at Ball's Mills. Through misunderstanding was joined by over 300 more.

Hearing of your dispatch about reported camp near Lewinsville, sent 100 men (Sixteenth New York Cavalry) again through that country. They returned last night, reporting no force there. Saw no traces of more than 2 or 3 together anywhere. Dividing my remaining 400 men, went by various routes through Leesburg, Waterford, and Hughesville, rendezvousing at Mount Gilead at 9 p. m., and passing south through Coe's Mill to Mountville.

Learned during the night that White's battalion was encamped about 2 miles north of Middleburg, on Goose Creek. Started at 2.30 a. m., hoping to surprise them, but he had word of my approach from Mount Gilead, and had changed camp during the night. I sent out small scouting parties, who found about 100 of his men still in the immediate neighborhood, but they were on the alert, and ran when a company was sent to engage them. Lost several hours trying to get near them, but the country is very open there and they were determined to keep out of the way. Gave up the attempt; sent a party down across Bull Run Mountains, and another back by Carter's Mills, and passed through Aldie myself. Found nowhere any force. Returned to camp with 10 prisoners—White's and Mosby's.

White himself is very rarely with his battalion. He passes about the country with an escort of from 30 to 40 men. The battalion generally numbers about 250 strong, being left under the command of Major Ferneyhough. White is looking up recruits and deserters, many of his men having been at home since the army went into Maryland. He has now six companies, with over 700 men on his rolls, and prisoners say that he expects to take that number with him when he leaves the country.

C. R. LOWELL, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Forces.

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff.

AUGUST 21, 1863.—Skirmish near Glenville, W. Va.

*Extract from "Record of Events" of Wilkinson's brigade, Department of West Virginia.**

August 21, Companies C and H [Eleventh West Virginia Infantry] left Parkersburg, via Glenville, to re-enforce detachment of the Sixth [West] Virginia Volunteers, in Braxton County; had a skirmish near Glenville, killing 4 rebels and capturing some 8 horses. The other companies, except Company D, left Parkersburg to scout the counties of Jackson, Wirt, and Roane; did it thoroughly by driving off the numerous guerrillas thereabouts.

* From return for month of August, 1863.

AUGUST 23, 1863.—Capture of U. S. Gunboats *Satellite* and *Reliance*.

Report of Col. Thomas L. Rosser, Fifth Virginia Cavalry, with resolution of thanks from Confederate Congress to Commander John Taylor Wood, C. S. Navy.*

SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to secret instructions from the brigadier-general commanding, I moved my command, on the 20th ultimo at daylight, in the direction of Urbana, in Middlesex County. The circumstances of my march requiring the uttermost dispatch, I arrived at Saluda, the county seat of Middlesex County, about sunset on the second day, a distance of 82 miles from my camp near Fredericksburg. I sought an interview with Lieutenant Wood, C. S. Navy, with whom I was instructed to co-operate, and then made such disposition of my command as circumstances required.

On the night of the 22d, Lieutenant Wood and his party captured the Yankee gunboats—the *Satellite* and *Reliance*—with some 80 or 90 prisoners, whom I took charge of and sent to Richmond under guard, finding it necessary to place the captain of the *Satellite* and one of his officers (they having previously been in our service) in irons as deserters; also one other deserter and several negroes found on board as part of the crew. Lieutenant Wood not having more than men sufficient to man his ships, I sent on board Captains Clay and Gregory and Lieutenant Nunn, with about 30 sharpshooters, to assist him in further operations.

On the evening of the 23d, he captured three transports out in the bay off the mouth of the Rappahannock, with their crews and cargoes.

The prisoners I took charge of and sent to Richmond under guard. Lieutenant Wood, finding that he could accomplish nothing more with his command, owing to the presence of a large fleet of the enemy off the mouth of the Rappahannock, landed my sharpshooters at Urbana and went to Port Royal. The necessity of my presence having passed, I returned to my camp near Fredericksburg.

In the meantime, however, I captured blockade goods, &c., but not in sufficient quantities to justify the employment of wagons to transport them to Richmond, and they being just such things as the men needed, I let them have them, with the exception of the whisky, which I brought up and turned over to the medical department, having given a small quantity to the surgeons of the county, who certified that the community greatly needed it.

One of my officers captured a small quantity of blockade goods low down in Matthews County, which he sold, the proceeds of which sale he turned over to the quartermaster of my regiment.

Many of my men who were from the lower counties deserted and went home while I was near Urbana, and it became necessary to leave a lieutenant and 6 men behind to collect them and bring them up. He has not rejoined me yet, but I expect him in a few days.

The alcohol and copper wire which I captured from the blockaders

* For reports of Commodore Andrew A. Harwood and Lieut. Commander Samuel Magaw, U. S. Navy, see Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, December 7, 1863.

I sent to Richmond after I returned to camp, in obedience to the instructions from the brigadier-general commanding.

I am, lieutenant, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS L. ROSSER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. HENRY C. LEE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 16, 1863.

The officer should not have allowed the appropriation of the goods captured or their sale. They should have been turned over to the quartermaster or handed to the civil authorities.

J. A. S. [SEDDON],
Secretary.

ADDENDA.

No. 32.—JOINT RESOLUTION of thanks to Commander John Taylor Wood, and the officers and men under his command, for daring and brilliant conduct.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of the Congress of the Confederate States are due, and are hereby tendered, to Commander John Taylor Wood, C. S. Navy, and to the officers and men under his command, for the daring and brilliantly executed plans which resulted in the capture of the U. S. transport schooner Elmore, on the Potomac River; of the ship Alleghany, and the U. S. gunboats Satellite and Reliance, and the U. S. transport schooners Golden Rod, Coquette, and Two Brothers, on the Chesapeake, and, more recently, in the capture from under the guns of the enemy's works of the U. S. gunboat Underwriter, on the Neuse River, near New Berne, N. C., with the officers and crews of the several vessels brought off as prisoners.

Approved February 15, 1864.

AUGUST 23, 1863.—Capture of Blockade Runner Hebe by U. S. Navy.

*Report of Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina.**

FORT MONROE, VA., August 28, 1863—1.40 a. m.
 (Received 2 a. m.)

The U. S. steamer Western World, Captain Gregory, arrived at 11 p. m., from the blockading squadron off Wilmington.

Captain Gregory reports that he left the squadron at 4 o'clock on Monday evening, 24th; that during the night he encountered a gale, which broke the rudder-head of the vessel and compelled him to put into Beaufort for temporary repairs. He left Beaufort on Wednesday evening at 10 o'clock.

*For reports of Actg. Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, Capt. Pierce Crosby, Commanders N. B. Harrison and T. H. Patterson, Lieut. Commander W. B. Cushing, and Actg. Ensigns J. B. Breck and E. H. Dewey, U. S. Navy, see Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, December 7, 1863.

On Monday evening at 3 o'clock, one hour before the Western World left, the U. S. S. Florida arrived from the fleet off Charleston, which place she left on Sunday eve, the 23d, bringing the important report that Fort Wagner and Fort Sumter had been reduced, and that our own troops now occupied those forts. This report, Captain Gregory says, has also been received at the fleet off Wilmington from prisoners taken. The report was not contained in the Richmond papers of the 25th, the news from which was telegraphed you, still it may be true, as the rebels are slow to report bad news. The Western World also brings good news from the fleet off Wilmington.

On Sunday, the 23d, Admiral Lee ran up the beach to the position where the English steamer Hebe had been driven on shore, and forming in line of battle with the Minnesota, Nippon, Stockton, James Adger, and Western World, attacked a battery supported by the rebels to protect her and the working parties engaged in removing her cargo.

Engagement lasted about two hours, resulting in the dispersion of the rebel force of 300, killing of 8 men, and the wounding of 1; the capture of 2 guns—one an Armstrong and the other a Whitworth—and the total destruction of the Hebe; the capture of army clothes and other things that the rebels had got ashore.

In addition to this, an expedition under Captain Cushing, an hour before this, captured a schooner of 18 men near Old Topsail Inlet. The schooner was lying close in to shore. Captain Cushing ran in with 6 men in a boat, and, by giving orders to an imaginary fleet of boats, deceived the enemy and made them surrender.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General..

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

AUGUST 24, 1863.—Skirmish near King George Court-House, Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, commanding Third Division, Cavalry Corps.

HARTWOOD, VA., August 26, 1863.

COLONEL: General Custer has just returned from a reconnaissance in the direction of King George Court-House. He found the enemy 2 miles south of the court-house. Had a skirmish with the Forty-Eighth Alabama Infantry, forced the enemy back to within 2 miles of Port Conway, where he found a brigade of infantry and 4 pieces of artillery under General Law. He returned this morning without the loss of a man.

The enemy lost 2 killed and several wounded. A few prisoners will reach you to-day. With this rebel force on this side the river my lower line is unsafe. Cavalry can cross at Port Conway at the rate of 75 in fifteen minutes. The enemy are obtaining large supplies from the Northern Neck, besides conscripts. With my picket line supported by a small force of infantry at Hartwood Church I could move down the neck with six regiments and a battery, and capture this force and destroy the ferry at Port Conway.

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. C. ROSS SMITH,

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
August 26, 1863.

Respectfully referred to headquarters Army of the Potomac, with the recommendation that a brigade of infantry be sent to Hartwood Church, while General Kilpatrick attacks the enemy at Port Conway.

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

AUGUST 24, 1863.—Scout to Barbee's Cross-Roads, Va.

Report of Maj. Samuel E. Chamberlain, First Massachusetts Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY,
Near Warrenton, Va., August 25, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state that in accordance with orders from brigade headquarters I left camp at 7 a. m., 24th instant, on a reconnaissance to Barbee's Cross-Roads, and toward Chester Gap.

On arriving at the fork in the road one mile and one-half from Thumb Run, my advance discovered 5 mounted men, who fled on our approach, taking the road toward Gaines' Cross-Roads; we were unable to capture them.

On arriving at Barbee's Cross-Roads my advance drove out 3 rebel cavalymen, who took the road toward Manassas Station. I then proceeded on the road toward Chester Gap, a distance of about 2 miles.

There was no appearance of the enemy, and it was reported by the colored inhabitants there had been none for some days. I also learned that a Captain Welch, of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry, with a company of from 30 to 60 men, is stationed somewhere between Linden and Manassas Station.

This company was recruited about Salem, and, from what I can learn, is in the habit of coming down to the farms in the vicinity of Barbee's Cross-Roads, and assisting the farmers in gathering their crops.

From the scarcity of men on the farms in this vicinity, and the amount of hay which is cut, I judge that they must have assistance from some such parties as these; but from the age of the inhabitants I judge there was no one that we saw who was liable to service as a soldier in the Confederate ranks, and cannot account for the large parties of young men seen working in the fields reported by previous scouting parties, in any other way than the above.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. E. CHAMBERLAIN,
Major, Commanding First Massachusetts Cavalry.

Capt. A. WRIGHT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 24—SEPTEMBER 30, 1863.—Mosby's Operations in Virginia.*Report of Maj. John S. Mosby, C. S. Army.*FAUQUIER COUNTY, VA.,
September 30, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the force under my command from about August 20 to the present time:

On the morning of August 24, with about 30 men, I reached a point (Annandale) immediately on the enemy's line of communication. Leaving the whole command, except 3 men who accompanied me, in the woods concealed, I proceeded on a reconnoissance along the railroad to ascertain if there were any bridges unguarded. I discovered there were three. I returned to the command just as a drove of horses, with a cavalry escort of about 50 men, was passing. These I determined to attack and to await until night to burn the bridges. I ordered Lieutenant Turner to take one-half of the men and charge them in front, while with the remainder I attacked their rear.

In the meantime the enemy had been joined by another party, making their number about 63. When I overtook them they had dismounted at Gooding's Tavern to water their horses. My men went at them with a yell that terrified the Yankees and scattered them in all directions. A few taking shelter under cover of the houses opened fire upon us. They were soon silenced, however.

At the very moment when I had succeeded in routing them I was compelled to retire from the fight, having been shot through the side and thigh. My men, not understanding it, followed me, which gave time to the Yankees to escape to the woods. But for this accident the whole party would have been captured. As soon as I perceived this I ordered the men to go back, which a portion of them did just as Lieutenant Turner, who had met and routed another force above, came gallantly charging up.

Over 100 horses fell into our possession, though a good many were lost in bringing them out at night; also 12 prisoners, arms, &c. I learn that 6 of the enemy were killed.

Lieutenant Smith, of the Black Horse, then on duty with me, acted, as he always does, with conspicuous gallantry. Lieutenant Turner, on whom the command devolved, showed himself fully competent for the trust.

In this affair my loss was 2 killed and 3 wounded. Among the killed was Norment E. Smith, who, thus early terminating a career of great usefulness and of brilliant promise, has left the memory of a name that will not be forgotten till honor, virtue, courage, all, shall cease to claim the homage of the heart.

I afterward directed Lieutenant Turner to burn the bridges. He succeeded in burning one.

During my absence from the command Lieutenant Turner attacked an outpost of the enemy near Waterloo, killing 2 and capturing 4 men and 27 horses. About September 15, he captured 3 wagons, 20 horses, 7 prisoners, and a large amount of sutler's goods near Warrenton Junction.

On the 20th and 21st instant, I conducted an expedition along the enemy's line of communication, in which important information obtained was forwarded to the army headquarters, and I succeeded in capturing 9 prisoners and 21 fine horses and mules.

On the 27th and 28th instant, I made a reconnaissance in the vicinity of Alexandria, capturing Colonel Dulany, aide to the bogus Governor Peirpoint, several horses, and burning the railroad bridge across Cameron's Run, which was immediately under cover of the guns of two forts.

The military value of the species of warfare I have waged is not measured by the number of prisoners and material of war captured from the enemy, but by the heavy detail it has already compelled him to make, and which I hope to make him increase, in order to guard his communications, and to that extent diminishing his aggressive strength.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MOSBY.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry Division.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
October 5, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded, and recommended that Major Mosby be promoted another grade in recognition of his valuable services. The capture of these prominent Union officials, as well as the destruction of bridges, trains, &c., was the subject of special instructions which he is faithfully carrying out.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 17, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

Major Mosby is entitled to great credit for his boldness and skill in his operations against the enemy. He keeps them in constant apprehension and inflicts repeated injuries. I have hoped that he would have been able to raise his command sufficiently for the command of a lieutenant-colonel, and to have had it regularly mustered into service. I am not aware that it numbers over four companies.

R. E. LEE,
General.

AUGUST 25, 1863.—Skirmish near Lamb's Ferry, Chickahominy River, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Henry A. Wise, C. S. Army.

No. 2.—Maj. John R. Robertson, Thirty-second Battalion, Virginia Cavalry.

No. 1.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Henry A. Wise, C. S. Army.

CHAFFIN'S FARM, VA.,
August 25, 1863—12.30 p. m.

MAJOR: I beg to forward the following copy of a report just received from Major Robertson, commanding, &c., cavalry. I waited

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for this report from him as I was very certain the gunboat would remain up the Chickahominy only a short time, and I sent the cavalry there.

Very respectfully,

HENRY A. WISE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. T. O. CHESTNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Chaffin's Farm, August 25, 1863—8.30 p. m.

GENERAL: By dispatch of 12 m. to-day, Major Robertson reports that about 7 a. m. to-day he was informed that the enemy had landed at Lamb's Ferry, from their gunboat, a body of infantry, which advanced on the road leading from that ferry to the main road. Captain Hawley had met the enemy, and been fired on by them. Major Robertson reports that he advanced immediately, and came up (from Southall's, 2½ to 4 miles above Lamb's Ferry) with Hawley's detachment in the road, about 600 yards from the enemy; that he selected a position, and tried to induce the enemy to uncover his force and failed; that the enemy was strongly posted in a commanding position and fired on every man who showed himself, and that he, Major Robertson, did not deem it prudent to attack him. This with the belief that if not molested the gunboat would advance higher up the river, caused him, Major Robertson, to withdraw to Southall's, above Lamb's Ferry some 4 miles, without having sustained any loss.

He says the gunboat is a small affair carrying only two guns. Citizens report that she is undoubtedly loaded with boxes. He says that she is still (at 12 m. to-day) lying off Lamb's Ferry and the enemy have retired to her. His orders were to attack the enemy, and to destroy the gunboat if possible. These orders are repeated to him, and not to allow her to land or to retire without giving her the best fight he can.

Lamb's Ferry is 30 miles from this place. A considerable force, if any, ought to be sent there, say a section of artillery and six companies of infantry. It will take them twelve hours at least, if not fifteen hours, to reach there. I can start them by 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, but I apprehend the gunboat will be gone before the men can make the march. Please say by return courier whether I shall send them or not.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WISE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. ARNOLD ELZEY,
Commanding, &c.

No. 2.

Reports of Maj. John R. Robertson, Thirty-second Battalion, Virginia Cavalry.

BLUFF AT SOUTHALL'S, OR MOUNT AIRY,
August 25, 1863—6 a. m.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that I arrived at this place a few minutes since. On inquiry from reliable citizens I learn that

the steamer came up as far as Hog-Neck, remaining about two hours, and slowly returned at 4 p. m. yesterday. A negro reports that she had no guns on board, but was heavily loaded with boxes. He was much nearer to the boat than any one else.

I selected Southall's to make an attack because the river is very narrow at that point, not exceeding 50 yards, with high, almost perpendicular bluffs. Captain Hawley, with a detachment, has gone to Lamb's Ferry, about 7 miles lower down. Will forward another dispatch as soon as his report reaches me.

I shall remain here until evening, with my men dismounted and concealed, in hopes that she may advance again. Hog-Neck is about one mile and a half below Southall's. There is no position lower down where I can inflict any damage, with small-arms, on a vessel of light draft. If she attempts to pass here, I will have her, certain.

Respectfully and truly,

J. R. ROBERTSON,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. J. H. PEARCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SOUTHALL'S,
August 25, 1863—12 m.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully report that soon after forwarding my last dispatch (6 a. m.), information reached me from Captain Hawley that the gunboat was lying off Lamb's Ferry, and that she had landed a body of infantry, which had already advanced as far as Beverly Ammon's farm, on the road leading from Lamb's Ferry to the main road, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Southall's. I immediately dispatched a messenger, ordering him not to attack them, as I wished them to be entirely ignorant of our presence. I threw forward trusty woodsmen and skillful scouts, to watch their movements and report to me.

Captain Hawley, not getting my message in time, advanced his force to the edge of the field, and rode forward to reconnoiter. They allowed him to pass nearly by, and then their sharpshooters, posted in the thick corn, fired upon him and simultaneously upon four of the detachments who unguardedly exposed themselves at the edge of the timber. Believing that Hawley was killed or captured, the sergeant in charge sent me a verbal message that the enemy were in force and that Captain Hawley was cut off.

Not knowing the particulars, I inferred that the entire force was cut off, and hearing the rapid discharge of small-arms, I determined to advance at once to his relief. Putting my column in rapid motion, I soon came up with Hawley's detachment standing in the road about 600 yards from the enemy, with a skirt of dense timber intervening. About this time Captain Hawley, having made a circuit through the woods, came up in my rear entirely unhurt. I selected a position, threw forward skirmishers, and used every effort to induce the enemy to uncover his force; in this, after several attempts, I failed. He was strongly posted in some houses on an eminence commanding the entire field, and would fire every time a man showed himself. Taking into consideration these facts, I did not deem it prudent to attack him. I was not authorized to do so in my orders, but, on the con-

trary, to keep quiet. This, together with the belief that if not molested—being ignorant of our intention and strength—the boat would yet advance, and Captain Hawley's statement, confirmed me in my conviction, and I withdrew to Southall's, not having sustained any loss.

The gunboat is still lying off Lamb's Ferry. She is a small affair, carrying only two guns. With artillery I think she could be easily destroyed. Citizens report that she is undoubtedly loaded with boxes. I will await orders here.

I respectfully ask for instructions per return courier, as my men and horses are without rations or forage.

Since writing the above the enemy have retired to the gunboat.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. ROBERTSON,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. J. H. PEARCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

CHAFFIN'S FARM,
August 25, 1863.

Maj. J. R. ROBERTSON:

Your dispatch of 12 m. is received. I regret that you allowed the enemy to retire to their gunboat without attacking. If it was not prudent to attack them, that was of itself a good reason, but there was nothing in the orders from these headquarters to add to its force. Your only orders were:

To concentrate your cavalry at the Chickahominy River, dismount your men and give the best fight you can. This order you will obey immediately upon its receipt.

Again:

General Elzey's orders are to destroy the boat if possible.

You were cautioned that the gunboat would probably—

Not remain up the Chickahominy all night, so you will see the necessity of moving promptly and quietly, avoiding all unnecessary noise that might alarm her.

The instructions are all which have been sent to you, and are dated August 24, 7 p. m., just twenty-four hours ago. These did "authorize you to attack the enemy," and instead of ordering you to "keep quiet" in not attacking him, ordered you to "move promptly and quietly, avoiding all unnecessary noise" in making your attack. On the contrary you have allowed the enemy to land and to retire to their boat without attacking them, and have been surprised by them, instead of taking them unawares. Please look again to your orders. "A small affair carrying only two guns," as you described the gunboat, could not have landed a large force, and your position ought to be nearer to the boat and below her.

I apprehend it is too late to send artillery more than 30 miles to reach her now. Your instructions above are repeated; attack her in every way in your power; watch her closely, and do not allow her to land any force or to retire any. Send for rations, and forage on the grass until she leaves the Chickahominy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WISE,
Brigadier-General.

AUGUST 26-28, 1863.—Skirmishes near Sutton (26th), on Elk River (27th), and near Glenville (27th), W. Va.

Report of Capt. Charles J. Harrison, Sixth West Virginia Infantry.

SUTTON,
August 28, 1863.

SIR: The party sent with message to Weston on Wednesday arrived safe back this evening. On their arrival at Bulltown they captured a lieutenant and 4 men of the rebel army, whom were sent back under guard to Weston. One of the rebels captured belongs to the Shriver Greys, of Wheeling.

The captured rebels say there were 40 more of Jackson's command who had deserted, and were about 15 miles up the river from Bulltown. They also stated there was another party trying to make their escape, but they did not know where they were.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 26th, a party of my men (Companies I and G), while returning from Blacksmith Shop (5 miles below this place on Elk River), were fired on by a gang of bushwhackers. They came to camp and reported fact. I at once sent squads to engage them. They, however, returned without seeing anything more of them.

Yesterday, the 27th, they again fired on party at same place. I at once took 15 mounted men and went to the mill (4 miles below), where we received a volley from 30 or 40 bushwhackers. I at once dismounted the men and gave them a bushwhack fight, and soon drove them from the mountains. I had 1 horse badly wounded. We killed 1 of them (rebel).

I sent Lieutenant Dils and 40 men to Birch River on Wednesday, and on returning to town with his men to-day (10 miles from here) were also fired upon by party in ambush, and after about twenty minutes' fighting killed 3 of them (rebels), driving them from the mountain. Lieutenant Dils lost 1 horse in the fight and captured 8 good horses, and arrived in camp safely.

Captain Simpson, of Eleventh [West Virginia], arrived with his command at about 3 o'clock this p. m. He had a fight on Cedar Creek yesterday about 15 miles from Glenville. He killed 4 of the bushwhackers and captured some 8 horses.

A prisoner brought in to-day says Captain Carron has 52 men at mouth of Laurel Creek. He left them at the mill yesterday morning. Capt. John S. Spriggs has about 100 around borders of Braxton and Webster. There are also 25 of the Georgians in with the other parties, and Cunningham, the man that has been bushwhacking us, has 40 men near here.

The information was gotten out of him by one of my scouts that had rebel uniform on, and was put in same room with the prisoner. The prisoner states they are gathering all these men to give us a fight, and I have no doubt but such is the case.

I send you one Hush, whom I stopped here to-day. He was on his way to Glenville. I captured a lot of rebel letters on him, which I send you. He reports Major-General Jones (as does also one of the letters) at Lewisburg with 8,000 men.

The letter also states he (Jones) was at Jackson's command, in Pocahontas County, inspecting the troops. Does this not mean a raid, and require watching?

Parties coming out from Weston should be very careful; they are watching for messengers, &c.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

C. J. HARRISON,

Capt., Comdg. Detachment Sixth [West] Va. Infy.

Captain OVER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 26-29, 1863.—Expedition from Williamsburg to Bottom's Bridge, Va., and Skirmishes.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Benjamin F. Onderdonk, First New York Mounted Rifles, commanding expedition.

No. 2.—Lieut. Col. William Lewis, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Benjamin F. Onderdonk, First New York Mounted Rifles, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Williamsburg, Va., August 30, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to instructions contained in Special Orders, No. 65, headquarters United States forces, Yorktown, Va., August 25, 1863, I left camp at 1 o'clock p. m., 26th instant, with 650 men and two howitzers of the First New York Mounted Rifles, and 254 men of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry. I marched to Twelve-Mile Ordinary on the Richmond road, halted and fed. Being unacquainted with the country I deemed it best to remain there during the night.

From this place I communicated by courier with headquarters stating progress, and also that it would not be safe to communicate again till my return. August 27, at 5 a. m., took up the line of march, halted at 8 o'clock for breakfast and fed at Ball's farm, a distance of 10 miles from bivouac, having encountered 2 pickets, the last at Barhamsville. Neither of them were captured.

On leaving this bivouac the First Mounted Rifles marched in advance. At Slatersville a picket of 8 mounted men was discovered. The advance guard gave chase, captured 2, and killed 1 after a pursuit of nearly 2 miles. At New Kent Court-House another picket was found, 1 of whom was captured, the balance escaping in the dense wood in the direction of Tunstall's Station. I halted at the court-house at 12 to rest the horses after the run; also for feed and dinner.

At this place citizen O. M. Chandler was arrested for volunteering to Major Wheelan, commanding advance guard, "the men you are after went that way," signifying the left road, when he knew they had taken the right, thus assisting the enemy, and opposing an officer of the United States in the performance of his duty.

At 2.30 p. m. left camp. At Baltimore Store found a picket of the enemy, but they were posted on a hill, had early notice of our approach, and escaped. Here arrested a Mr. Elmore, an employe of the so-called Confederate Government at Richmond. He was attempting to escape into the woods when taken.

Thence to Baltimore Cross-Roads, sending a detachment of the

Fifth to Long Bridge on the Chickahominy. At Crump's Cross-Roads met a picket of the enemy, 30 in number. The advance guard charged them the entire distance to Bottom's Bridge, mortally wounding and capturing 1 man who died during the night. The horses of the enemy being fresh, while ours had marched 49 miles, accounts for their escape.

At the bridge we found the enemy posted in a small rifle-pit on this side the river. Sent forward dismounted skirmishers, drove them out and across, where they had a strong earth-work defended by a force of infantry and a squadron of Holcombe cavalry. It was by this time quite dark, and having accomplished the object of the expedition, returned to Baltimore Store, where we bivouacked until 5 o'clock, 28th instant.

I found the force defending the line of the Chickahominy was Wise's brigade or legion. He lay, with most of his force, 2 miles below Bottom's Bridge. His strength was reported by a negro direct from Richmond, and also his camp, at 4,000 infantry (overrated, I think), 8 pieces of artillery, and 900 cavalry. He crossed the river during this night or early on the 28th, with the intention of cutting me off at New Kent Court-House or Slatersville. This was reported by a lady, and from after occurrences I consider the information correct, as my rear guard was attacked while resting at Slatersville, by a considerable force of cavalry, variously stated at from 250 to 500, which fled rapidly on my charging them with one battalion, with the evident intention of drawing me from the strong position I had taken; failing in this, as I pursued with but one battalion, he abandoned his purpose.

In this attack the Fifth lost 1 man killed and 2 slightly wounded. The residents at New Kent Court-House report the rebels loss in same: Killed, 1 major (commanding), 1 orderly sergeant, and 1 private; wounded, 8; making their loss during expedition, 1 officer and 4 enlisted men killed, 8 wounded, and 3 prisoners; total, 16.

I also captured large wagon, with pair of mules and harness, which had lately come from Richmond, and was used for distributing arms. Two rifles and 1 shotgun were found in it and broken up, as were some 7 more of the same kind captured with the prisoners; 4 horses and 5 sabers; these accompany this report.

On the night of the 28th, I encamped at Twelve-Mile Ordinary. Nothing occurring during the night, and returned to camp at this place at 11 a. m., August 29, 1863.

I am, captain, respectfully, &c.,

B. F. ONDERDONK,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.

Captain REYNOLDS, *Asst. Adj. Gen., Yorktown, Va.*

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Lewis, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Near Williamsburg, August 29, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report, in compliance with the order of colonel commanding cavalry brigade, the following detailed account of the part taken by my command in the late expedition :

The first day of the expedition being the 26th instant, a detachment of my regiment, consisting of 254 men, was ordered on the advance, and furnished the advance guard, consisting of 49 men, under the command of Capt. George J. Ker, of Major Kleinz's battalion.

On the the 27th instant, about 10 o'clock a. m., nothing of importance having occurred, the First New York Mounted Rifles took the advance, causing the detachment of my regiment to furnish the rear guard.

On the evening of the 27th instant, at 7 o'clock, a detachment of 100 men, under command of Major Kleinz, was sent from a point near Baltimore Store, by order of Colonel Onderdonk, commanding cavalry brigade, to Long Bridge, which point he reached, and returned without meeting the enemy.

On the morning of the 28th instant, having bivouacked at Baltimore Store for the night, the detachment of my regiment occupied the rear, furnishing the rear guard, composed of detachments of Companies I and K, consisting of 45 men.

At half-past 10 o'clock, a. m., while halting near Slatersville, a picket thrown out from the rear guard was fired upon by 4 or 5 who had stealthily crept past the post in the dense woods surrounding the place.

The rear guard under command of Capt. George D. Hart, of Captain Stetson's battalion—I having heard the firing—was ordered to charge up the road toward New Kent Court-House, and hold the enemy in check, in order to allow time for preparations to meet an attack. He immediately proceeded to execute the order, having but 25 men with him, the remainder being on picket in the vicinity.

At his outside picket post in that direction, he came upon what was supposed to be either an advance guard or part of the enemy's cavalry, numbering 25 or 30 men, who turned and fled as Captain Hart with his party, with a yell, came down upon them at full speed, driving them before him.

He dashed ahead until he arrived at the opening to the front and east of New Kent Court-House, a distance of about 2 miles, when he saw immediately in his front a force of the enemy's cavalry, numbering from 250 to 300, in column of platoons, charging down upon him and to the rescue of their advance guard. Seeing his critical position he immediately deployed his command as skirmishers on the margin of the woods, where he was at the time, opening a severe fire from carbines and pistols upon the approaching enemy, causing them to hesitate.

Just at this moment Major Kleinz, with 50 men, who I had ordered up to the support of the advance guard, arrived and opened upon the enemy, who, being unable to stand this galling fire, retired, leaving my command in possession of the court-house and vicinity. At this time a battalion of the First New York Mounted Rifles arrived on the ground, and the part of my regiment present was ordered to retire.

The casualties were as follows:*

Those missing will probably return, as they were seen making their way through the woods dismounted, toward our position.

The enemy's loss in killed was as follows: The major in command, 1 sergeant, and 1 private killed; wounded, 8 men. This statement has been corroborated by citizens of New Kent.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 man killed, 2 men wounded, and 3 men missing.

Both the officers and men of my command acted with great promptness and courage, and deserve the plaudits of all.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. LEWIS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. FRANK BOUDINOT, A. A. A. G.

AUGUST 27-SEPTEMBER 2, 1863.—Cavalry Operations in Virginia.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

- Aug. 27, 1863.—Skirmish at Edwards Ferry, Md.
 28, 1863.—Skirmish at Hartwood Church.
 Sept. 1, 1863.—Skirmish at Barbee's Cross-Roads.
 2, 1863.—Affair near Rixey's Ford.

REPORTS.

- No. 1.—Col. J. Irvin Gregg, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Second Cavalry Division.
 No. 2.—Col. Horace B. Sargent, First Massachusetts Cavalry, commanding detachment of First Brigade.
 No. 3.—Maj. Matthew H. Cryer, Sixth Ohio Cavalry.
 No. 4.—Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps.
 No. 5.—Licut. Col. Elijah V. White, Thirty-fifth Virginia Cavalry Battalion.

No. 1.

Report of Col. J. Irvin Gregg, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Second Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
September 3, 1863.

COLONEL: I sent a reconnoissance, consisting of two regiments, the Eighth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, under command of Lieut. Col. J. K. Robison, by way of Gaines' Cross-Roads and Keysville, to Sandy Hook and Chester Gap. I also directed Colonel McIntosh to send two regiments, by way of Barbee's Cross-Roads, to scour the country, and drive any and all force in that neighborhood back on the troops which occupied Sandy Hook and Chester Gap.

My pickets were attacked last night at or near Rixeyville Ford, and one captain and several men captured; the attacking force said to be about 200. The reserve at the ford above was also attacked, but repulsed the assailants. The enemy approached from the direction of Newby's Cross-Roads.

The enemy are becoming troublesome along our entire line, and I do not see how they are to be chastised, as the great advantage they possess over our troops renders it easy for them to escape.

I cannot make a single movement that is not known at Sperryville before it reaches Amissville. The expedition sent out yesterday has not yet returned, but I do not anticipate any results from it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. IRVIN GREGG,

Colonel, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. C. ROSS SMITH.

Chief of Staff.

No. 2.

*Report of Col. Horace B. Sargent, First Massachusetts Cavalry,
commanding detachment of First Brigade.*

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DETACHMENT,
September 2, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inclose Major Cryer's report of the attack upon his patrol.

Major Chamberlain, who immediately pursued the enemy reported by him to be about 200 men, which had retired at speed into Manassas Gap, and who brought in the dead and wounded of Major Cryer's command, confirms my impression, that the clouds of dust seen yesterday were caused by the gathering of small bands of Major White's command toward the point of ambuscade, an almost impenetrable pine forest near Barbee's Cross-Roads.

To-night I might, perhaps, report that there is not an armed rebel within the circuit of country that the colonel commanding expects me to clear. To-morrow the woods may be full of them. A policy of extermination alone can achieve the end expected. Every man and horse must be sent within the lines, every house destroyed, every tree girdled and set on fire, before we can approach security against the secret combination of a sudden force within musket range of our outposts. Attila, King of the Huns, adopted the only method that can exterminate these citizen soldiers.

The people here all have sons or brothers in the cavalry. The mountains are full of men whose statements are fair, and whom nothing but infantry can capture and the Dry Tortugas control. Regiments of the line can do nothing with this furtive population, soldiers to-day, farmers to-morrow, acquainted with every wood-path, and finding a friend in every house. Regiments must bivouac among the hills, live on the country, and, if they pay at all, pay in silver for all they consume, or remain a cumbrous and unwieldy machine, or be regarded with hatred.

The rebels never patrol roads in column, and we are not safe in bands of 3 or 4; every one betrays us. The prisoner Rector is a case in point. I believe him to be a dangerous spy. He is a cripple and probably exempt, but all his sympathies and family ties are rebel, and he is a dangerous neighbor. With such men here there can be no clearing of a country of every armed rebel, with ten thousand mountain paths, and an Alsatia in every hill.

I can clear this country with fire and sword, and no mortal can do it in any other way. The attempt to discriminate nicely between the just and the unjust is fatal to our safety; every house is a vedette post, and every hill a picket and signal station.

But evidence against suspected persons, sufficient to convict them, is not easily to be obtained. I made arrests with great reluctance, and generally from signs and indications which cannot convict, but which put me on my guard.

I am very glad to receive the Third Pennsylvania, which is quite necessary over so large a line, and shall endeavor to use it advantageously in the way desired.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HORACE BINNEY SARGENT,
Colonel, Commanding Detachment First Brigade.

Capt. A. WRIGHT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Report of Maj. Matthew H. Cryer, Sixth Ohio Cavalry.

ORLEANS, VA.,
September 1, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the force under Major Cryer, Sixth Ohio Cavalry, which was attacked this p. m., consisted of about 50 men. They were attacked by about 150 men when within about 1½ miles of Barbee's Cross-Roads. The enemy were in ambush, and were deployed out the whole length of the column.

The attack was made simultaneously from both sides of the road. On falling back they were attacked by another party of about 100, who came through the field and attempted to cut off their retreat. They cut their way through, however, losing in all 15 or 20 men. The major reports that previous to the attack his attention was attracted by another force of about 100 men, which he saw drawn up in line about 1½ miles this side of Chester Gap. Major Chamberlain, who pursued the enemy toward Manassas Gap, reports that the inhabitants deny having had any knowledge of the approach of the enemy.

The following is a statement of their loss which I received this a. m., and it is greater, it will be seen, than was supposed by Major Cryer last evening: Killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 1 commissioned officer and 4 enlisted men; missing, 1 commissioned officer and 24 enlisted men; total, commissioned officers, 2; enlisted, 29; aggregate, 31. Horses missing, 30.

The above is the statement that was given to me by Major Cryer last evening. He is suffering from a pistol-shot wound in the knee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. WARDELL,
Lieutenant, and Acting Adjutant.

Capt. A. WRIGHT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

 No. 4.
Report of Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps.

HDQRS. CAV. DIV., ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 5, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith the reports of Lieut. Col. E. V. White, Thirty-fifth Virginia Cavalry Battalion, of two late engagements of the enemy, which reflect great credit on that officer and his brave men.

Captain Swindler, of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, on detached service with his company in Rappahannock County, is active in his scouts, skirmishing almost daily with the enemy, and invariably to their discomfiture. Among the pickets on the Rappahannock activity prevails, and scarcely a night passes that we do not add to our number of horses by capture from the enemy.

On the night of the 2d instant, Captain McDonald, Eleventh Vir-

ginia Cavalry, commanding the pickets at Rixey's Ford, crossed the river, attacked the picket, and captured 16 horses (the entire number at that post), with 1 prisoner. Major Caskie, Tenth Virginia Cavalry, has also made several similar captures.

About ten days since a party of scouts from Hampton's brigade, under Hogan, captured the entire mail of Kilpatrick's division *en route* from Catlett's Station to Hartwood Church, showing that this division was encamped near Hartwood, and other valuable information, which has been forwarded to the commanding general.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
September 9, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded, for the information of the Department.

Colonel White is entitled to great praise for his boldness and good management.

R. E. LEE,
General.

No. 5.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Elijah V. White, Thirty-fifth Virginia Cavalry Battalion.

AUGUST 29, 1863.

GENERAL: The enemy commenced picketing the river about ten days ago; 125 cavalry (Scott's Nine Hundred) were stationed at Edwards Ferry. I crossed the Potomac at White's Ford with 100 men on the night of the 27th; passed his patrols without being detected, and attacked him in strong fortifications situated on William Poole's farm, opposite Edwards Ferry.

Though being prepared, owing to an attack made by some party upon the canal-boats, I drove them from their fortifications, the greater part retreating down the river; followed them within a mile of Seneca; killed 2, wounded 2 severely, captured 16 prisoners, and 35 horses and mules.

I cannot speak too highly of the officers and men, all behaving as became Confederate soldiers. The ditch around the fortifications was 8 feet wide. Many horses fell in while crossing, others were compelled to dismount before they could urge their horses over. I had 1 man wounded.

I received a note this morning, purporting to be from you, ordering the arrest of Asey Bond. As there is no name signed to it, I inclose the same to know if it was written by you; if so, it will afford me pleasure to serve you in that way. I think something should be done to have Mr. Ball released. No one has suffered more, nor is there a better citizen in the county. He has been persuaded by his physician and friends to take the oath, though he refuses to do so

even if it was to save his life. Camell Bilt was arrested at the same time. He also deserves your consideration.

I saw a gentleman to-day from Centreville who had been arrested and taken there. He reports a great many tents there, but few men.

Please send me some late Southern papers.

Very respectfully, &c.,

E. V. WHITE,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
September 5, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

Colonel White and his command in this daring enterprise, which struck such terror to the enemy, deserves high praise. Every day brings new proof of his activity.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1863.

GENERAL: I attacked yesterday a portion of Kilpatrick's command on the Barbee and Orleans road.

Killed 6, wounded 10; captured 24 prisoners, 30 horses, arms, equipments, &c., also 1 first lieutenant.

A large force of cavalry came to Leesburg on the 31st from Centreville, with five pieces of artillery. They are now at Middleburg. I have not been able to find out the exact number, but, from the information I have, think there were between 1,000 and 1,500. For several days after my raid into Maryland the river was not picketed, though it is picketed now. The force at Middleburg is commanded by Colonel Devin. Say they are determined to have me.

Lost no men in yesterday's fight.

Very respectfully, &c.,

E. V. WHITE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Battalion.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. CAV. DIV., ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 5, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded, for the information of the commanding general and the Department, as evidence of the untiring activity and energy of Colonel White and his command, which belong to Jones' brigade, but was left on detached service by me in the rear of the enemy.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

AUGUST 30—SEPTEMBER 2, 1863.—Expeditions to Leesburg, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Thomas C. Devin, Sixth New York Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division.

No. 2.—Col. James B. Swain, Eleventh New York Cavalry, Department of Washington.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Thomas C. Devin, Sixth New York Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
September 2, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In the absence of Brigadier-General Buford, commanding First Cavalry Division, I have the honor to report that the brigade under my command left camp* on Sunday, August 30, at 8 a. m., with orders to proceed to Leesburg and drive Imboden out of that town, and, if he did not outnumber me too much, to administer to him a sound thrashing, and, on my return, to "take care" of any guerrilla parties I might hear of.

In compliance with those instructions, I marched to Bristoe, thence to Gainesville and Hay Market, and thence to a point within 3 miles of Aldie, where I halted at 6 p. m. to rest and feed men and horses.

At 11 p. m., leaving my camp fires burning, I started for Ball's Mills on Goose Creek, leaving Aldie on my left. I had, on encamping, picketed the roads in that direction so that none could pass. Crossing the creek, I marched to a point within 1½ miles of Leesburg, where I arrived at 3.30 a. m., and made my dispositions.

At daybreak I sent two squadrons of Ninth New York to the wooded side of the town to guard that exit, and charged into the place by the other three approaches, having previously placed Heaton's battery in positions commanding all the open front. Had there been any force there as reported we would certainly have dispersed or captured a greater portion of it. As it turned out there were no troops in the town. Imboden had not been there at all. White had left on Saturday from his camp near the town, which we overhauled.

I picketed all approaches and sent a detachment of Ninth New York across Hog-Back Mountain to scour the country in that direction, returning near Mount Gilead. No trace of the enemy could be found, but a troop of cavalry appeared on the east front of the town, with skirmishers advanced. Captain Ayres, of Ninth New York, who with his troop was picketing that front, endeavored to get in their rear, but they retreated when he charged and chased them to the Potomac. They were found to be a troop of Scott's Nine Hundred.

I left Leesburg at 12 m., and crossing Goose Creek marched to Gum Springs, where I halted and encamped for the night. At 7 a. m. the next morning (Tuesday), I left camp and marched by Arcola post-office to near Aldie, and sent four squadrons Ninth New York (Colonel Sackett commanding), with instructions to march by the

* At Cedar Run, Va.

Philomont roads to near burnt bridge on Goose Creek, and thence by the creek road to the rear of Middleburg to search the town, thence by White Plains to Thorougfare Gap and New Baltimore, to Buckland Mills on the Warrenton pike. With the remainder of the command I took the road to Hay Market.

On arriving at the point where the mountain road (at the base of Bull Run Mountain) debouches on the Hay Market road near Aldie, I sent one squadron Ninth New York on that road, with instructions to search Blakely's Mills, Harper's bridle path over the mountain, and Hopewell Gap.

I marched with the command to Hay Market, where I remained until 7 p. m., when I marched to Buckland Mills, where I encamped for the night.

At 12 p. m. the detachment reported after having scoured the country on both sides of Bull Run Mountain, and as far west as Middleburg, without finding any force except a few stragglers, whom they chased from the farm houses and of whom they captured two.

There were but three rebels in Middleburg, and none in White Plains. At 7 a. m. this day, marched to Weaversville, where I arrived and encamped at 3 p. m. It was reported by contrabands at Middleburg that a heavy cavalry force passed through Upperville on Wednesday and marched into Shenandoah Valley.

The labor performed by the command was arduous in the extreme, leaving Cedar Creek at 8 a. m. and reaching the environs of Leesburg before daybreak on the following morning, with artillery and wagon and ambulance train.

It will thus be seen that the country has been completely scoured on both sides of Bull Run Mountain to Leesburg, and that no force of any importance is on this side of the Blue Ridge or Valley.

There is no question that a party of White's cavalry are scouring Loudoun County, impressing conscripts (of whom we captured two), but on the appearance of any force they disappear. Mosby is reported to have been wounded in the thigh and side, and to have been sent to Lynchburg. We searched for him in vain. He was taken through Middleburg on a stretcher.

I respectfully submit that my dispositions were such as to have effectually carried into effect the orders I received, had there been any enemy to "benefit by them."

White's escape must have been purely accidental, as my approach was too rapid for him to have acquired any knowledge of it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. DEVIN,

Col., Sixth New York Cavalry, Comdy. Second Cav. Brig.

Capt. A. J. COHEN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 2.

Report of Col. James B. Swain, Eleventh New York Cavalry, Department of Washington.

CAMP RELIEF, SCOTT'S NINE HUNDRED,
September 1, 1863.

SIR: Pursuant to orders, I detailed Captain McCallum, F Company, this regiment, to make a reconnaissance toward Leesburg.

Captain McCallum moved up the river road to White's Ford or Noland's Ferry, where he crossed the Potomac and pushed for Leesburg; when within half a mile of that place, near the old fair ground, he encountered the pickets of the rebels; driving them a short distance, he brought in sight about 450 rebel cavalry in line; he then fell back, moving slowly to the rear, followed by about 40 rebels in the road and by a squadron moving on his left through the fields, apparently for the purpose of cutting him off. As soon as the nature of the ground would permit he moved rapidly, and was then pursued more vigorously by the detachment in his rear. They continued to pursue him until he came within about a mile of the river at Monocacy; he crossed at that point by swimming his horses.

The rebel cavalry at Leesburg were reported to be a portion of Imboden's forces. A gentleman who escaped from Virginia yesterday reports that he was served with a notice to report, under the rebel conscript act, to Major White, and that Imboden's force were in Loudoun for the purpose of enforcing the rebel conscript law.

Along the west bank of the river from Seneca to White's Ford there appeared to be parties engaged in reconnoitering the east shore.

Respectfully,

JAMES B. SWAIN,
Colonel.

Maj. J. P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

**SEPTEMBER 1-3, 1863.—Expedition Against and Destruction of Gunboats
Satellite and Reliance at Port Conway, Va.**

REPORTS.

- No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, U. S. Army, commanding Third Cavalry Division, including skirmish (September 1) at Lamb's Creek Church.
No. 2.—Col. Edward B. Sawyer, First Vermont Cavalry.

No. 1.

*Reports of Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, U. S. Army, commanding
Third Cavalry Division, including affair September 1, near
Lamb's Creek Church.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
September 1, 1863—3 p. m.

GENERAL: My advance drove in the rebel pickets one-half mile north of King George Court-House. I am advancing on the three roads. I have not yet learned the strength of the enemy. The gunboats came up to Port Conway on Saturday.

Very respectfully,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General.

General PLEASANTON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 2, 1863—5.10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: The following dispatch from General Kilpatrick, just received through General Pleasonton, is transmitted for your information:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
September 2, 1863—5.40 a. m.

COLONEL: I drove the enemy across the river last evening. Have my guns in position below and above the gunboats near Port Conway. Elder is within 700 yards of one boat. The enemy have shown four guns. No news of the iron-clads.

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General.

Col. C. ROSS SMITH,
Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, September 2, 1863.
(Received 6 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: The following dispatch has just been received from General Kilpatrick. It is probable, judging from a rebel signal dispatch intercepted by General Buford's signal officer at Falmouth this morning, that the armament of the two gunboats was removed before General Kilpatrick reached Port Conway.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
September 2, 1863—8 a. m.

COLONEL: The enemy have abandoned the boats. Elder has riddled the Satellite; she is fast sinking. The Reliance is receiving a heavy fire from both batteries. I cannot effectually destroy the boats. If the iron-clad was here, both boats could be recaptured. I shall encamp to-night near Lamb's Creek Church.

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. C. ROSS SMITH,
Chief of Staff.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 3, 1863—noon.
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: The following dispatch was received from General Kilpatrick this morning. General Kilpatrick and the infantry force sent for his support have been withdrawn, and the former picket line down the river to Falmouth, and thence across to Potomac Creek, will be re-occupied.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
September 2, 1863—2 p. m.

COLONEL: I have just returned with my command to Lamb's Creek Church, where I shall encamp for the night. I could not totally destroy the gunboats, but have rendered them about worthless. I waited at Port Conway till 11 a. m. for the iron-clad. It failing to make its appearance, and the enemy having opened with a battery of heavy artillery, I deemed it useless to remain longer. Unless I receive orders to the contrary, I shall return to-morrow morning.

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. C. ROSS SMITH,
Chief of Staff.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HARTWOOD,
September 3, 1863.

I have returned with my command.

The enemy have removed the guns and part of the machinery from the gunboats. The boats are now useless. Had the iron-clad come as expected the guns, machinery, and boats could have been recaptured.

I had 1 officer (Lieutenant Leggett, of my staff) and 2 privates killed, and 3 wounded.

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General.

Colonel SMITH,
Chief of Staff.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Edward B. Sawyer, First Vermont Cavalry.

GROVETON, VA.,
October 24, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the services rendered by the First Vermont Cavalry from August 22 to September 10, 1863:

On the 21st of August an order was received transferring the First Vermont Cavalry from the First to the Second Brigade of Kilpatrick's division, said to have been done in order to equalize the brigades. I had been in command of the First Brigade since July 25 by virtue of seniority of rank in that brigade. I at once (on the 22d) gladly resumed command of my regiment near Hartwood Church.

On the night of the 24th, I received orders to have my regiment ready to march at 3 o'clock next morning. We accompanied our brigade to King George County, and had a brisk skirmish with the enemy, and returned to camp the same night, having marched a distance of 64 miles. We remained in bivouac until the 28th, when we went on picket on the Rappahannock near Falmouth, and remained upon this duty until the 1st day of September.

At 1 o'clock a. m. on that day I moved my regiment, with the whole division, on the second King George County expedition, which has given General Kilpatrick and his division such notoriety from the novelty of capturing the two gunboats.

By reason of a mistake of a staff officer in making the assignment

of the order of march, my regiment was thrown in the rear of the column until we arrived in the presence of the enemy, near the scene of the skirmish on the 24th of August. Here I was given the post of honor.

My duty was to ascertain if there was any enemy in those woods, in our front, and if so to drive them out, if I could. I detached Company I as advance guard, and closely supported them with the entire regiment.

We did not have to proceed far in doubt; we soon encountered their pickets, who, after exchanging a few shots, retired under cover of the woods. The road from King George Court-House to Port Conway was a narrow road, running through a dense woods for a distance of 5 miles, and through these woods, with less than 50 dismounted carbiniers, we drove the rebel infantry skirmishers and, passing the woods into the open field, drove them from the other side of the Rappahannock. Here I found the two gunboats, and the rebels busy getting out the machinery.

My sharpshooters soon drove them from the boats, though they were anchored well under the south shore of the river. Next morning occurred that famous "bombardment" of the gunboats, of which the country has heard so much. There was, however, no further fighting. The regiment returned to its old camp near Hartwood on the 3d of September, and immediately resumed the line of picket duty on the Rappahannock, and continued in the discharge of this duty until the commencement of the campaign south of the Rappahannock, on the 12th of September.

It having been made known to me by Brigadier-General Custer that I was to assume the command of the brigade on the next Monday, during his twenty days' leave, and every appearance indicating a long quiet, I accepted a three days' leave to visit Washington on important business, private and official. Saturday evening I heard a vague rumor of some movement of the Cavalry Corps on the Rappahannock. I took the first train for the front; fortunately found my horses at Warrenton Junction, and, following the trail, overtook my brigade at Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan. Culpeper had been passed, but one had no need to spoil for want of a fight.

The command of the Second Brigade now devolved upon me, and being required to send one regiment to picket north of the Rappahannock, I was obliged to send my own. Its history for the next twenty days is more properly reported to you (as indeed I believe it has been in part) by the officers in immediate command. I have this, however, to say: I have always exacted from it its full share of the burdens of this arduous campaign, and have ever found it prompt to respond to my call, and have always felt safe when it was on guard. Having had the fortune to command other good cavalry troops during the late exciting campaign south of the Rapidan, I am proud to say that our own well-tried regiment, at least, does not suffer by a comparison with any.

I shall reserve an account of its participation in the campaign since the 9th instant for a subsequent report, promising that it has added new laurels to its before well-earned fame.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD B. SAWYER,

Colonel, Commanding.

General PETER T. WASHBURN,

Adj. and Insp. Gen., State of Vermont,

SEPTEMBER 2, 1863.—Skirmish near Oak Shade, Va.*Reports of Capt. Patrick Kane, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.***HDQRS. THIRTEENTH REGIMENT PA. CAVALRY,**
September 5, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note from division headquarters relative to information concerning the disturbance on picket post near Oak Shade, Va., on the night of September 2, 1863.

In reply I would state my command relieved the Tenth New York Cavalry on picket duty at the aforesaid place on September 1, 1863. I established my posts at the same localities as the regiments were that preceded me. Everything passed off quietly until the night of September 1, 1863, when the disturbances occurred alluded to in your note. In reply to the information required on that subject, I have the honor to transmit to you a written statement of Capt. W. B. Griffith, officer in charge of said post when attacked by the enemy, also the substance of testimony given before me of the enlisted men doing duty on that post at the time of the attack. The statements of the men were given under a personal examination made by me this morning and are as follows:

We were on the picket post and were on duty all the time. Were attacked by the enemy about 10 p. m. Were attacked from three different points, viz, right and left flanks and rear. Had a vedette post of 8 men outside the reserve post. They gave the reserve no alarm of the approaching enemy, until the reserve was fired upon by said enemy. Think the reserve was surprised. Vedettes on duty at the time the attack was made mounted and dismounted. All the men on post were awake and horses saddled and bridled at the time of attack. Attacking party about 80 or 100. The enemy retired across the river—opposite side. Our loss, 1 man wounded, 1 horse wounded, not captured. Captured by the enemy, 13 government and 2 private horses (property of Capt. W. B. Griffith); also 18 complete sets of horse equipments; also 7 revolvers and 7 sabers and belts; also 1 enlisted man captured.

From a personal examination of the scene of occurrence, together with the above statements, I am induced to believe that if proper vigilance had been exercised by the officer and men of said post, the disturbance, so much to be regretted, and the loss of property, to be so greatly deplored, would not have occurred.

I have the honor, sir, to remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

P. KANE,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. WALSTEIN PHILLIPS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRTEETH REGIMENT PA. VOL. CAV.,
September 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to reply to a note making inquiry as to the disposition of the reserve which was under my immediate command at the time the attack was made on the picket post near Oak Shade, Va., on the night of September 2, 1863.

In reply I would state that my entire command consisted of 195 men, with whom I picketed the aforesaid locality. This force was distributed as follows: At Utz's Ford, Lieutenant Roberts and 38

men; at Stark's Ford, Lieutenant O'Connor and 16 men; at Rixeyville Ford, Capt. W. B. Griffith and 16 men; at and near Corbin's Cross-Roads, Captain Sneyd, Lieutenant O'Reilley, and Lieutenant Berks, and 80 men; thus leaving me but 45 men on the main reserve post at Oak Shade, Va.

When the attack was made, the reserve was immediately in the saddle. The first report received from the place of attack was that the attacking party numbered 200; a second and subsequent report made the number about 150 men. On a moment's consultation with my officers, I concluded to hold, if possible, the post where the reserve was placed; in my opinion, it being the strongest natural position within my knowledge, and one to which the outer picket could rally with advantage, if so compelled.

In accordance with these views, I immediately sent 10 of the reserve, as skirmishers, toward the scene of action, while I sent 5 men direct, all of whom were instructed to re-occupy and hold, if possible, the place vacated by Captain Griffith's command, which had been reported as captured by the enemy. I then had 30 men left; of these I sent 3 commissioned officers, with proper escorts, to notify brigade headquarters of the attack, as well as to inform the officers commanding at the remaining outer picket posts. This reduced my command to about 25 men, the condition of whose horses rendered them almost unserviceable.

In conclusion, I would add that I made the best disposition of the men under my command that could have been made under the circumstances.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

P. KANE,

Captain, Commanding Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Capt. H. C. WEIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

[P. S.]—Inclosed you will find a diagram* of the locality picketed near Oak Shade, Va., drawn as correctly from memory as the knowledge of the country would admit.

SEPTEMBER 2-23, 1863.—Expeditions from Martinsburg, W. Va., including Affairs (15th and 19th) at Smithfield, W. Va., and Strasburg, Va.

Extract from "Record of Events," United States forces at Martinsburg.†

September 2, sent 50 men, under command of Captain Prendergast (all of the [First] New York Cavalry), to Bloomery Gap, in search of a small party of rebels supposed to be there. The party returned via Winchester and Newtown, but found no enemy.

September 5, sent Maj. T. Quinn, First New York Cavalry, with 200 men, as far up the valley as Middletown, at which place he captured a small rebel mail and 5 rebel stragglers.

September 9, sent Captain Hertzog, of the First New York Cavalry,

* Not found.

† From return of Department of West Virginia for month of September, 1863.

with a small party of cavalry, to Winchester to remove our sick, left there at the time of Milroy's retreat. Pursued a small party of rebel cavalry a mile beyond Winchester, capturing 4 of them.

September 15, Captain Jones, of the First New York Cavalry, with 100 men, attacked a party of rebels, 70 strong, at Smithfield, and captured 11 prisoners, with horses and full equipments. Captain Jones was slightly wounded in the hand. No other injury was sustained on our part.

September 16 and 17, scouts were sent up the valley, but returned without discovering any enemy.

September 19, Captain Bailey, of the First New York Cavalry, with 150 men, captured 11 rebel cavalry, fully mounted and equipped; also 2 rebel government wagons, and rebel mail, all at Strasburg. No loss on our side, with the exception of 1 man accidentally killed.

September 22 and 23, scouts sent up the valley, with no other results than the capture of a rebel mail at Berryville.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1863.—Skirmish at Petersburg Gap, W. Va.

*Extract from "Record of Events," Fifth Brigade, Department of West Virginia.**

September 4, the Twenty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, by order of Colonel Mulligan, marched [from Petersburg, W. Va.] toward Moorefield, to re-enforce Major Stephens, commanding a detachment of the First [West] Virginia Volunteers and a section of Mulligan's battery, which were attacked at that place. When the regiment had advanced about 3 miles it was attacked by the enemy in Petersburg Gap. By order of Colonel Mulligan the regiment fell back, and marched to the assistance of Major Stephens via Williamsport.

September 5, about 10 a. m., met Major Stephens and his command encamped near Williamsport, about 12 miles. Encamped for the night and returned next morning.

SEPTEMBER —, 1863.—Attempt to Capture Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Bartlett, U. S. Army.

Report of Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding cavalry.

HDQRS. SECOND CAV. DIV., ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 7, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I organized a party of 12 select men from the division, under Frank Stringfellow, and sent it within the enemy's camp near New Baltimore, where I learned from various sources General Bartlett was so much exposed as to make his capture practicable.

It so far succeeded as to get possession of his headquarters at 1

* From return for month of September, 1863.

o'clock at night, the general having saved himself by precipitate flight in his nether garments. The headquarters flag was brought away. No prisoners were attempted to be taken, the party shooting down every one within reach. Some horses breaking loose near headquarters ran through an adjacent regimental camp, causing the greatest commotion, mid firing and yelling, and cries of "Halt!" "Rally!" mingling in wild disorder, and ludicrous stampede which beggars description.

Not a man of the select 12 was touched, though fired on repeatedly. I consider this affair, though only partially successful, as highly creditable to the daring and enterprise of Stringfellow and his band.

Send you the flag by Daingerfield Lewis.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

General R. E. LEE.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1863.—Skirmish at Carter's Run, Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. David McM. Gregg, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
September 6, 1863.

COLONEL: I forward herewith a report of casualties that resulted from an attack of the enemy on the pickets of the First Brigade at Carter's Run, at 10 o'clock this a. m.

At about dark last night an attack was made on the pickets of the Second Brigade on the right of the line on Aestham River; the attack was repulsed without loss.

By reports on file at these headquarters, I find that in the last ten days several captures have been made by the enemy from the brigades of this division.

To-day I have been examining into some of these cases. In some instances the captures have resulted from improper dispositions, and from want of care and vigilance on the part of those responsible for the safety of the parties.

The line of pickets maintained by the Second Brigade on Aestham River is much exposed to attack from the enemy as the river is fordable at almost any point. This line is at such a distance from the main body of the brigade, that even a small force crossing could successfully attack the pickets from the rear.

I forward a communication from Col. J. B. McIntosh, commanding First Brigade, in which it is represented that there is a force of the enemy near Middleburg, and which he desires to operate against with a portion of his command. The attention of the major-general commanding is asked to the project of Colonel McIntosh.

To-morrow morning I will establish my headquarters at a point half way between the brigades, to facilitate receiving reports and to have a direct superintendence of the pickets of the brigades.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Second Division.

Col. C. ROSS SMITH,
Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
September 6, [1863]—9.10 p. m.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Humphreys, chief of staff. In the attack at Carter's Run, 1 officer and 1 corporal killed, and 5 men captured; 20 horses and 3 mules captured. The officer was Lieutenant Lyon, First Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The cause of this surprise was due to the sentinel leaving his post without firing his piece or giving any alarm; he is in confinement, and charges are preferred against him.

I have directed Colonel McIntosh to go after the rebels at Middleburg and Upperville.

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

SEPTEMBER 10-11, 1863.—Scout to Middleburg, Va.

Report of Col. John B. McIntosh, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
September 12, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on Thursday morning, the 10th instant, I moved with the First Pennsylvania, First Massachusetts, Third Pennsylvania, and Sixth Ohio Regiments of Cavalry, and Battery C, of the Second U. S. Artillery* (4 guns), toward Salem.

When within a mile of Salem I sent Colonel Sargent with his own regiment and the Sixth Ohio, with a section of artillery, to Salem, Rectorstown, Rector's Cross-Roads, and to gain a point near Middleburg, where a road leads off to Millville. His orders were to surround each of the above places rapidly as he approached them.

I left Salem to the left, with the Third Pennsylvania and First Pennsylvania Regiments, with a section going by way of White Plains, and approached Middleburg from the south. I then closed in on Middleburg about 5 p. m. of the 10th, but found no enemy. I remained at Middleburg over night. I sent one squadron through Upperville from the detachment under Colonel Sargent, when at Rector's Cross-Roads, which chased a small party of the enemy numbering not over 8 or 10.

I could not hear or see anything of any organized band of the enemy in that section of country. I left Middleburg at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, returning by way of Rectorstown and Salem, arriving at camp about 7 p. m.

I am, captain, respectfully,

J. B. MCINTOSH,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. WALSTEIN PHILLIPS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* This battery was in the Department of the Gulf. Reference is probably to the Sixth New York Battery.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1863.—Affair at Moorefield, W. Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Extract from "Record of Events," Fourth Brigade, Department of West Virginia.

No. 2.—Brig. Gen. John D. Imboden, C. S. Army, commanding Valley District, including operations September 5–13, and skirmish at Bath September 7.

No. 1.

*Extract from "Record of Events," Fourth Brigade, Department of West Virginia.**

On the morning of September 11, Major Stephens, with six companies of the First [West] Virginia Infantry and Captain Barr's company of cavalry, were ordered to Moorefield, W. Va., 9 miles distant from Petersburg, by Col. J. A. Mulligan, commanding Fifth Brigade.

Eight commissioned officers and 135 enlisted men of the First [West] Virginia and 17 men of Captain Barr's cavalry were captured by Captain McNeill's rebel cavalry.

Scouting parties were kept out in the mountains constantly, and succeeded in capturing a number of bushwhackers, together with their arms, accouterments, and numbers of United States horses, which had been stolen by the enemy.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. John D. Imboden, C. S. Army, commanding Valley District, including operations September 5–13, and skirmish at Bath, September 7.

NEAR BROOKS' GAP,
September 13, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following operations of detachments of troops from my command during the past week:

1. Captain Burke and Lieutenant Wells, of Gilmor's battalion, being on picket below Newtown on the 6th [5th?] instant, marched their party of 11 men to Winchester, where they were joined by Captain Blackford, who is recruiting in the lower valley, with 15 men, making a total of 3 officers and 26 men. The party proceeded to within 21 miles of Bath and spent Sunday, and that night at 2 o'clock surprised the enemy's camp at Bath, consisting of two companies Colonel Wynkoop's Pennsylvania cavalry, six-months' men. The enemy had about fifteen minutes' notice of their approach and were formed, but Captains Burke and Blackford charged them and had a fight of ten minutes at close quarters.

Captain Hebble and 8 or 10 of his men (Yankees) were killed; a number wounded. Only 2 of our men wounded. Captains Burke and Blackford captured and brought out safely 23 Yankee soldiers and 1 negro. Horses and equipments captured, 50; sabers, 20; pistols, 25. All the Yankee officers, including the major commanding, escaped in the darkness, except Captain Hebble, killed. †

* From return for September, 1863.

† An error; Capt C. B. Hebble was mustered out.

2. In my last I informed you that I had left Captain Imboden in command of a detachment of four companies in Hardy. Captains Scott and White returned to camp. Captains Imboden and Hobson, with about 70 men, remaining. Early in the week they had a skirmish with a regiment in Patterson's Creek Valley on its way to re-occupy Petersburg, but with no important result; 1 man killed on our side, and Captain Jarbo reported mortally wounded on the other side by a shot from my brother. On Wednesday they fell back to the South Fork, above Moorefield, where their camp was discovered and reported by a Union man to the forces at Petersburg, when a plan was formed for their capture, as will be seen by the inclosed order, subsequently captured.

Captain McNeill, with 80 men, left my camp at this place on Wednesday, and joined Captains Imboden and Hobson on Thursday evening. That day a force of 300 men, under Major Stephens, came down from Petersburg to Moorefield. Captains McNeill, Imboden, and Hobson at once resolved to surprise their camp next morning at daybreak. The enemy picketed every road leading to their intrenched camp, and deployed about 50 men as skirmishers to remain in position all night, several hundred yards from their works, and sent out two companies to surprise our camp.

Our men moved noiselessly in the darkness, flanked the enemy's pickets, and succeeded in getting between the line of skirmishers and the camp before daybreak on Friday morning, the 11th. Just as dawn appeared they charged the Yankee camp, firing into the tents and yelling like savages. Some resistance was made, but in a short time the fight was over. About 30 Yankees were killed or too badly wounded to be removed. Lieutenant Welton, of McNeill's company, and 2 men were badly wounded; the former, it is feared, mortally.

The following are the captures made and safely brought to camp:

Prisoners:

Captains	3
Lieutenants	5
<hr/>	
Total officers	8
Non-commissioned officers and privates	138
<hr/>	
Total number of prisoners	146

Major Stephens escaped. All of whom I will start to Richmond to-morrow.

Property captured and brought to camp.

Wagons	9
Ambulances	2
Horses	46
Saddles and bridles	4
Minie muskets (best quality, in splendid order)	133
Cartridge and cap boxes and belts	112
New army pistols	29
Rounds of fixed ammunition	10,500
Sabers	25
Bayonets and scabbards	90
Sets of harness	28
Drums	2
The cooking utensils, tents, blankets, oil-cloths, commissary stores, &c., of the whole force.	

First at 2 miles and again at 4 miles above Moorefield the parties of the enemy sent out from Petersburg and Moorefield in the night

to surprise our men attacked them and attempted to rescue the prisoners. Sharp fighting ensued, but all were brought off with a loss of 8 or 10 men on our side, believed to have been captured, and 1 ambulance, in which the team was killed, together with 18 or 20 other horses.

Information reaching here night before last that the enemy was pursuing, Colonel Smith took 400 men and made a forced night march to the head of Lost River to assist in bringing in the prisoners, &c., but as it turned out he was not needed, all coming in safely to-day.

I cannot speak too highly of the gallantry of officers and men in this really brilliant little affair. They were in the very midst of a largely superior force plotting their capture or discomfiture, but completely turned the tables upon them.

I am so well convinced of the utility of this mode of warfare on the border, that day after to-morrow I start out two parties, one of 100 men, under Major Lang, Sixty-second [Virginia Regiment], to penetrate the country north of Beverly on foot and harass the enemy two or three weeks in Barbour and Randolph; the other, a single company, under Captain Nelson, to go to the North Fork, in Pendleton, and try and clear out Snyder's gang of Union robbers and murderers, known as Swamp Dragoons.

All remains perfectly quiet in the lower valley. Only a small force of the enemy at Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, and they stick to the railroad very closely. We are again hauling iron from Shenandoah to Staunton. A very large proportion of my horses have sore tongues and cannot stand much service.

If you could spare for twenty days 2,500 infantry and a battery, to co-operate with me, I believe we could destroy every bridge from Martinsburg to New Creek, break up the canal, and burn the coal mines at Cumberland, General Jenkins co-operating in the meantime with Colonel Jackson in a raid on Beverly and Grafton. The force of the enemy is too large and too easily concentrated for me to undertake it alone.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
Petersburg, W. Va., September 10, 1863.

Maj. E. W. STEPHENS, JR.,
Commanding Forces, Moorefield, W. Va. :

MAJOR: It has been reported to these headquarters that a party of the enemy (numbers unknown) is encamped on the South Fork 4 or 5 miles from Moorefield. A party of infantry under Captain Fitzgerald, Twenty-third Illinois, will start from this point at 9 this p. m., intending to arrive at the camp of the enemy at daylight, and, if possible, effect a surprise and capture. The colonel commanding directs that you send to-night Captain Barr's company of cavalry and a company of infantry from your command, with instructions to move on the reported camp of the enemy, to arrive at daylight,

and to act in concert with the force moving from this point. Take every precaution to prevent accident, and have your detail move promptly, so as to operate with the other.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. JOHNSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 11-13, 1863.—Scouts from Camp Piatt (Fayetteville), W. Va.

Report of Lieut. Col. John W. Shaw, Thirty-fourth Ohio Infantry, commanding brigade.

CAMP PIATT, W. VA.,
September 13, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report with regard to the scouting parties recently sent out from my command as follows:

Lieutenant Boyd, of the Second [West] Virginia Cavalry, with 40 men, scouted as far as Mrs. Canterbury's, on the Marsh Fork of Coal River. He found no traces of the enemy. He arrested 10 of the citizens ordered to be arrested in your communication of the 8th instant. They will be sent to Charleston to-morrow under guard.

Lieutenant Grover, of the Thirty-fourth [Ohio], scouted 15 miles up Paint Creek; also up Cabin Creek a distance of 8 miles. He found no signs of any rebels.

Lieutenant Donnelly, of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, scouted with 30 men up Witcher's, Kelly's, Smither's, and Hughes' Creeks. He went within 2 miles of Bell Creek, finding no signs of the enemy.

I also sent a sergeant and 10 men to Peytona, who returned to-day and report no enemy.

The sergeant who went up Campbell's Creek, went up 15 miles. He heard from a citizen that two companies of rebels were marching from Lewisburg to Summerville on Tuesday last. Nothing further.

All these parties returned yesterday or to-day.

I have caused Field's, Rush, Witcher's, and Campbell's Creeks to be barricaded thoroughly. Campbell's Creek does not admit of an efficient barricade on account of the width of the bed and the many by-paths leading off from it.

Captain Boyd, who went to Wyoming County about ten days since with 40 men, returned yesterday afternoon. He reports no enemy in that direction, save one company of 100 men at Abb's Valley and about the same number at Princeton; also a force at Saltville, but considerably diminished from what it has been.

He met with no casualties during his absence. He found very considerable Union sentiment in the mountainous country which he traversed. He brought in some 13 recruits. Thirty or 40 more promised to come in soon as seeding is over.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. SHAW,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. J. L. BOTSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 12-16, 1863.—Scout from Harper's Ferry, W. Va., into Loudoun County, and Skirmish (14th) near Leesburg, Va.

Report of Maj. Henry A. Cole, Battalion Maryland Cavalry (Potomac Home Brigade).

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA.,
September 17, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of Special Orders, No. 221, from division headquarters, dated Harper's Ferry, W. Va., September 11, 1863, I proceeded, on the morning of September 12, to Loudoun County, Va., via Vestal Gap. Passed through Hillsborough and encamped for the night, and subsequently spent Sunday at Waterford.

At daylight on the morning of the 14th of September, 1863, I proceeded in the direction of Leesburg by the Mountain road. About 2 miles from Leesburg, on the Catoctin Mountain, near the Point of Rocks and Leesburg Grade, my advance guard, consisting of one company, encountered one company of White's guerrillas, concealed in the thicket. They immediately opened fire upon my advance guard, whom I ordered to charge, which they did in gallant style, dashing into the enemy's camp, capturing 2 commissioned officers, 9 men, and finally wounding 1, whom I left in the hands of the citizens, capturing their horses, arms, and equipments, which I turned over to the provost marshal at Point of Rocks, Md., without experiencing any casualties on my part.

From thence I proceeded to Leesburg, but the skirmish upon the mountains gave warning of our advance and the enemy was *non est* upon my arrival there. I then proceeded about 6 miles from Leesburg and encamped for the night. The 15th instant, I scouted the mountain and the valley between the Catoctin and Short Hill, and encamped again for the night at Waterford.

On the 16th instant, I proceeded in the direction of Snickersville, and while on this road I found a wagon load of flour destined for White's camp, which I seized and sent to Berlin, Md. Eliciting nothing further of the enemy's whereabouts, I moved the command to camp, by way of Lovettsville, detaching one company, and directing it to take the mountain road in quest of Mosby and his gang. They divided into small squads and scouted the mountain thoroughly. About 4 miles from this place one of these squads came in sight of Mosby and 4 of his gang, leading two stolen horses; they immediately giving chase, he soon abandoned the stolen property and his men separated from him. But my squad, having received an accurate description of him from the citizens, followed immediately behind him, and, after chasing him a distance of 6 miles through the mountains, he abandoned his horse and clambered up among the rocks. The men immediately dismounted and followed, but night coming on he effected his escape. The stolen horses were returned to their owners, they being loyal persons.

I notified two of the most prominent citizens in the vicinity of Waterford, of disloyal proclivities, that I would hold them as hostages if Mr. Williams and Mr. Hollingsworth were incarcerated by White, he having threatened to hold them as hostages for two rebel soldiers now in prison.

I seized the two horses you directed me, and will send them to Mr. Nicewaner to-day.

I noticed a great many fat cattle in Loudoun, which indirectly find their way to the rebel army. Allow me to suggest the propriety of seizing the same for the benefit of the Government. I traveled the by-roads almost exclusively.

I returned to camp because my rations of bread were exhausted, and the major part of my horses shoeless; as soon as they are shod, which requires a few days, I will be pleased to return to Loudoun in quest of the guerrillas who have infested that section for so long a time, if it meets with the approbation of the general.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. COLE.

Major, Commanding.

Capt. WILLIAM M. BOONE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Lockwood's Division.

SEPTEMBER 13-17, 1863.—Advance of the Union Forces from the Rappahannock to the Rapidan.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

- Sept. 13, 1863.—Skirmishes at Brandy Station, Muddy Run, Culpeper Court-House, Pony Mountain, and Stevensburg.
 14-16, 1863.—Skirmishes at Somerville, Raccoon and Robertson's Fords, and Rapidan Station.
 17, 1863.—Skirmish at Raccoon Ford.

REPORTS.*

- No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps.
 No. 2.—Capt. Davis E. Castle, Nineteenth Indiana Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.
 No. 3.—Col. Horace B. Sargent, First Massachusetts Cavalry, commanding detachment First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, of skirmish (15th) at Rapidan Station.
 No. 4.—Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, U. S. Army, commanding Third Cavalry Division.
 No. 5.—Col. Henry E. Davies, jr., Second New York Cavalry, commanding First Brigade.
 No. 6.—Lieut. Col. Peter Stagg, First Michigan Cavalry.
 No. 7.—Col. Russell A. Alger, Fifth Michigan Cavalry.
 No. 8.—Col. George Gray, Sixth Michigan Cavalry.
 No. 9.—Col. William D. Mann, Seventh Michigan Cavalry.
 No. 10.—Col. Edward B. Sawyer, First Vermont Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.
 No. 11.—Maj. William Wells, First Vermont Cavalry, of skirmish (13th) at Culpeper Court-House.
 No. 12.—Lieut. Jacob H. Counselman, Battery K, First U. S. Artillery.
 No. 13.—Lieut. William D. Fuller, Battery C, Third U. S. Artillery.
 No. 14.—Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps.
 No. 15.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

* See also Meade's report, p. 8, and Lieut. Col. T. H. Carter's report on the Bristoe Campaign, p. 422, and correspondence, September 15-19, between Meade and Halleck, Part II, pp. 186, 187, 195, 201, 202, 206.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps.

RAPPAHANNOCK STATION,
September 12, 1863.

Buford's division is across and is advancing. The enemy show two lines of pickets this morning. Kilpatrick crossed at 7.30.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

General MEADE,
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
TWO MILES BEYOND BRANDY STATION (11.15 A. M.),
Via Rappahannock, September 13, 1863—12.50 p. m.

We have advanced as far as General Buford did on the 4th August last. The enemy are falling back slowly. We are pushing them as fast as possible.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

General MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS (1 P. M.),
Via Rappahannock, September 13, 1863—4 p. m.

Have driven the enemy out of Culpeper. He is retreating to the Rapidan. General Kilpatrick reports 3 pieces of Stuart's artillery captured by his division. The railroad train did not leave Culpeper until the last moment. Our loss slight. General Gregg has not yet communicated. Have heard his guns frequently. The enemy have shown no infantry.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

Major-General MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Beyond Culpeper, Sept. 13, 1863—3 p. m. (Received 6 p. m.)

Your dispatch of 2 p. m. received. I am carrying out your instructions. Nothing but cavalry and artillery have yet been encountered, and all information supports the report that the enemy have retired their army.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

Major-General MEADE.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 13, 1863—5.30 p. m.

GENERAL: After my dispatch of 1 p. m. I moved Buford and Kilpatrick's commands in pursuit of the enemy toward Raccoon Ford.

Gregg's division taking the Cedar Mountain road, leaving a force to hold Culpeper. I moved with the command toward Raccoon Ford, and drove the enemy handsomely from Pony Mountain, where our signal has been located, and then followed them to within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Raccoon Ford. Shall stop for the night.

General Gregg reports he has had an obstinate fight, but was driving the enemy on the Cedar Mountain road slowly. Our loss as far as ascertained is 3 killed and about 40 wounded. General Custer was wounded in the charge capturing the guns that were taken, and his horse was killed under him. His gallantry was distinguished.

All the indications thus far go to show that the enemy's army has retired. I shall endeavor to-morrow to give you definite information. Unless the cloudy weather interferes shall be able to communicate by signal from Pony Mountain.

We captured quite a large amount of ammunition at Culpeper, which the enemy were endeavoring to take off by a train of cars.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac.

—
HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
September 14, 1863—2 p. m.

GENERAL: I have positions on the Rapidan at Somerville and Raccoon Fords, the enemy occupying the opposite side. We have not been able to effect a crossing in consequence of the advantages the opposite side gives in commanding the fords. At Somerville Ford, General Kilpatrick reports the enemy having about 2,000 infantry, and infantry has also been seen opposite Raccoon Ford. Two negroes report that an infantry column came down this morning and occupied the rifle-pits on the other side.

If a corps was placed at Raccoon Ford and another at Mitchell's Station, with a third at supporting distance at Culpeper, I could cross the river below, and then move in rear and uncover these fords. I believe the largest part of Lee's army has gone South.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac.

—
MITCHELL'S,
September 15, 1863.

Major-General MEADE :

SIR: The following is a copy of dispatch to General Warren from General Pleasonton:

MITCHELL'S STATION,
[*September —, 1863.*]

Major-General Pleasonton desires me to inform you that General Kilpatrick reports that the enemy have brought up heavy re-enforcements, and they have been cheering all along the line, and bands playing, and they tried to stampede his

pickets to-night. You can see heavy camp-fires, and you can hear the rumbling of artillery and trains, and he thinks your corps should be here by daylight, as they have sufficient infantry to making a crossing against our forces, as we have such a long line to protect. They have now the railroad bridge to cross on.

C. ROSS SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

Major-General WARREN,
Second Corps.

Does General Meade wish to add anything to his dispatch of 10 a. m.?

LUDLOW,
Major, Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
September 15, 1863—10 a. m.

The enemy have increased their force at Raccoon Ford. Have opened fire on Buford, who has withdrawn to the woods, but can hold his position. They have also picketed the different fords above with infantry since last night, and have brought down additional batteries to Raccoon and Somerville Fords. General Gregg's loss yesterday was 5 killed and 17 wounded.

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General.

General GEORGE G. MEADE.

CULPEPER,
September 15, 1863—2.30 p. m.

General MEADE:

GENERAL: Received the following at 9 p. m.:

MITCHELL'S STATION,
[*September 15, 1863*—8.35 p. m.

GENERAL: The enemy will probably attempt to drive us back with a heavy force of infantry, unless we are re-enforced. It would be well for your corps to be here to relieve my men, as by constant watching the whole force becomes wearied out. My pickets extend 2 or 3 miles above Robertson's Ford.

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Second Corps.

WARREN,
General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
September 15, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Dispatch of 10 p. m. received. I believe the enemy want Cedar Mountain, now in my possession. It will give them great advantage in overlooking our movements, and can be obtained by the enemy easily, unless I am supported in the morning. General Gregg has just reported that the enemy's infantry pushed his left very hard late this evening. Your second dispatch received. Shall do my best as long as possible, but again advise that Warren's corps be sent by daylight to secure this position. The enemy will try to gain

by quickness of movement what he lacks in numbers. There is more energy in their movements than under Lee. Longstreet is probably directing affairs.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General MEADE.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. CAV. CORPS, ARMY POTOMAC,
No. 28. } *September 17, 1863.*

I. The conduct of the Fourth New York Cavalry yesterday in permitting a squadron of their number to be taken by the enemy, without any effort on their part to prevent it, has deeply mortified the commanding general. It was a high honor to the Fourth New York Cavalry to assign them to the glorious and noble First Division, and to serve with it they must prove themselves worthy to do so. It is therefore directed that this regiment shall not carry a color or guidon until their division commander, Brigadier-General Buford, reports their conduct to be such as to entitle them to that distinction.

II. This order to be read at the head of every regiment of the corps.

By order Major-General Pleasonton :

C. ROSS SMITH,
Chief of Staff.

No. 2.

*Report of Capt. Davis E. Castle, Nineteenth Indiana Infantry,
Acting Signal Officer.*

GARNETT'S MOUNTAIN, VA.
October 1, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following signal duty performed by me and party under my command during the month of September, 1863:

September 12, received orders from chief signal officer, Army of Potomac, to report with party, consisting of Lieutenants Stryker and Clarke, to the major-general commanding Cavalry Corps at Rappahannock Station; there to assume command of signal officers in Cavalry Corps, and accompany same on reconnaissance in force to be made the following day.

The Second Infantry Corps joining cavalry at Rappahannock Station, the forces crossed the river at 7.30 a. m., the 13th. Proper arrangements were made with signal officers in charge at Second Corps before moving, to have communication open, if possible, with Cavalry Corps as it advanced.

The cavalry skirmishers met enemy's pickets some 2 miles south of the Rappahannock. Was ordered forward by major-general commanding cavalry to make a telescopic reconnaissance in his front to find position of enemy's batteries, if any, and strength of enemy.

After giving report of reconnaissance the column moved forward, meeting a large force of the enemy at or near Brandy Station. The enemy being drawn back to and beyond Culpeper Court-House, and

Second Corps halting in woods north of Brandy Station in order to conceal their force from the enemy, was necessitated to close communication with Second Corps. The enemy occupied Mount Pony, situated some 3 miles southeast of Culpeper, as a point of observation; also as a point of signal communication with their forces along the Rapidan.

It being obvious that the infantry support halted in woods at Brandy Station could not move without being discovered by the enemy from Mount Pony, and it being very important that we should occupy that point in order to have communication with infantry support, and with general headquarters Army of the Potomac, the necessity was made known to the major-general commanding cavalry, who immediately dispatched a brigade of his command under the guidance of Lieut. George J. Clarke, signal officer, with orders to take the mountain. They at once moved to the left, while main body engaged enemy in front, and succeeded in gaining the position, Lieutenant Clarke immediately opening communication with headquarters, Second Corps. Lieut. W. S. Stryker, of the party, soon after joined Lieutenant Clarke, remaining on that important station with him.

On the 14th the cavalry advanced, driving the enemy to and across the Rapidan.

During the day, assisted by Lieutenant Jerome, who during the advance of the cavalry had done good service, made frequent telescopic reconnaissances, reporting information derived from same to major-general commanding cavalry.

At 4 p. m. opened communication from Cavalry Corps headquarters at Wharton's house, near the Rapidan, with station on Mount Pony, that station having communication with Second Corps, headquarters Army of the Potomac.

Received and transmitted this date six messages.

September 15, at 1.30 p. m., opened communication with Captain Dinsmore, signal officer with General Gregg, commanding Second Division cavalry, his headquarters being at that time on Garnett's Mountain. Received from that station important reports of observation, also reports and communications from major-general commanding cavalry. Received and transmitted during the day fifteen messages, four of fifty words. Remained on station at Wharton's house until September 17, keeping communication open from general headquarters Army of the Potomac with Cavalry Corps.

The object of reconnaissance being accomplished, was ordered by chief of staff Cavalry Corps to report to headquarters Army of the Potomac at Culpeper Court-House.

September 19, was ordered by chief signal officer to occupy as a post of observation and communication a point on Cedar Mountain. Opened communication with headquarters Second Corps at Mitchell's Station at 3.30 p. m. same day. From my position had a view of enemy's position along the Rapidan from Barnett's to Morton's Ford.

The town of James City, Madison Court-House, and Rapidan Station also in view, as were the roads leading to and from these points.

Clark's Mountain, on south side of Rapidan, was occupied by the enemy's signal officers, one station communicating with Generals R. E. Lee's and Ewell's headquarters, one with Generals Hill and Early, one with General Fitz. Lee, and one with General J. E. B. Stuart's.

Sent report of observation to chief signal officer.

September 20, opened communication with signal officers on Thoroughfare Mountain. Sent four reports of observation to chief signal officer.

September 21, sent three reports of observation to chief signal officer; also some important intercepted rebel dispatches.

September 22, discovered early in the morning an important movement of enemy's cavalry, which I reported to chief signal officer at 10.30 a. m. Received and transmitted some messages; also reports of intercepted dispatches taken during the day.

September 23, important movement of our and enemy's cavalry noticed and reported to chief. Read and transmitted fifteen messages to-day.

September 24, reported enemy's cavalry and infantry returning from Liberty, and other important movements of the enemy during the day. Intercepted some important reports from rebel signal stations of our movements and sent same to chief. Received and transmitted ten messages.

September 25, some very important dispatches intercepted, giving disposition of enemy's forces, &c.

September 26, observation was of but little importance other than a review of the rebel cavalry, with the exception of General Fitz Lee's division. Received and transmitted six messages.

September 27, observations show no change in enemy's position, which I reported to chief. Received and transmitted five messages.

September 28, important dispatches were intercepted from rebel signal stations and forwarded to chief. Three messages.

September 29, three messages.

September 30, discovered a change in enemy's cavalry this a. m., which I reported to chief. Fifteen messages.

The within is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

D. E. CASTLE,
Captain, and Acting Signal Officer.

No. 3.

Report of Col. Horace B. Sargent, First Massachusetts Cavalry, commanding detachment First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, of skirmish (15th) at Rapidan Station.

CAMP NEAR SLAUGHTER MOUNTAIN,

September 15, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in accordance with verbal orders from Colonel McIntosh, commanding brigade, I took command of a reconnaissance toward Rapidan Station about 12 m., for the purpose of determining the presence of infantry on the other side of the river, and the general position of the enemy.

My force was as follows: Sixth Ohio Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Stedman, 165 men and 11 officers; First Rhode Island Cavalry, Colonel Thompson, 170 men and 13 officers; First Massachusetts Cavalry, Captain Sargent, 228 men and 12 officers; total, 563 men and 36 officers.

On reaching the open country I established a line of skirmishers in advance of the wood, with supports, leaving the First Massachusetts in reserve. Having advanced my skirmishers as far as I might without exposing my supports, I reported the result of my observations and requested orders. Being ordered to press forward and compel the enemy to develop whatever he might have on the opposite side, I threw forward dismounted skirmishers, engaging them with the enemy at 500 yards distance, and about 800 yards from the river, under the support of mounted skirmishers, and squadrons in line of battle within long supporting distance. A severe shell fire from seven pieces concentrically placed on both sides of the river was developed, and sharp skirmishing ensued.

A cavalry force, apparently of two squadrons, appeared on this side in front, with two guns appearing and disappearing near them, and commanding the road which the enemy evidently expected me to use. Two full batteries, not opened on the right, and left, but harnessed up, a large number of men on foot (said by my officers to be infantry), a large wagon train stationary, one cavalry camp (from which men had been seen moving, leaving horses saddled), and rifle-pits, with a dense smoke behind the hills on the other side, were distinctly seen; movements of the enemy indicated a large force ready to repel and inviting attack, but apparently moving away from river.

During the last hour before sunset two cavalry charges were made upon our skirmishers, and handsomely repelled by short charges up to the edges of deep water-courses which separated the parties and made pursuit dangerous. The position was difficult for cavalry, involving either the abandonment of skirmishers, the exposure of supporting squadrons, or the failure of the reconnaissance. Every change of position at once changed the range of the enemy's artillery, and by retiring at a gallop a portion of our cavalry in the woods, and instantly debouching to another position, a dangerous shell fire was diverted from the deployed squadrons to the empty woods, with marked relief.

About nightfall I was withdrawing my line toward the woods. The First Maryland was ordered to relieve the Sixth Ohio, and while the change was making a sharp shell fire opened, and the enemy charged, driving in the skirmishers. The charge was repelled by the First Maryland and the prompt appearance of the squadron of the First Rhode Island and the First Massachusetts at various points, and a line of pickets was strongly established, and held firmly until I was relieved this morning. The casualties are reported as follows: * Killed, 3; wounded, 22; missing, 4. I think the casualties in the First Maryland Cavalry were occasioned in a large degree by charging beyond the skirmish line over bad ground and not hearing recall of bugle. The charge was very gallantly entered on, and opportune. We took 3 prisoners; several rebels wounded are reported. I have the honor to inclose the reports of the officers commanding, and to mention with great praise the perfect gallantry and steadiness of the command under a destructive fire, constantly increasing in severity as the skirmish line was advanced.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stedman, Captain Northway, and Lieutenant Austin, of the Sixth Ohio, handled their skirmish line with great coolness and efficiency. Captain Rogers and Captain Thayer, of the First Rhode Island, and Captain Crowninshield, Lieutenant Gleason, and Captain Sargent, of the First Massachusetts, with the

* Nominal list omitted.

officers of their command, were especially commendable for the promptness and vigor with which they obeyed any order, however dangerous.

It is difficult to conceive better behavior than that of the three regiments and their officers, under a heavy artillery fire, where it was impossible to protect the supports of an advancing line.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE BINNEY SARGENT,
Colonel, First Mass. Cav., Comdg. Detachment.

Captain NEWHALL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 4.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, U. S. Army, commanding
Third Cavalry Division.*

STEVENSBURG, VA.,
September 19, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part taken by my division in the engagement of the 13th, 14th, and 15th instant:

Having my command massed at Kelly's Ford, evening of 12th instant, received orders from major-general commanding corps to cross at daylight the following [morning], advance a force to Stevensburg, communicate with and form a junction on my right with General Buford, commanding First Division, at Brandy Station. In pursuance with the same I crossed the Rappahannock early the 13th instant, the First Brigade, Col. H. E. Davies, jr., commanding, in advance; captured the enemy's pickets and forced his reserves toward Stevensburg, to which point I ordered the First Michigan (Lieutenant-Colonel Stagg); then moved on to Brandy Station, where my advance engaged the enemy, forcing him to the ridge west of the station, where he opened with three guns, to which I replied with one section of Lieutenant Counselman's battery. At this time I formed a junction with General Buford, whose advance arrived in field on the right of railroad. Here I received further orders from the commanding general, in pursuance of which I moved to my left, making a detour through the woods and fields, reaching and attacking the enemy on his right and rear near Culpeper.

The enemy here made a determined resistance with a battery of artillery and large force of cavalry. The gallant Colonel Davies, commanding First Brigade, after having shelled the enemy a few moments, ordered the Second New York to charge the enemy's guns. It was gallantly made, and two guns captured and carried triumphantly to the rear, together with the commanding officer of the section and 20 of his men. Their supports rapidly retired. I here ordered General Custer, commanding Second Brigade, who had been rejoined by the First Michigan from Stevensburg, to advance on the left and gain the hills.

At the same time General Custer, at the head of the First Ver-

mont, passed to the assistance of the Second New York, and gallantly charged the enemy, capturing one gun and many prisoners, gaining the road beyond the town, in conjunction with the Second New York and Fifth New York Regiments, which in the meantime were ordered to charge on the enemy's guns on a wooded hill to south and left of town. It was made most gallantly, but the ground being bad the command became broken, and on gaining the crest of the hill were repulsed, but quickly rallied, and the second effort by Colonel Davies to gain the hill was successful, the enemy retreating to a second position. Here a struggle ensued for the commanding position. The point was gained and bravely held against the impetuous charges of the enemy. General Buford's column now passed to the front. I now moved my command to Pony Mountain, and in obedience to orders bivouacked for the night. On the morning of 14th instant, I moved my command to Somerville Ford, on Rapidan, deployed Sixth Michigan, dismounted, gained the ford under heavy fire from enemy's sharpshooters, and after an artillery duel of one hour was forced to withdraw, but still holding the ford.

On the 15th instant, by a skillful attack, the enemy succeeded in gaining a crossing at Robertson's Ford, with a force of infantry, which Colonel Davies at once drove back, re-occupying the ford.

An hour later the enemy attacked the Sixth Michigan Regiment at Somerville Ford, but was repulsed by Colonel Alger, of the Fifth Michigan Regiment.

For the remainder of the day firing was continued along the line without material result. On the morning of the 16th, was relieved by the Second Corps, and I removed my command to Stevensburg.

The division lost during the three days' fighting 7 killed, 34 wounded, and 17 missing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. KILPATRICK,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Third Division.

Capt. C. C. SUYDAM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

List of Casualties in Third Division, Cavalry Corps, from September 12 to 15, 1863.

Command.	Station.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
First Brigade, Col. H. E. Davies, jr	Brandy Station, Culpeper Court-House, and Raccoon Ford.	.....	2	.....	19	1	0	32
Second Brigade, Col. George Gray	Raccoon Ford ..	.....	5	.....	11	1	5	22
First U. S. Artillery, Battery K . . . . .	.....	.....		.....	4	.....	.....	4
Total . . . . .	.....	.....		.....		.....	.....	58

No. 5.

*Reports of Col. Henry E. Davies, jr., Second New York Cavalry,
commanding First Brigade.*

NEAR RACCOON FORD, VA.,
September 15, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the engagements of the 12th [13th] and 13th [14th] instant:

We crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford at 6 a. m. on the morning of the 12th [13th] instant, and I immediately threw out skirmishers, who drove the enemy's pickets and captured 4 prisoners. The division having the advance having crossed the river, I moved forward to Brandy Station two battalions of the Second New York, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Harhaus, having the advance. These, at several points, met the rebel outposts, which they drove before them, until arriving at the railroad they were met by two regiments of rebel cavalry, who made a brisk attack on them. This they at first repulsed, but being nearly surrounded and at some distance in advance of the brigade, Colonel Harhaus fell back gradually, keeping the enemy in check, to the piece of woods on the left of the railroad near the station, which he held until I came up with the rest of the brigade, and connected with the left of General Buford's command then coming in the field.

At this point the enemy opened fire from three guns, one on the left and two on the right of the railroad, on my position. As my command was much scattered from the rapidity with which they had marched up, I did not immediately advance, but opened fire on the rebel position with two guns of Lieutenant Counselman's battery, which in a few moments silenced the rebel fire and drove them from position.

In pursuance of your orders I then marched to the left, and making a *détour* through the woods, attacked the enemy in the vicinity of Culpeper Court-House. My skirmishers drove them back to the long range of hills before reaching the court-house, where they made a determined stand with a battery of artillery, on the right of the railroad, and a large force of cavalry.

I got my battery in position and, after some moments' shelling, ordered a charge on the guns, which was most gallantly made by a battalion of the Second New York Cavalry, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Harhaus and Major McIrvin, and supported by Captain Hasty's battalion of the same regiment. They made a charge that has never been surpassed in the records of the cavalry service, across a deep ravine and a creek, up a steep hill, the road rough and stony, and through a heavy fire of shells, right up to the muzzles of the guns, two of which they captured and brought back in triumph, together with the officer in command of the battery and 20 of his men, and driving his supports without firing a shot, using nothing but the saber.

After gaining this position and the town of Culpeper, I was fired on by a battery posted in thick woods on the left of the railroad, and ordered the Fifth New York Cavalry to charge and take it. They charged most bravely, but the ground being bad, were much broken, and on gaining the crest of the hill were attacked by a much larger body of cavalry and driven back. They were gallantly rallied by

General Kilpatrick in person, under a heavy fire, and advanced again to the front. At that moment I was on the right of the railroad, and ordering the Second New York to come in on the right of the Fifth.

I rode over and led the Fifth again into the woods. Here we met with General Custer, who was heavily engaged, and did all that men could do to advance. We were, however, overpowered by numbers and the Second New York were flanked and their extreme right driven in. At this juncture the affair looked badly and I feared the command would be driven back, but I brought up the First [West] Virginia Cavalry, the last regiment at my command, which had only the day before been supplied with Spencer's rifles. Hitherto they had not taken any active part in the engagement, and on my call sprang from their horses and, led by Colonel Richmond, rushed into the woods.

This timely re-enforcement changed the event and the rebels were driven back in confusion, followed by my brigade through the woods and across the fields. Here I received orders from the general commanding the division to halt and allow General Buford's command to take the front. From this last position we moved forward to Pony Mountain, where we encamped for the night.

On the morning of the 14th, I moved to the Rapidan, and the battery attached to my command was engaged with the enemy. They behaved with great gallantry and kept up a heavy fire, but to no purpose, the position of the enemy being too strong, and were finally obliged to retire. The cavalry were not actively engaged, but for some time were under a heavy fire, which they endured with great steadiness. In the evening, pursuant to orders from general headquarters, I withdrew my command to this place and went into camp.

I desire to mention for distinguished gallantry Lieutenant-Colonel Harhaus, Major McIrvin, and Captain Mitchell, Second New York Cavalry, to whom the capture of the enemy's guns is entirely due; Colonel Richmond, of the First [West] Virginia, but for whose brave attack my brigade would have been overpowered, and Lieutenant Counselman, Battery K, First U. S. Artillery, who on every occasion did most effective and gallant service.

I inclose list of killed, wounded, and missing, and remain,
Yours, very respectfully,

H. E. DAVIES, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

Capt. L. G. ESTES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STEVENSBURG, VA.,
September 20, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the skirmishes on the Rapidan River, from the time of our arrival on that stream until we were relieved by the infantry of the Second Corps:

On the evening of Monday, the 14th instant, I made a camp about 1½ miles back of the river, and was directed by general commanding division to picket Robertson's Ford. This, from all information I could obtain in the country, was pointed out to me as the ford next

above Somerville, the latter being held by Second Brigade of this division. I sent a strong picket to this point, and established at once a communication with the right of the Second Brigade, and through the night and the following day, Tuesday, September 15, made every effort to open and establish communication with the left of Brigadier-General Gregg's command.

In the afternoon I learned the position of General Gregg's pickets. His extreme left was not on the river but in rear of Pony Mountain. I also discovered that below the ford I was picketing, and between my position and General Gregg's, there were two other fords unguarded, the upper one also called Robertson's Ford. I immediately sent to this point a battalion of the Second New York Cavalry, commanded by Captain Griggs, with instructions to clear out a few of the enemy who were on the north bank, to connect with General Gregg by patrols, to throw up rifle-pits for his carbines, and hold these fords at all hazards.

In the evening the pickets I had first established were driven back from the river's edge to a crest of hill some 400 yards from the bank, which they successfully held. I should here state that the north bank of the Rapidan, along the line I held, is entirely commanded by the south bank, which rises abruptly from the river to a great height, is thickly wooded at most points, and, from the narrowness of the river, within short carbine range of the other side. I increased the picket at the ford I have first mentioned to a battalion. These dispositions were made during the afternoon and evening of the 15th.

At daylight on the morning of the 16th, I directed that the outposts along the whole line should be pushed to the river and a determined effort made to clear every enemy from the north bank. This was done most successfully by Captain Griggs on my right, who, in a short time, drove every rebel in his front across the river excepting a party stationed at Robertson's house on his extreme right, who had a position he could not take with the force at his command.

At the ford I have first alluded to, the enemy made a determined resistance, and crossing a regiment of infantry made a brisk attack on my lines, and for a few moments it seemed that the battalion there on duty would be driven back. Fortunately, at this moment they were re-enforced by another battalion of the Second New York that had been sent down to relieve them, who, led by Captain Hasty, sprang from their saddles and rushed to the assistance of their comrades. This force sufficed to hold the enemy in check, and word having been sent to my headquarters, boots and saddles sounded, and within five minutes after the alarm was given the brave First [West] Virginia Cavalry, supported by a section of Lieutenant Counselman's battery, was galloping to the scene of conflict.

On reaching the ground they dismounted, formed, deployed as skirmishers, and advanced across the field as well as could be done by any infantry in our service. In less time than I have taken in writing this report, with the assistance of Lieutenant Counselman's guns, the enemy were driven across the ford in confusion. They left 3 dead on the ground, and were seen to bear off many wounded.

From the opposite bank during the day they at intervals opened a fire on our men, which on every occasion, however, was promptly silenced. Twice during the morning they brought artillery into position from commanding points and opened, but were immediately silenced and driven off by Lieutenant Counselman.

Just before sunset they succeeded with oxen in getting four guns into position on the summit of the mountain beyond the ford, and opened a heavy fire with shells upon the woods where my reserves were stationed. This was immediately replied to by Lieutenant Counselman, who, with a well-directed shot, blew up one of their limber chests, when they retired. The only result of the shelling was the killing of four of our horses. During the night all was quiet.

I have mentioned that the enemy had retained possession of Robertson's house on my extreme right, and I determined the next morning to drive them from that position. I took a section of artillery to the place before daylight and masked it in the woods; as soon as day broke, by throwing out a line of skirmishers, I drew the enemy from their position, when I opened on them with the guns. Two shells sufficed to drive them over the river and we had the position. From this time until we were relieved by the infantry, all was quiet with the exception of occasional firing across the river.

I would mention for good conduct and gallantry Major Capehart, First [West] Virginia Cavalry, and indeed the whole of his regiment, in which each man endeavored to surpass the other in daring, and Captains Mitchell, Downing, Hasty, and Griggs, Second New York Cavalry, who, against great odds, fought most gallantly. Of Lieutenant Counselman and the men of his command, I would speak in the highest terms, and desire particularly to mention Sergeant Regan and Corporal Bartlett, of the battery, who by their admirable practice with the guns contributed much to our success and challenged the admiration of all who saw the shots they made. Dr. Capehart, and Captains Siebert and Poughkeepsie, of my staff, rendered me most valuable assistance.

Our loss, considering all things, was very slight, but 1 man killed, Sergeant Norton, of Company D, Second New York Cavalry, in whose loss his comrades deplore a brave and gallant soldier, and 6 wounded, but 1 case serious. The men were well handled by their officers and fought most under cover; hence so slight a loss.

Respectfully submitted.

H. E. DAVIES, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. L. G. ESTES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 6.

Report of Lieut. Col. Peter Stagg, First Michigan Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
In the Field, near Stevensburg, September 19, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with your order of this date, I have the honor to report that my command broke camp near Berea Church at 12 m. on the 12th instant, joining the brigade on the march toward Culpeper, until about 10 o'clock a. m. on the 13th, when I received orders from Brigadier-General Custer, commanding Second Brigade, to take the Stevensburg road, and, if possible, reach that place.

I proceeded to within about 1 mile of Stevensburg, where I met a brigade of the enemy's cavalry with a battery of artillery, two guns being posted commanding the road and their force in line of battle.

My skirmishers drove those of the enemy upon their reserves until they approached to within easy pistol shot of the battery, when they were met by a shower of shell and musketry, and obliged to retire with the loss of 1 man wounded. Falling back slowly along the road, I reached a position suitable for defense, checked the enemy, who were in pursuit, and communicated with General Custer, who ordered me to join the brigade at Culpeper, which place was reached in time to join in the pursuit of the rebels from beyond the town.

My regiment charged the slope of Pony Mountain upon a body of the enemy posted behind trees and fences, and succeeded in dispersing them, capturing 2 prisoners and driving them some 2 miles toward Raccoon Ford, until dark, when I returned and bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 14th, we reached Somerville Ford, and were ordered to support the second section of Fuller's battery, posted on an eminence to the right of Cedar Run, which was engaging the enemy across the river.

After the battery was obliged to retire from the field, we remained as a support to our dismounted men at the ford until after dark, under a constant fire from the enemy's artillery and sharpshooters, losing 1 man killed.

The next morning (15th) we resumed our position as a reserve to the picket, and withdrew to the woods at 10 p. m.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER STAGG,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding First Michigan Cavalry.

Lieut. J. W. NEWTON,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 7.

Report of Col. Russell A. Alger, Fifth Michigan Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Near Stevensburg, Va., September 19, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report to you the following statement of the part taken by the Fifth Michigan Cavalry from September 12 to 15, inclusive:

September 12, left Berea Church, Va., at 12 m., pursuant to orders from Brigadier-General Custer, and proceeded to near Kelly's Ford, where we arrived at 9 p. m. and bivouacked for the night.

September 13, resumed our march at 6 a. m., crossing the ford, the Fifth Michigan being in advance of brigade. Proceeded about 1 mile, when we were ordered into line of battle. At 10 a. m. resumed our march until within about 3 miles of Culpeper Court-House, when we received orders to dismount and act as skirmishers through a dense piece of woods on our left flank, filled with the enemy's sharpshooters, which we did and succeeded in driving them and wounding and capturing 1 prisoner. We were then ordered

to remount, and proceeded toward Culpeper Court-House, when within about a mile of that place we were again met by a strong force of the enemy, and received orders to dismount and drive them from the field. Skirmishing all the way into town we arrived there at 2 p. m. ; passed through, and halted about a mile beyond the town. Resumed the march until 8 p. m., when we bivouacked about 3 miles northeast of Culpeper Court-House.

September 14, resumed the march at 7 a. m. toward Raccoon Ford, Va., arriving near there about 10 a. m., and supporting dismounted skirmishers the rest of the day.

September 15, encamped in piece of woods one-half mile in rear of the ford.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. ALGER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. J. W. NEWTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 8.

Report of Col. George Gray, Sixth Michigan Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Camp near Stevensburg, Va., September 19, 1863.

LIEUTENANT : In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, of this date, requiring a report of the part taken by this regiment, from the 12th to the 15th instant, I have the honor to report that this regiment, being on picket duty on the morning of the 12th instant, on the Rappahannock River, at and in the vicinity of Banks' Ford, was ordered to be in readiness to march at noon of that day, at which hour the regiment reported to brigade headquarters, according to orders.

We arrived in the vicinity of Kelly's Ford that night, where we bivouacked. Early next morning (the 13th) the regiment crossed the river at Kelly's Ford, and about a mile from there formed into line of battle. In this position we remained for about one hour, when the march toward Culpeper Court-House was resumed. Arriving in the vicinity of Culpeper, this regiment was ordered by General Custer to take the advance, and getting view of the enemy's skirmishers, was ordered to drive them from their position. The regiment charged upon the enemy's skirmishers and drove them into the town. In executing this order the regiment was continually fired on both by the enemy's artillery and sharpshooters.

On reaching the edge of the town the regiment was ordered to halt and support the artillery, which was rapidly coming up. Here we remained, exposed to a galling fire from two of the enemy's guns advantageously posted on a high hill nearly in front of our left flank. The men displayed the utmost self-possession and bravery under the fire. Our only loss here was 3 horses killed.

After passing through Culpeper, the regiment made a *détour* to the left toward Pony Mountain and Stevensburg, but unable to find the enemy in that direction, returned and encamped for the night a short distance south of Culpeper.

Next morning, the 14th instant, we marched toward Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan River, and this regiment was ordered to the right to Somerville Ford. Here the enemy's infantry were found in large force, and strongly intrenched in rifle-pits, completely commanding the ford, and also occupying natural positions of extraordinary strength.

This regiment, being the first to reach the river and the ford, was at once dismounted, when the men were placed in such position as to command and protect the ford on this side. Here they remained all that day and next, and the intervening night, during the day-time constantly engaged in skirmishing with the enemy. The bravery and fortitude of the men of this regiment is almost without parallel in the annals of warfare.

Occupying a road leading along the river's edge to the ford, with scarcely a semblance of protection or cover, the enemy, on the other side, in rifle-pits, and behind natural cover, pouring on them a continual fire of musketry, and their guns from the surrounding heights throwing not only shell, but also grape and canister on my men. Yet here they kept their ground from the forenoon of Monday, the 14th, to nearly day on the morning of the 15th, causing many of the enemy to fall, as could be seen by the eye, and was also well attested by the frequent visits of the enemy's ambulances to their lines. The loss sustained by this regiment on the 14th was 2 men killed and 5 wounded.

About 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning of the 15th instant, the men of this regiment were relieved, and went into camp to the rear, having been on the river bank and at the ford, in the position above mentioned, and under the circumstances above described, more than thirty-six hours.

After dark of the same day, about 8 o'clock in the evening, 100 men of this regiment were again ordered to the ford, where they remained, as in their former position, during the night. This brings the report of the part taken by this regiment down to the time required by the order from brigade headquarters. The subsequent proceedings I should be glad to report if it was proper under that order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE GRAY,

Colonel, Commanding Sixth Michigan Cavalry.

Lieut. J. W. NEWTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 9.

Report of Col. William D. Mann, Seventh Michigan Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,

Near Stevensburg, Va., September 19, 1863.

SIR: In response to your note just received, I have the honor to report as follows of the part taken by my regiment in the operations from the 12th to 15th instant, inclusive.

On Saturday, 12th instant, I received orders to be ready to move at 12 m., at which time, with the brigade, I took up march for Kelly's Ford, where I bivouacked for the night.

Early Sunday morning I crossed the river in rear of First Vermont, and took position on right of line formed on crest to south and west of ford. While lying here I received orders to send one squadron up the river to form junction if practicable with General Buford's command. This was successfully accomplished by squadron commanded by Lieut. R. H. Holmes, meeting only with a few straggling scouts of the enemy's cavalry. From this point with the division marched to near Culpeper, where the enemy were encountered in force.

I received orders to move to the left of the town, and if possible dislodge the enemy, strongly posted with battery in woods on the hill some half mile to left of town, their sharpshooters extending along the thicket on the bank of the creek. I advanced rapidly to the creek, but finding it impossible, from abrupt and miry banks, to cross with horses, I dismounted 100 men with carbines, who, wading and swimming the stream, charged rapidly up the hill toward the battery, the sharpshooters retiring before them. The balance of brigade having already charged through the town, thus gaining the left of their battery, they quickly limbered up and retired toward Stevensburg, pursued some miles by my men. Returning from this with 1 prisoner (a sergeant), and having lost 1 killed (Sergeant Taber) and 1 wounded, I rejoined the brigade beyond the town, and late in the day accompanied the expedition to Pony Mountain.

On Monday marched to Rapidan, where, by personal direction of General Kilpatrick, I took position under cover of ridge in support of battery, which position I held until night, when I removed, by order of Colonel Gray, to point near Somerville Ford road, where I remained without casualties until night of 15th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. MANN,

Colonel Seventh Michigan, Commanding.

Lieut. J. W. NEWTON,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 10.

Report of Col. Edward B. Sawyer, First Vermont Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., CAV. CORPS,

September 19, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with orders this day received from division headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this brigade from the 12th to the 15th instant:

The brigade moved under command of Brigadier-General Custer, at 12 m. of the 12th instant, from Berea Church to Kelly's Ford, where they bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 13th, they crossed the Rappahannock and marched in direction of Culpeper Court-House, the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Alger, having the advance. The First Michigan Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Stagg, was ordered to Stevensburg. They met the enemy's pickets about 1 mile before

reaching town, drove them back to their reserve, when they encountered a brigade of cavalry and artillery, and were obliged to fall back and join the brigade just as they advanced into Culpeper. They did good service in driving the enemy from the hill on the left of Culpeper Court-House.

After passing Brandy Station the Fifth Michigan Cavalry were ordered to dismount and deploy as skirmishers. They advanced through the woods and through the town, capturing 1 prisoner.

The Sixth Michigan Cavalry, Col. George Gray, were used in supporting battery. They made a charge upon skirmishers under very heavy fire and behaved very gallantly.

The First Vermont Cavalry, Maj. William Wells, were ordered to cut the enemy off on the left, but were unable to cross the stream. They advanced toward the town in column, when they made a charge through the town, led by Brigadier-General Custer, capturing one piece of artillery and quite a number of prisoners.

The Seventh Michigan Cavalry, Col. W. D. Mann, advanced to the edge of the town, where they dismounted 100 men, who waded the creek and advanced as skirmishers over the hill on the left of the town, driving the enemy from the hill.

The whole brigade advanced about 3 miles toward the Rapidan and bivouacked for the night.

On the 14th, the entire brigade, under command of Col. George Gray, advanced to the Rapidan. The Sixth Michigan was deployed as skirmishers at Somerville Ford, with the First Vermont as support. Both regiments remained in this position thirty-six hours under heavy fire. The First Michigan was supporting Captain Fuller's battery. The Fifth Michigan was support for dismounted skirmishers. There was no change in the position of the brigade on the 15th instant.

For further particulars I transmit reports from regimental commanders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD B. SAWYER,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Capt. L. G. ESTES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 11.

Report of Maj. William Wells, First Vermont Cavalry, of skirmish at Culpeper Court-House.

GROVE CHURCH, VA., September 20, 1863.

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following brief report of the part taken by this regiment (the first and second battalions) in the recent operations of our cavalry against the enemy:

We left our camp, near Falmouth, Va., 1 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, September 12, 1863, and proceeded with the division to which we are attached to Kelly's Ford, crossed the Rappahannock River early the next morning, Sunday, 13th instant, and arrived in the vicinity of Culpeper Court-House at about 12 o'clock m., where our cavalry were briskly engaged in skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry and artillery, driving them toward the town.

The regiment was immediately directed by General Kilpatrick,

commanding division, to move to the left of the town, and endeavor to cut off a portion of the enemy's force, stationed in that direction, but a stream of water running along the border of the village had become so much swollen by the rain of the day before as to render it unfordable, and thus prevent these instructions from being carried out.

We then received orders to charge into town, which we did, passing through, capturing 8 prisoners and 1 gun, with carriage, horses, &c., complete, and occupied a knoll on the south side of the village, where the regiment was subjected to a very severe artillery fire from the enemy's guns stationed at our front and left. We were here directed by General Custer, commanding brigade, to attack the force occupying the woods to the left of the town, and holding the road leading in the direction of Orange Court-House. Companies E and I, of the first battalion, were sent to the right, dismounted, and engaged the skirmishers of the enemy's left. The second battalion, Companies B, C, H, and G, under Captain Adams, being sent forward, charged the enemy, driving them from the road and through the woods, back under the protection of their artillery, capturing 26 prisoners. The fight at this place continued for a considerable length of time, three separate charges having been made by our men. The force in front of the second battalion, largely outnumbering their opponents, and being strongly supported, rallied and gained a temporary advantage, during which time they succeeded in removing their artillery stationed in our front.

A movement on our flanks was at one time attempted, but it failed in its purpose, the enemy being compelled to retire. The repulse of the enemy along the whole line being at this time (4 o'clock p. m.) complete, they retreated in the direction of the Rapidan River. The pursuit was continued until dark, but their forces did not make a stand before crossing. The commanding officer being temporarily disabled during the engagement by the bursting of a shell, the command was turned over for a short time to Captain Adams. The engagement lasted nearly four hours, during which time the regiment was continually under fire. We captured about 40 prisoners during the day, the enemy leaving several killed and wounded on the field.

All the officers and men did their whole duty, and are entitled to great praise for their bravery and good conduct. Accompanying this is a list of the casualties.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM WELLS,

Major, Commanding First Vermont Cavalry.

PETER T. WASHBURN,

Adjutant and Inspector General of Vermont.

No. 12.

Report of Lieut. Jacob H. Counselman, Battery K, First U. S. Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS HORSE BATTERY K, FIRST ARTILLERY,

September 19, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my battery, from the 12th to the 15th instant:

The battery left camp near Hartwood Church on the morning of

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the 12th. On the morning of the 13th, crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford and took active part in driving the enemy beyond Culpeper, engaging them three times during the day. On the morning of the 14th, marched to the Rapidan River, took position on its bank, and engaged the enemy's batteries until ordered to retire by the general commanding.

On the 15th, again took position near the river, and assisted in driving the enemy's skirmishers to the other side. Later in the day the enemy opened their batteries several times upon our skirmishers from the heights on the opposite side of the river, when I immediately engaged them each time and succeeded in silencing them, it is believed with considerable damage.

As regards the manner in which my men conducted themselves on this occasion, I can only say their gallantry was unsurpassed, their coolness and courage, while under the hottest fire I ever witnessed, was the subject of remark of every one, and the commendatory words of praise which I hear on every hand makes me proud of the battery which I command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. COUNSELMAN,

Lieut., First U. S. Artillery, Commanding Horse Battery K.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Hdqrs. Third Div., Cav. Corps, Army of the Potomac.

No. 13.

Report of Lieut. William D. Fuller, Battery C, Third U. S. Artillery.

CAMP OF FULLER'S BATTERY,
LIGHT COMPANY C, THIRD U. S. ARTILLERY,
Stevensburg, Va., September 19, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders received from headquarters Third Division of cavalry, I have the honor to make the following report of the movements of this battery:

The battery left Hartwood Church on the 12th of September, and marched to Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, and encamped for the night. Early next morning it crossed the river with General Custer's brigade of cavalry, and marched to Culpeper. Later in the day it went into position at different points beyond Culpeper, firing on the enemy's skirmishers, who occupied several houses, fences, and woods, as our cavalry pursued and drove them to and across the Rapidan River.

The battery camped near Pony Mountain the night of the 13th instant. On the morning of the 14th, it moved down to the Rapidan River. The battery was in position near Cedar Run, under direction of General Kilpatrick, firing across the river at the enemy's cavalry and bodies of infantry, who showed themselves frequently. The general afterward directed the battery to be brought over Cedar Run, and to come into battery at a greater distance up the Rapidan, for the purpose of forcing a crossing.

At this point a heavy and continued engagement began with batteries of the enemy, advantageously posted across the river, on ground commanding our position completely. The enemy main-

tained a plunging fire on us, from at least twelve pieces of artillery, both rifled guns and smooth-bores.

An accurate fire was nevertheless continued by our guns until General Kilpatrick directed the battery withdrawn by sections. This was done with regularity, and without any casualties. The battery had been subjected to much annoyance from the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, in the early part of the day. The night of the 14th, we encamped about a mile back from the river, near General Kilpatrick's headquarters. I remained in camp on the 15th. On morning of the 16th, a Confederate force crossed the river, and attacked the cavalry on the river bank, under cover of a severe artillery fire across the river. I ordered a section of the battery down at once, but the enemy had been driven back again by our own cavalry. The section remained in position, the guns massed by bushes in the edge of the woods during the day, and was withdrawn at night. On 17th, marched to Stevensburg.

Lieutenants Meinell and Kelly commanded sections, and, as on many a battle-field before, worked their guns with skill and gallantry. The accuracy of our fire was repeatedly shown, and quite a number of the enemy's wounded were seen carried to the rear. I beg to call the attention to the efficient services of First Sergt. Daniel Munger, of this battery, who also commanded a section.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

WILLIAM D. FULLER,

First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, Commanding Battery.

Captain ESTES,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 14.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
Brandy Station, September 13, 1863—12.30 p. m.

I am resting with my troops massed at this place. So far I have been able to keep out of sight, but cannot advance beyond this without being seen from Pony Mountain, and General Pleasonton said he did not care to have them know infantry was along. I am waiting to hear from him. He has sent me the following dispatch:

We are about 1 mile beyond Brandy Station, and the enemy falling back slowly before us, 11.15 a. m.

The cannonading is only by a few guns, and seems to be receding from us.

I have sent in some Irish women and their children on foot from here. One of them was in Gordonsville a week ago yesterday; she says, "the ground was black with rebels from Culpeper Court-House to Gordonsville," and they said no matter how strong we came they would whip us back. She seemed very much frightened and apprehensive the rebels would drive us back before she could get to our lines, but she had then seen only Buford's division.

I think the telegraph poles are all down from Rappahannock Station to within about a mile of this place, that is, till we reached the

rebel picket station ; since then the poles are up and most of the wire left. If we should get to Culpeper and remain, it would probably be an easy matter to open the telegraph. So far the rails are on the road undisturbed, but the road has not been used for a long time.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, 5 P. M.,
Via Rappahannock, 6.55 p. m., September 13, 1863.

The head of my column is now here. I shall camp to-night, if nothing happens, in position just before reaching the town on the side of Mountain Run toward the Rappahannock. There is some artillery firing going south of us some 3 miles, but it is diminishing and receding. The railroad is in good order to this place, and the bridge over Mountain Run is standing. A train left here about three hours ago for Richmond, so the route is open all the way through. The telegraph line is almost perfect after you get about 3 miles out from Rappahannock Station. I send paper of the 10th.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

General S. WILLIAMS.

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
September 13, 1863—8.30 p. m.
(Received 1.45 a. m., 14th.)

I have just seen General Pleasonton's dispatch of 5.30 p. m. General Webb's brigade is in Culpeper Court-House to-night. I am encamped just outside of it. I shall put a division across to-morrow to the south of the town, about 2 miles, while General Pleasonton is this side of the Rapidan. If he goes south of the Rapidan, I shall send some force down to the ford to help him that far, and stay till he returns. I have been unable to get any special information about the enemy's disposition.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

General S. WILLIAMS.

—
CULPEPER,
September 15, 1863.

Lieutenant Roebling says the railroad is in good order all the way to Mitchell's Station, and the bridge over Cedar Run is all right. The telegraph line is also good. Lieutenant Roebling has been up all night, but I have sent the order about the reconnaissance to General Pleasonton. His headquarters are about 1 mile from Mitchell's Station. The Raccoon and Somerville Fords are defended by intrenchments, and they had last night at Somerville Ford fourteen guns. They hold this side of the river at the Rapidan Railroad

bridge with a small force and four guns, and more on the other side. General Gregg is going to make an attempt on it this morning. A brigade and battery has also gone down to try Germanna Ford. A surgeon captured this morning, reports all Hill's (A. P.) corps on the Rapidan. Send me an engineer officer to help reconnoiter the crossings.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

General S. WILLIAMS.

CULPEPER,

September 15, 1863—8.50 p. m.

Deserters and the current opinion of those I can get anything out of are positive that Longstreet's corps has gone to Richmond or farther south; that Ewell's and Hill's corps are about Orange Court-House, and General Lee is in command. Pleasanton reports Germanna Ford as the best place to cross. He says: "If you (I) were at the Rapidan Station now to occupy the attention of the enemy I believe I could effect a crossing below." I cannot move down there with safety, unless another corps moves out here.

From the best information I can get to-night, the enemy still hold this side of the Rapidan bridge, so I cannot have it reconstructed. The map indicates steep banks on each side from that point down to Somerville Ford. The Clark's Mountain gives the enemy all the command, and I believe there is no command for our artillery till Germanna Ford is reached. There is a mill race on the other side, which gives the enemy's infantry shelter. It seems to me that the best way to turn the enemy is by a rapid move of troops toward Germanna or Ely's Fords.

General Pleasanton said he would report in full about the crossing to-night, but he has not yet done it. He says will you ask General Meade to let me have the cavalry Kilpatrick and Gregg left behind on picket? We are very short-handed at this time. Lieutenant Gillespie has arrived. I will send both him and Lieutenant Roebing out to-morrow.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

General S. WILLIAMS.

CULPEPER,

September 15, 1863—11 p. m.

I have seen General Kilpatrick's dispatch. I do not much fear an advance of the enemy to-morrow. If I understand the object of our move the cavalry should dispute the advance of the enemy if attempted, and fall back upon me if necessary. We together will stop them, or fall back fighting if not strong enough. I do not feel authorized to advance, unless another corps moves out to take my place, in which case I think I could do it without risk.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

General S. WILLIAMS.

MITCHELL'S,

September 17, 1863—10.30 a. m.

My headquarters are at this place. The troops all marched this morning about 7 a. m., being somewhat detained in getting rations. All quiet in front. I shall report again as soon as I can get my men in their place.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

General WILLIAMS.

MITCHELL'S,

September 17, 1863.

The firing was either at Raccoon or Somerville Fords. We have occasional shots all day, but it is all by the enemy. Our pickets and theirs keep a continual firing from Pony Mountain down, and here the rebels are on this side only at one place, Mr. Robertson's house, near that ford, and only about a dozen perhaps. We could not bring guns to bear on this house without coming within the range of the enemy's 12-pounder guns. They are reported to have 24 guns in this neighborhood. The enemy are also across at the Rapidan bridge in some force, and their cavalry pickets are along our side of Crooked Creek. I think our rifled field guns will do everything that the larger guns could do. A section of them, however, would be good to make a demonstration if you wish one, and I will get up a row with them if you wish. The points they hold on this side we cannot hold if we drove them off.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

Major-General MEADE.

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No. 15.

Report of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

September 14, 1863.

MR. PRESIDENT: * * * A little after midnight on September 13, General Stuart received notice of an intended advance of the enemy's cavalry and made his preparations accordingly.

On the morning of that day they came in force, having crossed the Rappahannock at all fords from Stark's, on Hazel River, to Kelly's. They were supported by a force of infantry. He skirmished with them all day, and by 6 o'clock in the evening was pressed back to within half a mile of Cedar Mountain, with the loss, I regret to say, of three pieces of artillery. From this point he fell back after night to the Rapidan to prevent being turned, and to obtain supplies more readily. He was greatly outnumbered, the enemy having three divisions of cavalry, with infantry, and he having three brigades, the fourth (Fitz. Lee's) being still at Fredericksburg.

He reports that his men behaved with bravery, and that he took a considerable number of prisoners. He left a picket force in front

of the enemy at Cedar Mountain, and I have heard nothing from him this morning. It may be a reconnoissance in force merely, but I have made preparations in case it should be an advance of his whole force.

* * * * *

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SEPTEMBER —, 1863.—Confederate Scout in West Virginia.

Congratulatory letter from Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, September 19, 1863.

Col. W. L. JACKSON,
Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding has learned with great pleasure the successful result of Maj. J. K. Kesler's recent scout in Northwestern Virginia.

He directs that you communicate to Major Kesler his high appreciation of the gallantry, skill, and enterprise displayed by him in this expedition. The courage and good conduct of the officers and men deserve and receive the highest commendation. If all our soldiers emulate their good example, we shall ever be able to meet our barbarous foe with the confidence of victory. To Captains Young and Jarvis the thanks of the general commanding are especially due for their meritorious conduct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 14-17, 1863.—Reconnaissance to the Blackwater River, Va.

Report of Lieut. Col. George Stetzel, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

CAMP GETTY, VA.,
September 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to verbal instructions received from the commanding general of the United States forces at Portsmouth, Va., September 14, 1863, to proceed on a reconnoissance to Blackwater River, I have the honor to make the following report:

I left camp with seven companies of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, at 7 o'clock p. m., September 14. Proceeded to Barham's Mill, 3 miles this side of Suffolk, where I bivouacked for the night. I then proceeded to Blackwater River, in three different directions, in the following order, viz:

Two companies under command of Maj. George T. Cornog to proceed to South Quay. Two companies under the command of Capt. R. B. Ward, to proceed to Blackwater bridge and Zuni, and with the

remaining three companies and the howitzers I proceeded to Franklin, meeting with no opposition whatever until I arrived within sight of the enemy's breast-works, about 1 mile this side of Franklin. I took my two howitzers, with 15 men in advance, thus covering the howitzers entirely from the enemy's view.

On arriving within about 350 yards of their works, I discovered 4 rebels on top of the breast-works. Placing my howitzers in position, and opening fire right and left, with my advance of 15 men, I fired a few shells among them, which burst in magnificent style right in their works, which caused them suddenly to disappear. They fired one volley of six or eight muskets, doing no injury to my command. Finding they did not reply with artillery, I concluded they had none, and having no instructions to take the place, I retired slowly to Carrsville, where I bivouacked for several hours. I did not deem the breast-work of sufficient importance to risk the loss of a man or horse in charging upon and capturing it, which I think I could have done. I do not think there were more than 10 or 15 men inside the works.

There is a rumor among the citizens of Carrsville and vicinity, and along the line of the Blackwater, and it is freely believed among them, that Generals Rosecrans and Burnside are forming a junction to attack Charleston in the rear, and that a portion of Lee's army, said to be Longstreet's corps, have been going through Petersburg on their way to Tennessee to oppose this rear movement. This rumor is corroborated by a deserter, W. G. Wynn, Fortieth [Battalion] Virginia Cavalry, who came to me 2 miles beyond Suffolk and gave himself up. He told me he left Richmond on the 12th of September, and all that he could hear relative to the movements of the rebel troops was that they were going to Tennessee to fight Rosecrans and Burnside.

A citizen living in Carrsville, who I have every reason to believe is a loyal Union man, although he has a son in the rebel army (by conscription), informs me that there are not more than between 500 and 600 men along the entire line of the Blackwater. Nearly all the cavalry have been ordered, he thinks, to Tennessee. Captain Barham's company, to which his son belongs, has been sent away, and he thinks the rest will soon follow. This gentleman says that the rebels never contemplated an attack on Suffolk, Portsmouth, or Norfolk since the evacuation of Suffolk.

Major Cornog went to South Quay, saw or heard nothing of the enemy. Captain Ward went to Zuni and Blackwater Bridge and Joiners Crossing. At the latter place he saw 4 rebel infantry on the opposite bank of the river; neither party fired. The information obtained by Major Cornog and Captain Ward relative to the movements of the enemy fully corroborates the statement made to me.

I am of the opinion that the statements are correct, and that the rebel forces on the Blackwater are not any stronger than represented by the above-mentioned loyal citizen.

Having accomplished all that I could, I returned to camp this afternoon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. STETZEL,

Lieutenant-Colonel Eleventh Pa. Cavalry, Comdg. Regt.

Capt. H. STEVENS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1863.—Affair near Kempsville, Va.*Report of Capt. Abisha Stetson, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry.*

BET. KEMPSVILLE AND [PRINCESS ANNE] C. H., [VA.],
September 15, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that while marching through a wood a few miles from here my advance, consisting of a sergeant and 6 men, was fired into from the side of the road immediately after they had passed, and the negro guide was either captured, or, being wounded, has crawled into the wood. Six of the advance are missing, but I am in hopes they will yet make their appearance.

As soon as the firing commenced, I dismounted my carbineers and skirmished the wood, but could not meet with the enemy or our missing men.

Knowing that the object of the expedition had failed, as the enemy were made aware of our approach, I have returned to this point to wait further orders.

The country is very much wooded and I believe there are plenty of guerrillas, but we cannot get at them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. STETSON,
Captain, Commanding

Brigadier-General NAGLEE,
Commanding, Norfolk.

SEPTEMBER 15-19, 1863.—Expedition from Great Bridge, Va., to Indiantown, N. C.*Report of Lieut. Col. William Lewis, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry.*

GREAT BRIDGE, VA.,
September 20, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the return of the expedition under my command, that which started for Indiantown and vicinity.

During the first day's march we repaired a number of small bridges, worn out and broken down, over small creeks on the road. This we found necessary throughout the entire march. We bivouacked for the night at Bunch of Walnut Bridge.

The morning of the second day we proceeded to arrest the persons sent you on the 17th instant, who live in this vicinity; and in order to cross the canal, over which the bridge was burned, we leveled the banks and made a ford over which we passed. We bivouacked the second night at Shingle Landing, on Majock Creek.

On the morning of the third day, we proceeded to Indiantown and thence across the bridge over Indiantown Creek. When the head of the column was about 200 yards beyond the bridge, the advance guard having passed the point, a volley was fired upon the column from a dense thicket and marsh, wounding 3 men (2 severely) and killing 4 horses.

The volley was fired by a party of dismounted guerrillas, about

40 in number, and from a line of underbrush, not 10 yards from the road, and the thicket was so dense that not a man was seen, even after the volley, though the party firing immediately ran. My men immediately opened a heavy fire in the direction from whence the volley came. The carbineers were dismounted, and an attempt was made to penetrate the swamp, but this was found to be impossible.

We made every effort possible to induce the skulking dastards to leave their hiding place, but without effect. Skirmishers were deployed, and the entire neighborhood scoured, but no one could be found. We then advanced several miles beyond the point, in order that they, by following, might leave the swamp, but it availed nothing. We then returned to the place, and recrossed Indiantown Creek, endeavoring to induce them to make a demonstration against a small mounted picket, left in sight of the bridge.

They appeared in small force on the bridge, after some time, but would venture no farther. A party, held in readiness, charged down upon them, but in a moment they again disappeared in the swamps. After every resource had failed, we selected a spot near the place to bivouac for the night.

On the following morning a scout of one company was sent out the Camden Court-House road some 4 miles, where, a bridge having been burned, the road was impassable. The only indications of the presence of the enemy was an occasional shot fired in the swamp. We then took up the line of march for camp, which we reached on the 19th instant. From information obtained from different parties it is evident the bridge burners are a part of the band now in Indian Swamp, 9 of their party having obtained horses in the neighborhood and, led by one John Flema a few days ago, have succeeded in destroying nearly all the bridges in Currituck County, N. C., and lower portion of Norfolk County, Va.

It is very difficult to gather any reliable information from the white people through that portion of Currituck County. There are so many contradictory statements in regard to how the guerrillas are supported, that I am inclined to believe that the inhabitants support them.

I have notified the residents throughout that portion of the country that their houses will be burned if they are found harboring or aiding the guerrillas in any way.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. LEWIS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. GEORGE H. JOHNSTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Virginia.

SEPTEMBER 18-23, 1863.—Capture of Schooners near Eastville, Va.

Report of Capt. Guert Gansevoort, U. S. Navy.

U. S. FLAGSHIP ROANOKE,
September 28, 1863.

GENERAL: On receipt of your communication of September 24, inclosing a telegraphic dispatch from Captain Duvall, at Eastville, Va., reporting the presence of a rebel steamer at Sand Shoal Inlet,

on the 23d instant, I required Lieutenant-Commander Gillis, commanding U. S. S. Commodore Jones, at Yorktown, and senior naval officer in that vicinity, to take proper measures in the premises.

Under the date of the 18th, he communicates to me the facts in relation to the movements of the enemy on which was founded the report of Captain Duvall. These facts are in substance as follows:

On the night of the 18th, a party of 25 men, under command of one Captain Beale, crossed the bay from Matthews County, in two small boats, and, on the 19th, captured the schooner Alliance, David Ireland, master, loaded with sutler's goods.

On the 21st, they seized the schooners J. J. Houseman, Samuel Pearsall, and Alexandria, took possession of their crews, and set sail on the vessels, lashing their helms.

One of these, the Samuel Pearsall, has been picked up and brought into Hampton Roads, and is now under charge of keepers from the U. S. S. Mystic. The Alliance, with the rebel party on board, was discovered, on the 23d, by a blockader, on the bar at Milford Haven, and fired into, when the Alliance was set on fire and abandoned by her captors.

Lieutenant-Commander Gillis expresses the belief that this party will be on their way toward Richmond within the next three days, and that with a proper co-operating military force it can be broken up.

I would suggest that the military commandant at Yorktown be immediately authorized by telegraph to co-operate with the naval force in effecting this object, if on his communicating with Lieutenant-Commander Gillis, such an expedition shall seem likely to effect any desirable results.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GUERT GANSEVOORT,
Captain, and Senior Officer Present.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1863.—Affair on Shaver Mountain, W. Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army.

BEVERLY, W. Va.,
September 21, 1863.

Pickets on Seneca road encountered a party of rebels yesterday on Shaver Mountain; killed 1, Wash Taylor; wounded another, and captured 2 others. About 30 rebels passed three days ago in the direction of Parsons' Mills. I have 50 men about that point and Horse-Shoe Run.

Three or four rockets were thrown up from the mountains last night in a direction west-southwest from here. I have sent a patrol from Buckhannon to Huttonsville. Pickets at Cheat Mountain and Elk-water report all quiet. Jenkins had moved on Saturday at 2 p. m.

WM. W. AVERELL.
Brigadier-General.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY.

SEPTEMBER 21-23, 1863.—Reconnaissance across the Rapidan River, Va.**SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS.**

- Sept. 21, 1863.—Skirmish at Madison Court-House.
 21-22, 1863.—Skirmishes at White's Ford.
 22, 1863.—Skirmish at Orange Court-House.
 Skirmish at Raccoon Ford.
 23, 1863.—Skirmishes near Liberty Mills and at Robertson's Ford.

REPORTS.

- No. 1.—Brig. Gen. John Buford, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Cavalry Corps.
 No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Henry E. Davies, jr., commanding First Brigade, Third Division.
 No. 3.—Lieut. Col. Peter Stagg, First Michigan Cavalry, Second Brigade.

No. 1.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John Buford, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Cavalry Corps.

**HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
 Madison, September 22, 1863—7.30 a. m.**

(Received 1.15 p. m.)

GENERAL: My whole command reached this vicinity before sundown yesterday evening without opposition. Madison Court-House was occupied by about 15 cavalymen, who fled upon our approach. General Kilpatrick had the advance, and captured some 8 or 10 prisoners.

The roads passed over by each division were good military roads, with a few mud holes, which can be easily turned. The pioneer party of a single regiment can repair them as fast as an army can march. General Kilpatrick is *en route* to Wolfstown, from thence to Burtonsville, then down the Standardsville and Orange Court-House roads, down the river, examining fords, &c., and to recross at Liberty Mills.

My first division is moving down the Gordonsville pike, and will connect at Liberty Mills with General K., and communicate with him between Jack's Shops and Burtonsville. My Second Brigade will move down the road to Barnett's Ford, sending one regiment down the road that runs on south side of Robertson's River to Locust Dale. We hope to concentrate to-night, between Robertson's River and Barnett's Ford.

It is reported that the rebel cavalry is all between Robertson's River and the Rapidan. There is a small force of infantry at Liberty Mills.

I send in two reporters who have accompanied the command, after being notified that they could not be allowed to do so. Can they not be sent out of the army? One is Davidson, of the Herald, and the other Paige, of the Tribune.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Major-General PLEASANTON.

P. S.—The people here say Hill's and Ewell's corps are at Orange.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 23, 1863—8.30 a. m.

My whole force is concentrated between Providence Church and Barnett's Ford. The reconnaissance has been a triumph. I will return to-day. A. P. Hill's corps reported to be just south of Great Run. I do not believe it, but the authority is so reliable that I must pay attention to it. I have sent out scouting parties to ascertain the truth. I have the Sixth New York and a section of artillery at Locust Dale.

Kilpatrick crossed the Rapidan at Simms', White's, and another ford $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Liberty Mills. He made a bold attempt to cross back at Liberty Mills, but a large force of infantry and artillery prevented. He deserves great credit for the enterprise he has displayed. The whole of Stuart's division opposed the reconnaissance, yet I am proud to say that he was whipped, his forces dispersed, and the reconnaissance made.

Just as soon as I can make it safe for the engineers to return, I will send them back to report upon the nature of the country and roads. At Liberty there is a large force of infantry and another at Barnett's. At the latter, yesterday, they opened on Devin with eight guns. I send a dispatch showing that Lee was advised of my movements, and accounts for the serious opposition I met.

General Kilpatrick's information is, that "there are two corps on the other side, both of which are north of Gordonsville; Gordonsville was totally unguarded yesterday." Our captures are about 100 prisoners and 12 or 15 wagons and a small herd of beef-cattle. Chapman had the hardest fight, and behaved elegantly. The enemy's loss is very severe in killed and wounded. The casualties in the First Division are trifling. In the Third I fear it is more severe. I have just received word that the road is clear to Locust Dale, and will start my command to cross at Robertson's Ford.

JNO. BUFORD.

Major-General PLEASANTON, *Commanding Cavalry Corps.*

[Inclosure.]

To General STUART:

General Early states that a deserter from the enemy reports that the enemy's cavalry, supported by a corps of infantry, moved up on left to flank our position. The cavalry have disappeared from his front and been replaced by infantry. Be on your guard and ascertain their movements.

R. E. LEE.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry E. Davies, jr., commanding First Brigade, Third Division.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., CAV. CORPS,
Culpeper, Va., September 26, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the action of September 22:

We crossed the Rapidan River at White's Ford, and I moved forward in column, the Second New York in advance, through the woods

to the turnpike road between Madison Court-House and Gordonsville, followed by my battery and the Fifth New York. On approaching the turnpike the advance of the Second New York Cavalry struck the enemy's column moving toward Gordonsville. They were evidently aware of our approach, as we were instantly opened on by two pieces of artillery, and found skirmishers dismounted and hidden by the side of the road. Our position was very unfortunate in a dense wood, where no formation was practicable.

The Second New York penetrated as far as the turnpike road, when I received orders from the general commanding division to hold my ground as long as practicable, to give time for withdrawing the artillery and the rest of the command to a more favorable position. The Second New York, though fighting against far superior numbers and unable to act in concert on account of the ground, fought very gallantly and did all that was required from them. They fell back gradually, fighting all the time, until the whole of the battery and the Fifth New York had crossed the river again and taken position on the other side. Their loss was, however, very heavy, and we have to mourn over many gallant officers and brave men who fell into the hands of the enemy. Major McIrvin, Captain Hasty, and Lieutenants Jones and Temple, with 69 brave men, fell into the hands of the enemy.

During this skirmish the First [West] Virginia Cavalry, which had been sent to a ford lower down the river, engaged a force of the enemy and took 17 prisoners. I formed my command on the south bank of the Rapidan, and remained there in support of the second brigade while they were engaged. In the evening I again crossed the river; moved toward Barnett's Ford. My total loss is 1 killed and 10 wounded, 4 officers and 69 men missing.

Respectfully submitted.

H. E. DAVIES, JR.,

Brigadier-General, Commanding First Brigade.

Captain ESTES, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 3.

Report of Lieut. Col. Peter Stagg, First Michigan Cavalry, Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Near Stevensburg, Va., September 24, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I would respectfully report that my regiment accompanied the division on the expedition across the Rapidan River without meeting the enemy until the 23d instant, when, retiring in the direction of Culpeper Court-House, being assigned to cover the rear of the column, having arrived at Good Hope Church, where the column rested for breakfast, my pickets, a mile in the rear, reported the enemy advancing in heavy force, and as the column moved off they made an attempt to cut off my rear guard. The enemy pressed my rear closely until the column halted at the ford on Robertson's River, where they attacked it vigorously.

At this point I was informed that the column would halt an hour, and ordered to hold the enemy in check, and if necessary re-enforcements would be sent me. The enemy pressing me very hard, I made

disposition of my whole force, when, finding they could not drive me back, they commenced a movement on my left flank with a force of at least two regiments.

At this time one of my vedettes informed me that the column had moved off at a trot out, and I commenced a retrograde move.

The enemy charging out of the woods on the right flank, and on a line with the advance of my retreating column, I galloped ahead with the first squadron and formed line on the right of the road, which partially checked the enemy so that my second squadron charged through and joined me, but the rear guard was entirely cut off.

I was then informed that I would not be re-enforced, and ordered to retreat, which I did, skirmishing with the enemy through the woods until I arrived within sight of Robertson's River, where a squadron of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry was drawn up for a support.

As soon as our artillery commenced shelling the woods, I was ordered by General Kilpatrick to retire across the river and hold the ford until the Fifth could cross. Upon their arrival, I joined the column and marched to camp.

I would report the loss of 1 second lieutenant and 13 enlisted men missing, and 3 enlisted men wounded and recovered.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER STAGG,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding First Michigan Cavalry.

Lieut. J. W. NEWTON,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

SEPTEMBER 21-25, 1863.—Operations about Princess Anne Court-House, Va.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Lewis, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Near Portsmouth, Va., September 27, 1863.

Lieut. Col. SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Monroe, Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of Lieut. Col. William Lewis, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of an expedition against guerrillas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. GETTY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Great Bridge, Va., September 26, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to instructions received from Brigadier-General Naglee, I proceeded to Princess Anne Court-House the 26th [21st] instant. The 22d, I proceeded with 100 infantry and 30 carbineers, dismounted, to Seibert Swany's, on Berry River, where I marched my command about 1½ miles through an almost impassable swamp, the water and mud in many places being up to the waists of the men, proceeding in the direction

of the river, where at length, as I had before learned, was found a small island called Fog Island, which has been used for some time as headquarters for a band of guerrillas infesting that vicinity. On the island was found their camp equipage and 12 shotguns, all of which I destroyed, not being able to bring them away. It was evident that they had occupied the island but a few hours before our arrival, and most likely escaped through the swamp at our approach. After having left the swamp, I was informed by the people in the neighborhood that the guerrillas were decamping and making their way to Knott's Island.

I then returned to Princess Anne Court-House.

On the 23d, at 6 p. m., I proceeded to Ringo Church, with 100 infantry and 50 cavalry. I sent a small scout from that point to Back Bay, and there discovered the rendezvous of a gang of blockade-runners. I destroyed three of their boats and then proceeded to Knott's Island, where the following captures were made, viz:*

The following property was also captured: 1 large bay horse, belonging to Henry White; 1 grey mare, belonging to Haywood Bell, and 2 muskets and 10 shotguns.

I returned to Princess Anne Court-House on the 25th instant, leaving my command at that point. The infantry in command of Captain Emmet [?], the cavalry in command of Captain Ker, of this regiment.

I have the honor to report that there are salt-works now in operation on Church Island, a small island southeast of Knott's Island. There not being a sufficient number of boats to carry over men enough to destroy the works without being captured, I made an attempt to swim the cavalry over, but was unable to do so, on account of the soft bottom and sea-weed, the channel being about 2 miles wide.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. LEWIS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. HAZARD STEVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,

Fort Monroe, October 2, 1863.

Respectfully referred to General Barnes, for his information.

The men whose names are mentioned within are among those confined at Fort Norfolk.

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

SEPTEMBER 21-26, 1863.—Scout from Harper's Ferry, W. Va., into Loudoun Valley, Va., and Skirmish (25th) near Upperville, Va.

Report of Maj. Henry A. Cole, Battalion Maryland Cavalry, Potomac Home Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY RESERVE.

Bolivar Heights, Va., September 27, 1863.

GENERAL: In pursuance to Special Orders, No. 238, I have the honor to report that I proceeded with my command, as directed, to

* List (omitted) shows 11 citizens who were charged with being guerrillas, blockade-runners, &c.

Charlestown on the 21st instant, remaining there until the morning of the 22d, where I was joined by Captain Summers' company; thence I proceeded to Winchester, Va., thence to Berryville, where we encamped for the night.

At daylight on the subsequent morning, I proceeded to Snickersville, via Snicker's Gap. In the vicinity of Snickersville I came in contact with a few scattering bodies of White's command; from thence I proceeded to Waterford and encamped for the night. At daylight on the subsequent day, I proceeded to Leesburg, via Snickersville and Leesburg pike. My advance guards charged into Leesburg, capturing one of White's men; encamped for the night within a few miles of the town.

On the morning of the 25th, I proceeded to Upperville, with the expectation of coming in contact with Mosby's guerrillas. I was not disappointed in my expectations, for within a few miles of the town I espied Lieutenant-Colonel Mosby with his command, consisting of about 150 men, drawn up in line of battle on an eligible position awaiting my arrival. His skirmishers were well advanced to the front. As soon as I perceived his disposition, I threw out skirmishers to the front and right flank, and advanced my column under their cover.

When within about 1,000 yards of the enemy's line I ordered a charge, when they broke and scattered in wild dismay. The result of the skirmish was a loss on the part of the enemy, 1 man killed and 8 prisoners, without experiencing any loss on my part. I also recaptured a man of the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, recently captured by Mosby at Bull Run. I then encamped for the night near Upperville.

On the morning of the 26th, I took up the line of march for camp, my rations being exhausted, and finding forage exceedingly scarce the evening of the same day. Mosby's command has been greatly underrated, for I am credibly informed by prisoners, citizens, and contrabands that his force consists of a battalion of 300 men.

Mosby is one of Stuart's staff officers, being detached for the express purpose of destroying communications between the Army of the Potomac and Washington.

Throughout my scout I found the country almost destitute of forage, except in the vicinity of Waterford. Inclosed find receipts for captured property.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
HENRY A. COLE,

Major, Commanding.

Brigadier-General LOCKWOOD,

Commanding Defenses of Maryland Heights.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1863.—Skirmish between Centreville and Warrenton, Va.

Report of Col. Alfred Gibbs, Nineteenth New York Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

September 23, 1863.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

SIR: Following just received:

Two officers and 20 men of my regiment were yesterday attacked by 50 rebel cavalry on the road from Centreville to Warrenton, near the house of one H. Matthews, and 6 men and 10 horses captured; 5 others were captured, but made their

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escape and came in this morning. One of them reports that while lying in the woods he heard last night mounted men and wagons crossing a small stream near him. Three wagons were this morning distinctly seen with a glass coming down the side of the mountain to the left of Thoroughfare Gap. Major Scott, with 220 infantry and 30 mounted men, has gone in that direction, and Brigadier-General King has telegraphed that he would send 140 cavalry to co-operate with him. From the statement of the men, I should infer that there was quite a large force on this side of Bull Run Mountains.

ALFRED GIBBS,
Colonel, Commanding Nineteenth New York Cavalry.

Respectfully forwarded.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1863.—Skirmish at Greenbrier Bridge, W. Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army.

BEVERLY,
September 24, 1863.

I am watching Jenkins closely. Had a skirmish at Greenbrier Bridge to-day, 21 miles from Huttonsville. Lost 2 men. Seventy of enemy reported there. I have sent for full report. I am ready for an attack.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Commanding Department.

SEPTEMBER 24—OCTOBER 3, 1863.—Transfer of the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps from the Army of the Potomac to the Army of the Cumberland.

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS, CORRESPONDENCE, AND REPORTS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 23, 1863—11.15 p. m.

JOHN W. GARRETT, Esq.,
Baltimore:

Please come to Washington as quickly as you can and bring Smith with you.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 23, 1863.—11.15 p. m.

S. M. FELTON, Esq.,
Philadelphia:

Please come to Washington as quickly as you can.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

(Similar dispatch to Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 23, 1863—11.20 p. m.

Brigadier-General BOYLE,
Louisville:

Please ascertain and report to me immediately:

1. How many men can be transported by employing the whole rolling stock of the road from Louisville to Nashville, enumerating the number of cars of every description that could be employed?

2. How many hours it usually takes to make the trip from Nashville to Louisville, and at what rate of speed?

3. Is the road from Nashville to Chattanooga the same gauge as the road from Louisville to Nashville, so that cars can go direct from Louisville to Chattanooga, and what time does it take from Nashville to Chattanooga?

4. If the gauge of the roads is different, what is the supply of rolling stock on the Louisville [Nashville?] and Chattanooga road?

EDWIN M. STANTON.

—
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 24, 1863—2.30 a. m.

Major-General MEADE,
Army of the Potomac:

Please answer if you have positively determined to make any immediate movement. If not, prepare the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps to be sent to Washington, as soon as cars can be sent to you. The troops should have five days' cooked provisions. Cars will probably be there by the morning of the 25th.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—
SEPTEMBER 24, 1863—3 a. m.
(Received 3.40 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

I contemplate no immediate movement, though until your telegram the decision was not positive—awaiting information to be obtained to-day.

The Twelfth Corps is in the front on picket, and could not well be withdrawn and got ready in the time you name.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

—
WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 24, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Major-General MEADE,
Army of the Potomac:

Your telegram of this morning has been shown to the President. He directs that the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps be immediately prepared to be sent to Washington, as conditionally ordered before.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 24, 1863—9.45 a. m.

Major-General MEADE,
Army of the Potomac:

It is intended by my last dispatch that the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps are positively to be sent here with the least possible delay. Every effort must be made to have them ready to-morrow morning.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—
SEPTEMBER 24, 1863—10.45 a. m.
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Your telegram of 9.30 a. m. just received, owing to break in line. Every effort will be made to have the troops designated ready to-morrow.

Cars for the Twelfth Corps, 10,600 men, should be sent to Brandy Station. The Eleventh Corps is now on the railroad from Rappahannock Station to Bristoe. General Howard will be directed to designate a point for the cars to be at.

His strength is 5,700.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

—
SEPTEMBER 24, 1863—11 a. m.

Commanding Officer Eleventh Corps:

The commanding general directs that you have your command in readiness to proceed to Washington to-morrow morning by railroad. You will at once notify Mr. J. H. Devereux, superintendent of the road, at Alexandria, at what points you desire to have the trains take up your troops, and the number at each place.

Your command must have five days' cooked rations. You will not wait to be relieved by other troops, but proceed to Washington the moment the trains are ready to take your command.

Please acknowledge.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—
SEPTEMBER 24, 1863—11 a. m.

Commanding Officer Twelfth Corps:

You will be at once relieved by the First Corps. On being relieved you will fall back to Brandy Station, and immediately prepare for your whole command five days' cooked rations, and take transportation by railroad to Alexandria. The utmost promptitude and dispatch must be shown in executing this order, and the troops be kept on the march if necessary all night.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 24, 1863—1.45 p. m.

Major-General MEADE, *Army of the Potomac*:

It has been decided to send the artillery of each corps with the corps. Colonel McCallum will be with you to-morrow morning to superintend loading and transportation.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

LOUISVILLE, KY., September 24, 1863.
(Received 4.20 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

1. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad can transport 3,000 men daily, using whole stock for the purpose. The company have 30 passenger cars, 200 box and rack cars, 125 flat cars; besides these, Adams Express has 20 cars.

2. Passenger trains occupy twelve hours between Louisville and Nashville; for trains with troops, about sixteen hours. Distance from Louisville to Nashville, 185 miles.

3. The road south from Nashville to Chattanooga is same gauge with Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and roads connect, and cars can go direct from Louisville to Nashville at rate of from 12 to 15 miles per hour. The time from Nashville to Chattanooga I cannot ascertain accurately.

I cannot ascertain the supply of stock from Nashville south, but I believe it is equal to the rolling stock on Louisville and Nashville Railroad; they transport south all that this road delivers at Nashville. This estimate of capacity is selected by freight agent of road to be certainly within their capacity. To use all their rolling stock of every kind, I believe the road can transport 1,000 more men daily than here stated.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 24, 1863—2.40 p. m.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.* :

Col. Thomas A. Scott, of this Department, will arrive in Louisville Saturday about noon. Have the managers of the Louisville and Nashville, the Kentucky Central, and, if possible, the manager of the Nashville and Chattanooga road at Louisville when he arrives, to meet for consultation and concentration of equipment.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 24, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *Clarksburg, W. Va.* :

Detachments of troops will be sent west over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Take all possible precautions to protect the road from rebel raids.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 24, 1863—4 p. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Clarksburg, W. Va.:

The troops will cross the river at Bellaire. It would be well to have a guard at the crossing, and also to close all drinking saloons at the principal stations. You will be duly advised when the trains start.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NASHVILLE, September 24, 1863—9.30 a. m.
(Received 6.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Detained by firing of Nolen Bridge by guerrillas; fire extinguished by country people on road. Hands leave here for headquarters by special train as soon as it can be made ready. No regular train south this morning. No reliable information as to condition of affairs. You have probably later and more authentic information than I find here.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 24, 1863—7 p. m.

General MEIGS, Nashville:

Your telegram of to-day received. Please ascertain and report the capacity *per diem* of the railroad from Louisville to Nashville for transportation of troops, and do what you can to organize and augment it within the next five days to the utmost extent. Col. Thomas A. Scott will be at Louisville for same purpose on Saturday afternoon. All well here.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 24, 1863—2.30 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

In addition to the expected assistance to you from Burnside, Hurlbut, and Sherman, 14,000 or 15,000 men from here will be in Nashville in about seven days. The Government deems it very important that Chattanooga be held till re-enforcements arrive.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 24, 1863—3.30 a. m.

Maj. C. A. DANA, Chattanooga:

We have made arrangements to send 15,000 infantry, under General Hooker, from here and will have them in Nashville in five or six

days from to-day, with orders to push on immediately wherever General Rosecrans wants them.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 24, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

The corps of fourteen or fifteen thousand men to be sent from here has the usual amount of artillery, but no cavalry. If the artillery is not deemed necessary, the railroad transportation will be greatly diminished. Please answer.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September 24, 1863—2 p. m.*
(Received 4.25 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Please send the infantry by brigades as fast as possible. Let the artillery follow at leisure. The great point is to have troops at Stevenson and Bridgeport, to secure those points and the railroad. We can hold this point if we can keep up communication and supplies. Hurlbut must secure us from an advance from Rome by Governor Brown.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 427. } *Washington, September 24, 1863.*

* * * * *

XIX. Maj. Gen. J. Hooker, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 24, 1863.

Ordered, by the President of the United States:

That Major-General Hooker be, and he is hereby, authorized to take military possession of all railroads, with their cars, locomotives, plants, and equipments, that may be necessary for the execution of the military operation committed to his charge; and all officers, agents, and employes of said roads are directed to render their aid and assistance therein, and to respect and obey his commands, pursuant to the act of Congress in such case made and provided.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *September 24, 1863*—10 p. m.

(Received 11.40 a. m., 25th.)

Major-General SLOCUM:

I am informed that cars will reach you for the transportation of the Eleventh Corps to-night and for the Twelfth the day following. Be pleased to have the troops transferred to them with the utmost dispatch, and, as the march will be a long and fatiguing one, direct them to be placed on the cars uniformly and comfortably.

Allow no change to be made in your corps, either in the artillery or infantry, and have all men who are in condition to take the field leave with five days' cooked rations, except sugar and coffee, which will be furnished to the officers and men at the various stations twice a day along the route. Take no more camp and garrison equipage than absolutely necessary, no hospital tents, and only such medicines as will be required on the march; surgical instruments to be taken. Have the baggage reduced minimum limit; leave with 200 rounds of ammunition for the artillery and 40 for the infantry. All the batteries come with your corps go; cars for five days' forage will follow each battery and will join at Alexandria. Officers must reduce their horses to the smallest limit. Additional instructions will be handed you on reaching Washington.

Advise me when the head of your column leaves; also when you will be here. Make your division, brigade, and regimental commanders responsible for the preservation of good order and the integrity of their commands. If we suffer from desertion it can only proceed from inattention and neglect; the troops will not be permitted to leave the cars in the large towns and nowhere else, except by the authority of commanders of regiment or battery. Let the infantry and artillery of the Eleventh Corps precede those of the Twelfth, if practicable, without delaying the general movement.

Again I must impress upon you the necessity for precision and dispatch; the public exigencies demand the labor and vigilance of every one.

HOOKER,
Major-General.

CAMDEN STATION, *Baltimore, September 24, 1863.*

(Received 8.25 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I am on 8 o'clock train from Baltimore, and expect to be at Department at 10 o'clock, with our master of transportation. Have arranged for full information regarding engines and cars.

J. W. GARRETT.

WILMINGTON, DEL., *September 24, 1863.*

(Received 8.40 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

We are on the way. Expect to arrive in Washington about 12 o'clock.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.
S. M. FELTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 24, 1863—11.20 a. m.

R. P. BOWLER, Esq.,
Pres. Covington and Lexington R. R., Covington, Ky.:

Please inform me immediately:

1. What is the capacity of your rolling stock for the transportation of troops from Cincinnati to Louisville, stating the number and description of cars and locomotives?

2. What time is required for the trip from Covington to Louisville?

3. Is your gauge the same as the Louisville and Nashville road, and how soon could you concentrate your whole rolling stock at Louisville for transportation of troops from thence to Nashville?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON,
September 24, 1863.

Colonel McCALLUM,
Superintendent Military Railroad Transportation:

COLONEL: The Secretary of War directs that you take charge of all matters of railroad transportation of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps from Virginia to Tennessee, and that in everything connected with such transportation, loading and unloading the cars, &c., all officers of whatsoever grade will obey your instructions and give you all possible assistance. This will serve as your authority.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, September 24, 1863—2.30 p. m.
(Received 2.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Our road can transport, with two days' notice in advance, 8,000 men per day. They will have to take other cars at Lexington for Louisville. Louisville and Nashville same gauge as ours. We cannot concentrate our cars at Louisville owing to difference of gauge between Louisville and Lexington. Time from Covington to Louisville, twelve hours.

R. B. BOWLER,
President.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 24, 1863—5 p. m.

AMASA STONE, JR., Esq.,
Cleveland, Ohio:

Please come to Washington immediately. Answer when you may be expected.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CAMDEN STATION,
September 24, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Col. D. C. McCALLUM:

You must use your own cars for artillery at first. We will replace them rapidly as possible, also return yours very promptly. We start first 40 with seats at 5 p. m., from Baltimore, and will have 100 more in Washington before noon to-morrow. Some going down to-night.
W. P. SMITH.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, September 24, 1863.
(Received 8 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: General Howard informs us that his corps numbers 7,500 men. This is 2,000 more than understood by me this morning. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will not be able to furnish the cars as promptly as promised. We will commence loading 1,700 men at Bristoe at 8 a. m. to-morrow, being all the cars promised us by that time. Mr. Smith telegraphs that the next installment of cars will be in Washington by to-morrow at noon, consequently cannot reach Catlett's before 6 p. m. to-morrow, where there are 3,500 men. At the Rappahannock there are 2,300. I have telegraphed Mr. Smith urging the cars forward, but am apprehensive that there may be some delay. In order to save time and transportation, the artillery of the Eleventh Corps has been ordered to march here, where there are facilities for loading. Will arrive in the night to-morrow. I will not go to the front until the cars arrive. Will use every effort to push matters forward.

Respectfully, &c.,

D. C. McCALLUM.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT,
September 24, 1863.

WILLIAM P. SMITH, *Baltimore:*

The Eleventh Corps numbers 7,500 men. One hundred and forty cars will not be sufficient for the men and we must have in addition fifty stock cars for regimental and artillery horses. We will furnish cars for the guns. It was understood to-day that we should receive the cars so as to enable us to load to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. We can bring the whole of the Twelfth Corps to Washington on Saturday, if you can furnish the cars, if it is arranged to forward that corps by your line. How is this; was the matter decided after we parted?

D. C. McCALLUM.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, September 24, 1863.
(Received 8.05 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I can leave to-morrow morning if of great importance, but engagements are such that I should prefer to wait until Tuesday next.

A. STONE, JR.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, *September 24, 1863.*

(Received 10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I thank you for the caution. I saw the necessity of being silent on the subject referred to in your dispatch. In consequence of the insufficiency of the side track where the Eleventh Corps is now located, General Howard will march the troops to Manassas Junction. This arrangement will facilitate matters very much. This morning about 11 o'clock a band of 21 mounted guerrillas made a dash at our wood teams, about 13 miles from Alexandria, on the line of the road, capturing 9 mules, and wounding and capturing a sergeant of the guard.

Very respectfully, &c.,

D. C. McCALLUM,
Colonel, &c.

BALTIMORE,
September 24, 1863.

Col. D. C. McCALLUM,
Alexandria:

We will deliver to you between this midnight and noon to-morrow fully 200 cars with seats, and the remainder as rapidly as possible. Mr. Koontz is ordered to advise of moment of movement of trains in detail.*

W. P. SMITH.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 25, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General MEADE,
Army of the Potomac:

Your telegram of 8 p. m. yesterday† has been referred for answer to Major-General Hooker, Willard's Hotel, who has been placed in command of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps. Please communicate with him in regard to details. I presume 40 rounds will be sufficient for the present, unless General Hooker should ask for more.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 25, [1863]—12.30 p. m. (Received 1.20 p. m.)

Major-General HOOKER,
Willard's Hotel:

The major-general commanding this army having been informed that you have been assigned to the command of the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps, instructs me to state that the artillery and artillery ammunition wagons of both are on the way to Alexandria, with instructions to march as rapidly as possible without injury to animals. The infantry of the Eleventh Corps has been concentrated at Manassas

*He made such reports in detail.

† Inquiring how much ammunition was to be taken.

Junction, and the infantry of the Twelfth Corps at Brandy Station. Both are in readiness to proceed to Alexandria the moment they are furnished with transportation. It is supposed the Eleventh Corps will probably all be taken to Alexandria during the day. So far as known, no trains have yet arrived for the Twelfth Corps.

The two corps have been instructed to provide themselves with two days' cooked rations, and they have been ordered to leave at Alexandria their small-arms ammunition, excepting 40 rounds per man, to be carried in the boxes. Both Generals Slocum and Howard have been instructed to report to you by telegraph.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 25, [1863]—1.30 p. m.

Major-General SLOCUM, *Commanding Twelfth Corps:*

The major-general commanding directs me to say that cars for your troops will not be provided to-day, and that as your movements have been observed by the enemy, you should move your whole command, including trains of every kind, to Bealeton Station to-night. The movement should not commence until after dark, and no preparation for it made or anything done previous to its being dark, so as to conceal the movement as far as practicable. The troops should be screened at or in the vicinity of Bealeton Station from the observation of the enemy's signal officer on Clark's Mountain. Watery Mountain will be cleared by our cavalry.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

BRANDY STATION,
September 25, 1863.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

SIR: I have just been informed that I have been placed under command of Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker. My opinion of General Hooker both as an officer and a gentleman is too well known to make it necessary for me to refer to it in this communication. The public service cannot be promoted by placing under his command an officer who has so little confidence in his ability as I have. Our relations are such that it would be degrading in me to accept any position under him. I have therefore to respectfully tender the resignation of my commission as major-general of volunteers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General of Volunteers.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September 25, 1863.*
(Received 5.40 p. m., 26th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Arrived at this place at 5.30 p. m.; found your dispatch of 7.33 p. m., September 24, waiting my arrival.

The telegraph wires are cut, and I can give you little reliable information in regard to the equipment of the railroad from Louisville to

Nashville, but from what I saw on the road, I think there can be no difficulty in forwarding troops rapidly in freight cars.

By Monday 1,000 horses will have left Indianapolis to refit cavalry and artillery of this army. Many are now on the way. Another thousand, which will be bought immediately, will, according to the best information I have been able to obtain, repair losses in battle and operations.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

—
WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 25, 1863—12.40 p. m.

AMASA STONE, JR., Esq., *Cleveland:*

Military possession will be taken immediately of the railroads from Louisville to Chattanooga. Their equipment and rolling stock are inadequate to the purposes of the Government in the movement both of troops and supplies.

I desire to constitute you general superintendent of all military railroads south of the Ohio River, and that without any delay you proceed to arrange for the immediate equipment of the roads from Louisville to Chattanooga.

Col. Thomas A. Scott is now on his way to Louisville to organize the present stock, and superintend certain transportation from Louisville to Nashville in the present emergency; but he can give no attention to providing for an increase of rolling stock.

What I desire you to do first is to put in immediate requisition for the Government every means for a speedy supply of cars for troops and supplies, calling upon every railroad company and manufacturing company for its instant aid for that purpose. I will also issue a telegraphic request to such companies as I can get knowledge of, asking them to aid the Government in the present emergency.

Please let me know if you will undertake this business.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

—
CLEVELAND, *September 25, 1863.*
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Regret that engagements are such that I cannot accept. My company will furnish its full share of rolling stock when called on, and I will influence others to assist you all in my power.

A. STONE, JR.

—
CAMDEN STATION,
September 25, 1863—11.55 a. m.

Col. D. C. McCALLUM, *Alexandria:*

All parties yesterday determined that the whole movement should be made by our line, we arranging everything in conjunction with you from Washington to Louisville, via Bellaire and Indianapolis, and T. A. Scott to go west for details of remainder of route.

W. P. SMITH.

CAMDEN STATION,
September 25, 1863—6 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Willard's Hotel:

GENERAL: We have succeeded in placing upon Maryland avenue, up to 2.30 p. m., 194 troop cars, and have delivered at Washington 44 stock cars. We will have an additional arrival of 30 troop cars at Washington this 7 p. m. Our men have been constantly engaged day and night since your decision was made in preparing and forwarding the cars, and have already placed more than one-half the number required for the entire movement.

We are advised that two trains of 51 cars of troops and 4 cars with battery have already left Washington, 5 o'clock. All arrangements have been made to get forward these and the trains following with all practicable dispatch.

I will suggest to Colonel McCallum that he use the Government cars that are near the troops to hasten their movement, and we can supply cars for the business of the military railroad until those used for your troops can be returned. I have replies to my telegrams that prompt arrangements are being made upon the route for transportation through Ohio, and have instructed the concentration of requisite machinery at the proper points through to Jeffersonville. Captain Cole has reached the Ohio, and is attending to the thorough organization of the necessary details west of that river.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

—
MANASSAS, September 25, 1863—8.10 p. m.
(Received 9.10 p. m.)

JOHN W. GARRETT,
Baltimore:

We will furnish cars for the batteries, but cannot furnish for troops. There is still a large force to be supplied in front, and the operations of to-day and to-morrow will require for several days thereafter the use of every car we have. You can furnish cars to us much sooner than we can possibly prepare our own. The Eleventh Corps will be embarked in an hour. I am satisfied that you have done all that was possible under the circumstances.

D. C. McCALLUM.

—
CAMDEN STATION,
Baltimore, September 25, 1863—9.15 p. m.

Col. D. C. McCALLUM,
Manassas:

The first two trains from you are troop 28 cars, and 27 cars, 4 of which are artillery. This works very badly for our engines, as our load from Relay west ought not to exceed 22 cars. Can you not manage to send us 20 to 22 cars, or two trains together, each with 30 or 32 cars, which we can shift into three trains at Relay? We can readily carry 40 cars from Washington to Relay.

W. P. SMITH.

(Same to Capt. J. H. Devereux, Alexandria.)

MANASSAS JUNCTION, *September 25, 1863—10.20 p. m.*
 (Received 12.20 a. m., 26th.)

WILLIAM P. SMITH, *Baltimore:*

Your dispatch received. Have directed Mr. Devereux to comply with your wishes. Matters have been somewhat confused to-day. Please send us cars for troops. The Secretary is very urgent.

D. C. McCALLUM,
Superintendent, &c.

ALEXANDRIA, *September 25, 1863.*
 (Received 1.42 a. m., 26th.)

WILLIAM P. SMITH:

As far as possible we will carry out your request, but the reason prompting it is the same which causes our two trains to make 27 or 28 cars, and it is a matter of the utmost necessity to get the troops moved that we may resume forwarding stores. Countermanding of military orders brought the battery on our hands, and once here it had to be pushed through, as we are blocked at Alexandria with our loaded cars for the front. The men of the Eleventh Corps you now have, save 1,700 who have been doing duty at Alexandria. They will load at 6 a. m., and then will follow their camp and garrison equipage and batteries and horses. The Twelfth Corps we have not got to yet.

J. H. DEVEREUX.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, *September 25, 1863—8.30 p. m.*

GEORGE S. KOONTZ:

The following General Howard desires you to have telegraphed to all trains which you have started:

ALEXANDRIA, *September 25, [1863].*

General STEINWEHR,

Commanding Second Division, Eleventh Corps:

On arriving at the destination you will command all troops of Eleventh Corps till the arrival of General Schurz; he will exercise command till my arrival. Leave word for the senior officer on each train to have charge and be responsible for the troops on his train.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General..

P. S.—Carry out General Hooker's instructions which you received for me and read.

J. H. D. [DEVEREUX],
Superintendent.

WASHINGTON, *September 26, 1863—9.30 a. m.*

Chief of Staff or Adjutant-General to Major-General Rosecrans, Army of the Cumberland, Chattanooga:

My command leaves here with 40 rounds small ammunition and 200 rounds for the artillery. No transportation. The head of the column left last night. I hope to have it in Nashville by the 1st proximo. I desire that Major-General Rosecrans will have orders waiting me there for the disposition of my forces, with supplies and field transportation arranged at proper points in accordance with the allowances governing his army. The column will number 9 batteries and 16,000 infantry.

HOOKER,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: Major-General Hooker directs me to say, that you will proceed with your command to Nashville, Tenn. from thence, in the absence of any further instructions, you will proceed toward Chattanooga.

Your destination will not be made public, but you are at liberty to give the impression to your command that you are going toward Mobile.

The long journey by rail will require from yourself and every officer of your command the utmost vigilance and energy to prevent any disorganization, and, most especially, desertion. To guard against this, you will institute the strictest responsibility upon every officer of your command, and the general will hold you responsible therefor.

Guards for each car should be regularly mounted, and no soldier permitted during the journey to leave sight of the train. The failure of any officer to take his command through, will be considered sufficient reason to recommend his dismissal. The lack of constant energy and vigilance will be inexcusable.

While the troops are *en route* the care and cleanliness of their arms and equipments must not be neglected.

The artillery horses will be apt to suffer unless the attention of the officers of batteries is given to their care and comfort, seeing that they are regularly watered and fed.

The following named officers, assistant quartermasters of volunteers on special duty on General Hooker's staff, are stationed at points along the route to facilitate and expedite the dispatch of the trains and troops, viz: Col. Thomas A. Scott, Louisville to Nashville; Capt. J. B. Ford at Wheeling; Capts. Lewis M. Cole, William P. Smith, J. Perry Willard, Alexander Diffey. The points at which these officers are stationed will, if you deem it necessary, be given you by J. W. Garrett, esq., president Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Baltimore.

These officers have been instructed to put your command through in advance of any other business, and special orders from the Secretary of War provide for their taking any trains, cars, rolling stock, or railroads for that purpose.

You will allow no officer or commander to interfere with the progress of your column.

Your route will be, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Wheeling, Columbus, Dayton, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

You must not permit any officer of any grade to leave his command, or be absent from his proper duty on the route.

Headquarters, 248 F Street, Washington, until Monday a. m., 28th, thence by the most expeditious route via Cincinnati, Louisville, and Nashville.

Please see telegram of September 24 for further details of instructions.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CAMDEN STATION, *September 26, 1863—10.10 a. m.*

Colonel McCALLUM, *Manassas*:

In order that we may make proper requisitions on roads west of us, can you not now estimate about the number of stock cars, number of gondolas and flats, and the number of box-cars for baggage that will be needed in addition to the 420 with seats? This is highly important. Our first trains are now more than 100 miles west of Washington.

W. P. SMITH.

CAMDEN STATION, *September 26, 1863—10.20 a. m.*

Col. D. C. McCALLUM, *Manassas*:

It is impossible to avoid more or less confusion in such an extraordinary movement, with your and our want of facilities, as the exact places in the way of tracks, ground platform, and equipments, with proper force of experienced aides. You have done very well indeed, so far, and no less than eight trains have passed up the main road, beyond Relay, before 8 this a. m. We have now put into the avenue 260 cars, with seats, and expect to have 120 more there before night. This is considerably ahead of our understanding, which was to furnish 140 a day, first day, beginning with Thursday evening.

W. P. SMITH.

CAMDEN STATION,
Baltimore, Md., September 26, 1863—11 a. m.

(Received 1.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*:

The first three trains, of over 60 cars, with 2,000 men, passed Martinsburg, 100 miles west of Baltimore, at 8.45, 9.15, and 9.45 this morning, in good order. The men have been promptly and fully supplied there by the commissary with coffee and other rations. Some twelve trains, with nearly 7,000 men, have now (11 a. m.) passed the Relay House, 30 miles from Washington. The first trains will be due at Benwood, Ohio River, to-morrow (Sunday) before dark, and may get there by noon. Everything so far working well, with complete success. We have telegraphed ahead to Ohio, and the responses indicate the fullest condition of readiness at Bellaire to receive and dispatch. Everything satisfactory.

W. P. SMITH,

Master of Transportation.

(Copies to Major-General Hooker and Col. D. C. McCallum.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 26, 1863—2.50 p. m.

WILLIAM P. SMITH,

Camden Street Station, Baltimore:

A thousand thanks for the diligence and ability manifested in the movement. I cannot tell how much obliged I am to Mr. Garrett and yourself and your subordinates. If there is no hitch in the west all will go well, I hope.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

CAMDEN STATION,
Baltimore, Md., September 26, 1863—5.20 p. m.
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*:

The first three trains named in my dispatch to you of 11 o'clock this morning passed Cumberland before 4 o'clock this afternoon, continuing to make excellent time, while obeying our precaution to avoid excessive and unsafe speed. I will continue to send you these bulletins throughout the movement. We have now delivered, within forty-eight hours, at Washington over 340 seated cars for troops, besides other cars, which embrace three-quarters of the provision for the whole movement. The remainder will be forthcoming with equal promptness.

W. P. SMITH.

(Copies to Major-General Hooker and Col. D. C. McCallum.)

—
LOUISVILLE, September 26, 1863—2.30 p. m.
(Received 7 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Arrived 2 p. m. Matters all right at Indianapolis; arrangements for ferriage here completed. Will see railroad people this p. m., and have everything ready for prompt work.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

—
BEALETON, VA., September 26, 1863—2.45 p. m.
(Received 2.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*:

SIR: The Twelfth Corps is here awaiting cars. But for this delay all would have been embarked by 5 p. m. to-day. The hearty co-operation of the officers has enabled me to rush matters forward more rapidly than originally contemplated either by Messrs. Garrett and Smith or myself. To load the large number of horses—1,100—attached to the batteries of both corps, including horses of officers of the Eleventh Corps, has been a heavy piece of work for us.

I have been in constant communication with Mr. Garrett and Mr. Smith, and although they have not met our demands, I think it due to say that they have done a vast amount of labor in the time and under all the circumstances. We are constantly importuning for cars. Will not leave Virginia until every man belonging to both corps is embarked. I have requested Major Eckert to furnish you with copy of dispatch from Mr. Smith to me, giving the progress of affairs on his line.

Very respectfully,

D. C. McCALLUM,
Colonel, &c.

—
WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 26, 1863—3.35 p. m.
Colonel McCALLUM:

A thousand thanks to you.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

BEALETON STATION, *September 26, 1863.*

(Received 5.20 p. m.)

WILLIAM P. SMITH,

Master of Transportation, Camden Station:

The Twelfth Corps is at this station awaiting transportation, which we hope you will be able to give us soon. I am unable to answer your query in regard to cars just now. I may say, however, that the Twelfth Corps has about 280 horses, and will require about 10 cars for baggage. I have just sent a dispatch to the Secretary of War, of which the following is an extract:

The hearty co-operation of the officers has enabled me to rush matters forward more rapidly than originally contemplated either by Messrs. Garrett and Smith or myself. I have been in communication with Messrs. Garrett and Smith, and although they have not been able to meet our demands for cars, I think it due to them to say that they have done a vast amount of labor in the time and under all the circumstances.

D. C. MCCALLUM,
Colonel, &c.

—
LOUISVILLE, KY., *September 26, 1863—6 p. m.*

(Received 8.10 p. m.)

Major-General HOOKER:

Arrived this p. m. Arrangements at Indianapolis and the ferry here all complete. Am now in communication with railway men at Nashville and here. Will be ready Monday morning for first installment of 5,000, and the same on Tuesday and Wednesday. When will you be here? Please advise.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Colonel, and Aide-de-Camp.

—
WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, September 26, 1863—2.30 p. m.

AMASA STONE, JR., Esq.,
Cleveland, Ohio:

Can you not take charge of the subject of getting rolling stock from the western railroad companies? As you once had the subject under consideration, I am persuaded you can aid me with more facility and speed than any one else.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

—
CLEVELAND, OHIO, *September 26, 1863.*

(Received 10.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

If you cannot do better, I will procure and forward rolling stock. Send me proper authority, and advise me whom I will confer with as to the amount required.

A. STONE, JR.

BALTIMORE, MD., *September 26, 1863.*

(Received 8.30 a. m., 27th.)

Col. D. C. McCALLUM,

Bealeton Station:

Your dispatch to the Secretary is excellent, but does not go quite far enough, in omitting that you have loaded troops faster than arranged at Department, and that is why cars enough have not gone down, although we have sent them faster than the understanding, which was 140 per day for three days. Up to dusk to-day (Saturday) we had delivered you 390 cars, besides those for horses, though we have a whole day yet in which to deliver the 420 for troops, per arrangement. Trains all moving well yet.

W. P. SMITH.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September 27, 1863—2.30 p. m.*

(Received 1.30 a. m., 28th.)

Major-General HOOKER:

Your dispatch received. Trains will await the arrival of your troops to bring the advance to Bridgeport. The remainder will follow to the same point. Your transportation will be supplied at Bridgeport. The ammunition will be there also. To get some troops to Bridgeport is of the highest importance. The enemy confront us, but we have taken the starch out of him in spite of his superiority of numbers. Let me hear from you often.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,

Washington, D. C., September 27, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM,

Commanding Twelfth Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires that you should designate an officer suited for the duty, who will remain here for a few days to take charge of, and bring on to destination, the officers and soldiers of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps returning from furlough and exchanged, &c. As it is not desired to make public the destination of the command, an officer with proper discretion, energy, and vigilance is needed for the service. He must be instructed to establish himself here, and remain until Monday, October 5. At that time he will start with all the officers and men then reported to him of the two corps, with all exchanged prisoners, &c., and proceed without delay to join the command. Transportation will be furnished upon application to the proper department here, and must be arranged and provided for in advance of his journey.

He will communicate with the military governor of the District of Columbia at Washington, and request that officers and soldiers be directed to report to him, and stragglers sent to him, in time for his departure. He will also take measures to secure all convalescents and detailed men in Alexandria and in this department. Previous to his departure he will notify the military governor, who will then receive instructions from the major-general commanding the armies,

for the future disposition of the officers and soldiers who may arrive in this department.

You will please furnish these headquarters with the name of the officer detailed for this service.

Form of advertisement which the officer detailed can insert in the daily journals of Washington after the departure of the Twelfth Corps up to Sunday, October 4 :

Officers and soldiers in the Department of Washington belonging to the Eleventh and Twelfth *corps d'armée* are requested to report to the undersigned at ———.

The quartermaster of the Twelfth Corps will pay the expense of the advertisement. All officers and soldiers that arrive previous to the departure of the Twelfth Corps should be taken along with the corps.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 27, 1863—11.40 a. m.

AMASA STONE, JR., ESQ.,
Cleveland :

I have directed Mr. Scott to send me immediately an estimate of the increased equipment required, which will be forwarded to you the moment it arrives.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

—

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
September 27, 1863.

THOMAS A. SCOTT :

Your dispatch received. All the Eastern troops must be concentrated at Bridgeport with all possible dispatch; every effort will and must be bent to this. Please report progress frequently; all well; want to secure our communication; your second just received. Orders will be given accordingly. No difficulty about sparing cars a few days. We must add rolling stock to our line for future. Please confer with Colonel Hodges on this subject. Hodges will be in Nashville to-night.

ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 27, 1863—10.10 a. m.

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Louisville :

Your telegram received last night. The troops from Cairo must be part of Sherman's corps, which were reported to go by another route. We have no notice of movement by Louisville. Please report what amount of stock is needed to equip the Nashville road fully. I am making arrangement to increase it largely and rapidly, and only need estimate. The movement from here is progressing.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS,

Louisville, September 27, 1863. (Received 4 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Thirty-first Wisconsin is coming up from New Albany depot. Will send it to Nashville to-night. No advices from troops coming west. Please let me know what number have left, and when they will reach this point. I am holding equipments for them that can be used to advantage for army purposes if any delay occurs in movement west from Washington.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 27, 1863—4 p. m.

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Louisville:

The first train reached the Ohio at Bellaire this morning. All of the Eleventh have gone forward, and are beyond Cumberland by this time. Part of the Twelfth Corps have also gone forward. The whole force will be moving to-night. I have directed Mr. Smith to advise you of the rate of movement, from which you can calculate better than any one else. General Hooker starts in the morning for Louisville.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

LOUISVILLE, *September 27 1863.*
(Received 9.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your message this morning just received. I found 43 new cars belonging to the Government at Jeffersonville. Had 13 of them put on the Nashville road last night. Will have all the balance across the river and on the road by to-morrow evening. As troops from the East cannot reach here before Wednesday, I will go to Nashville in the morning, and return Tuesday evening. Will then be able to report fully as to the equipment needed for the line between Louisville and Chattanooga.

Permit me to recommend strongly the changing of gauge on the Louisville and Lexington road. It can be done in ten days' time, and will, for all future military operations, enable you to concentrate all the equipments of the road in Kentucky. The equipments now on the road from Covington to Nicholasville, though of the same gauge as that on the Nashville road, cannot be made available for the present important movement.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 27, 1863—10 p. m.

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT:

Your telegram just received. The whole force, except 3,300 of the Twelfth Corps, is now moving. The number will exceed 20,000.

Your proposition to change the gauge on the Louisville and Lexington road is approved. You may give orders, under the authority of this Department, for doing it at once.

EDWIN M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

—
CAMDEN STATION,
Baltimore, Md., September 27, 1863.
(Received 11.50 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

At 9.15 this a. m. we had started from Washington for the west 12,600 men, 33 cars of artillery, and 21 cars of baggage and horses. The first four trains, with 2,500 men, reached Benwood, the end of our line, 412 miles from Washington, at 11 this a. m., and continuing to move at the ratio expected by us, or two hours less than our promise of forty-four hours through. At Benwood a substantial and superior bridge of scows and barges, strongly connected, is in full readiness to make the transfer across the Ohio, and adequate cars are waiting at Bellaire.

W. P. SMITH.

(Same to Major-General-Hooker and to Col. D. C. McCallum.)

—
CAMDEN STATION,
Baltimore, Md., September 27, 1863.
(Received 12.50, p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Our agent at Grafton has orders, he says, to hold all the Third Division, Eleventh Corps there until General Schurz arrives. May I suggest that this kind of thing will cripple your whole movement? I have therefore given a peremptory order to our agent that the trains shall not be so held unless his order comes from you.

W. P. SMITH.

(Same to General Hooker.)

—
WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 27, 1863—1 p. m.

WILLIAM P. SMITH, Esq.,
Baltimore:

You have done right. Order your men to disregard every order or direction but your own. Report immediately to me any officer that presumes to interfere with you, and let me know who gave the order referred to in your telegram.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CAMDEN STATION,
Baltimore, Md., September 27, 1863—1.35 p. m.
 (Received 2.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

Your response to my dispatch received. I thank you for your prompt way of sustaining us, which has induced me to send the following order to every chief agent and officer upon our line :

Some of the military officers having ordered General Schurz's division to wait at Grafton until he came up to join it, the Secretary of War and Major-General Hooker thereupon direct me to order, in their name, that under no circumstances nor any pretext must any train of troops or stores be stopped on the route, unless by accident or other necessity, without their own order. Should any such stoppages be ordered or suggested, show this dispatch as your authority for disregarding it. This is imperative.

This will correct a serious evil, I hope. The origin of the Grafton order for delay shall be sent you.

W. P. SMITH.

(Copy to General Hooker.)

—
 WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 27, 1863—4.20 p. m.

Capt. WILLIAM P. SMITH :

You should direct your agents immediately to report to you or the Secretary of War the name of any military officer who attempts to interfere with the transportation.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—
 WASHINGTON CITY,
September 27, 1863—4.40 p. m.

Capt. WILLIAM P. SMITH,
Baltimore:

Please post Colonel Scott at Louisville, in cipher, as to the state of the movement, and keep him posted for the reasons stated in the following telegram just received.* I am told the whole force will be moving to-night.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

—
 CAMDEN STATION, *Baltimore, Md., September 27, 1863.*
 (Received 9.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

Your dispatch about advising Colonel Scott received. I would report that I sent him very full dispatches, covering all material points of progress of the movement this morning, which he evidently has not yet received. I have again, however, telegraphed him, as you desired.

W. P. SMITH.

* See Scott to Stanton, of same date, received 4 p. m., p. 166.

CAMDEN STATION, *Baltimore, Md., September 27, 1863.*

(Received 9.10 p. m.)

HON. E. M. STANTON:

The following dispatch was received from our agent at Grafton at 4.45 this p. m.:

The order by telegraph to stop the troops here was sent by one of General Schurz's staff. I did not recognize it, and had some difficulty with the general on his arrival here. Had great difficulty in preventing his taking possession of an engine, and running on after the trains to try to overtake them. He has telegraphed from here to Fairmont to have them stop there until he comes up.

To which I have replied as follows:

CONDUCTOR OF MILITARY TRAINS,

Fairmont:

In the name of the Secretary of War and Major-General Hooker, as well as my own, I direct you to proceed with your trains according to the orders and arrangements made for you by Captain Willard or our agents, without regard to any orders from General Schurz or his staff, or other parties proposing to stop you on any pretext whatever. Let me know at once and distinctly what military officer undertakes to interfere with this order.

W. P. SMITH.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

September 27, 1863—9.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. CARL SCHURZ,

Fairmont:

Major-General Hooker has the orders of this Department to relieve you from command and put under arrest any officer who undertakes to delay or interfere with the orders and regulations of the railroad officers in charge of the transportation of troops.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

September 27, 1863—9.40 p. m.

Capt. WILLIAM P. SMITH,

Baltimore:

You have done exactly right. I have telegraphed Schurz that he will be relieved and put under arrest if he undertakes to interfere with the transportation. You need not have furnished him an extra, but let him and any other officers who lag behind, get along the best they can.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

September 27, 1863—9.50 p. m.

Capt. WILLIAM P. SMITH,

Baltimore:

To prevent any improper interference by military officers, I would suggest that your telegraphic agents be directed not to transmit any orders or directions by any officers, except General Hooker or his staff, that would delay transportation, but send them to you. You are authorized to do so.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

BALTIMORE, MD., *September 27, 1863—11 p. m.*
(Received 12.09 p. [a.] m., 28th.)

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your suggestion about instructions to our telegraph operators to prevent delay to troops by interference by these officers on line is received, and will be acted upon at once. It was only by a willful delay, by our operator at Grafton, of Schurz's message to Fairmont that the detention of troops there was avoided.

You address me as captain. I have not accepted that commission, but hope by my present efforts to satisfy you that I deserve a higher grade.

W. P. SMITH.

—
BEALETON STATION,
September 27, 1863—3 p. m.

WILLIAM P. SMITH,
Baltimore:

We have now (3 p. m.) 4,500 men to embark. This will complete both corps.

By conferring with Mr. Devereux at Alexandria as to the number of cars there, you can make calculations as to our wants. I think this whole movement so far has been a complete success. Hope it may terminate so.

D. C. McCALLUM.

—
CAMDEN STATION,
September 27, 1863.

Captain DEVEREUX :

We sent you this afternoon some 60 more cars with seats, making in all considerably beyond our complement of 420. Colonel McCallum at 3 p. m. telegraphed, 4,500 yet to embark to complete movement, and that you could tell me as to the want of cars. Will not our last 60, with some of your own, make up the number required?

W. P. SMITH.

—
CAMDEN STATION,
September 27, 1863—9.10 p. m.

Col. D. C. McCALLUM,
Bealeton:

Your dispatch about men yet to be embarked received.

We have certainly furnished beyond our agreed number of cars under requisitions, namely, 420 with seats. I fear they have not been packed closely enough. They ought to average 38 at least. I will confer with Captain Devereux. I am glad to report the continued success of the movement, and that more than 3,000 men are now in Ohio on their way westward.

W. P. SMITH.

BEALETON, *September 27, 1863—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 9.35 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have embarked all the Twelfth Corps except 3,300. Trains from Alexandria to-night carry supplies to the front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. C. McCALLUM.

BEALETON,
September 27, 1863—10.30 p. m.

WILLIAM P. SMITH,
Camden Station:

The cars will average 36 men each; the Pennsylvania Railroad cars, 45 men each. I carefully loaded one of your cars, and thought that 34 men to each would be all that could be comfortably seated. We have yet 3,300 men to embark. I am happy to learn of your success in sending forward. If we could have had cars, the Twelfth Corps could have been sent from here by 8 this a. m. However, I think all parties should be satisfied.

D. C. McCALLUM.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT,
September 27, 1863—11.35 p. m.

WILLIAM P. SMITH,
Camden Station:

It will take at least 460 cars to move the troops alone, outside of baggage, artillery, and horses. The strength of the Eleventh Corps was greatly underestimated. The horses of the Eleventh Corps at Alexandria are 1,100 in number, and I advised Colonel McCallum we needed ——— stock cars for them. To-day about one-half of them have been loaded and we are waiting for more stock cars. The artillery of the Twelfth Corps will march to Washington to avail themselves of a better opportunity for loading. Whatever platform cars they require I will furnish, and they will arrange with Mr. Koontz for the stock cars they need.

Can you tell me how many box cars you can furnish to-morrow by noon? as, if we fill up the complement with our own cars, it will probably be necessary to call on you to replace them at once, as we are very short of them in daily work. In addition to the 60 cars received to-night, it will take 40 additional.

J. H. DEVEREUX,
Superintendent.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 27, 1863—6.40 p. m.

JOHN W. GARRETT, Esq.,
Baltimore:

In the pressure of other engagements, acknowledgment of your note received last evening, with accompanying correspondence, has been postponed. I have only to say that all your proceedings are

cordially approved, and the energy and skill manifested by you and your assistants and subordinates receives the admiration and thanks so well merited.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BENWOOD, W. VA., *September 28, 1863.*
(Received 10.55 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Am I to understand from your dispatch that I am relieved from command? By the displacing of trains and cars at several depots, the different commands have become so mixed up that it would have been highly desirable, and rather expedite matters instead of causing delay, if they should be put in order. No train has been delayed so far, but the above difficulty is causing great inconvenience, which I desire to remedy. An answer to above question is respectfully solicited.

C. SCHURZ,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 28, 1863—1.35 p. m.

Maj. Gen. CARL SCHURZ,
Benwood, via Wheeling:

General Hooker is authorized to relieve from command any officer that interferes with or hinders the transportation of troops in the present movement. Whether you have done so, and whether he has relieved you from command, ought to be known to yourself. The order will certainly be enforced against any officer, whatever his rank may be, who delays or endangers transportation of troops.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

BEALETON, *September 28, 1863.*
(Received 1.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

All troops gone. Will report to you to-night.

D. C. McCALLUM.

CAMDEN STATION, *September 28, 1863—3 p. m.*
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

Off our road there is some remissness about the reports, but the first three trains have passed Columbus, and I think I can say all is going well there. I have urged the sending of prompt and regular bulletins, and hope to reply to you on the subject before long.

W. P. SMITH.

CAMDEN STATION,
Baltimore, Md., September 28, 1863—3 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I beg to further report that the troops have been most promptly and successfully transferred from Benwood to Bellaire, with baggage, artillery, and all effects, which were reloaded at once on the Ohio side, and dispatched to Indianapolis. Ample water and coffee have been supplied by the commissaries, as previously arranged, and indeed everything has worked with the most desired success, exceeding our promises and anticipations. So far not one out of thirty trains of nearly 600 cars has been delayed improperly. The only thing we have to regret is that the actual movement exceeds the requisitions by nearly 20 per cent. in men and more than 50 per cent. in horses, though we hope to have no delay of consequence even from this cause.

W. P. SMITH.

CAMDEN STATION,
Baltimore, Md., September 28, 1863—8 p. m.
(Received 8.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

President Jewett, of the Central Ohio road, telegraphs me that all troops and effects arriving at Bellaire have been promptly dispatched for Indianapolis. More than 200 cars had started from Bellaire at 5 this p. m., containing over 8,000 men, besides several batteries. The first train passed through Columbus, 137 miles west of Bellaire, at 3 o'clock this a. m., and more than 5,000 had passed that point up to 3 this p. m. General Howard and staff have crossed at Benwood, and are on their way to Columbus. The last of the troops to be forwarded were loaded before 1 this p. m., and fully 16,000 have now passed the Relay westward. I know no reason why I should hesitate to assure you that complete success continues to attend the expedition.

W. P. SMITH.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 28, 1863—9.20 p. m.

WILLIAM P. SMITH, *Baltimore:*

The gratifying intelligence contained in your telegram of 8.30 has reached me. You have fully justified my most sanguine expectations, and have deserved well of your country. I pray equal good fortune may attend the movement throughout, but I would be better assured if you or Mr. Garrett could now go on to Indianapolis and see the movement through, and prevent any hitch in the consummation of what has been so ably managed. This I deem of great importance. Can either of you go?

EDWIN M. STANTON.

CAMDEN STATION, *Baltimore, Md., September 28, 1863.*
(Received 2.15 a. m., 29th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I thank you heartily for your encouraging dispatch of 9.20 p. m., and know Mr. Garrett will as highly appreciate it. I cannot answer for him, but there is so much yet in progress on our road, that with our loss of rest, &c., it is scarcely possible for me to go to Indianapolis, and Mr. Garrett has also lost much rest, and is overcharged with important matters.

We have not been unmindful of our engagement to you, to arrange as far as Jeffersonville, and our Captain Cole has been repeatedly instructed and strengthened by telegrams, urging energy, foresight, order, distinctness, and firmness of will—the elements that will insure continued success. He has been on duty promptly and fully at Indianapolis, and advises that his arrangements are made for cars and engines, and that he has returned east of that point to meet first trains of troops, and feels confident of success.

If any difficulty occurs, as soon as the movement is safely effected over our line, we will follow up west in person, or with some of our first-class officers. I will confer with the president, who, I am sure, will act as will best accomplish your objects.

W. P. SMITH.

—

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September 28, 1863—8 a. m.*
(Received 12.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your message received. I will arrange at once for the spikes, switch-irons, and tools necessary to change Lexington road. Will probably require all of this week to organize the working parties to commence work. Shall I proceed with the work of extending the Louisville and Nashville road to the wharf, and connecting the two lines in the city? The work was progressing under Captain Forbes. He has gone east, and it is now suspended. The extension will save a large amount of teaming. This is very expensive, and causes great delay in the movement of stores.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 28, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Louisville:

You are authorized to go on with whatever work in your judgment will facilitate the military transportation. To your judgment I confide what work is to be done. Upon your skill and energy, I rely for its being done quickly.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September 28, 1863—5 p. m.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

No troops reported at Indianapolis yet. We hope to receive the first of the column at this point to-morrow morning. I have seen Colonel Swords to-day, and he has arranged everything satisfactorily for completing the connection between the road to Louisville and to the wharf. Am going forward with the preparations necessary for change of gauge to Lexington.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September 28, 1863—5.35 p. m.*
(Received 7.25 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your message authorizing me to proceed with work here has just been received.

Much obliged for the confidence reposed. Will do my best to provide for the wants of the service.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September 28, 1863.*
(Received 9.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

If John B. Anderson is in Washington, I would like much to have him here immediately.

His skill as a railway officer and his integrity as a man will make him of great service to the Government in this locality and on the road in Tennessee. I know him thoroughly.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 28, 1863—9.50 p. m.

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Louisville:

Anderson has been here, but went to Philadelphia Saturday. I expect him here to-night. He has already been making arrangements for increasing the rolling stock of the roads from Louisville to Chattanooga. I propose to appoint him military superintendent of that road, and will hurry him off to-morrow morning to join and act with you. General Meigs is at Chattanooga, if you have occasion to communicate with him. The whole force has gone forward from here except some just paroled, who will go to-morrow. The advance were at Columbus at 3 o'clock to-day. If you have any directions for Anderson let me have them to-night.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September 28, 1863.*

(Received 1.15 a. m., 29th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*:

Appointment of Anderson is excellent. Will see him on arrival. He telegraphs that he will come direct. First troops will arrive here in about two hours.

Garrett telegraphs that forces have been increased, and 180 car loads horses and artillery are coming. Will do the best possible with our limited equipment to hurry them forward.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

—

SAINT LOUIS, Mo., *September 28, 1863.*

(Received 10.10 p. m.)

Hon. P. H. WATSON:

We have on hand here 25 new flat cars; at Cairo 9 more; at Michigan City, completed or nearly so, 20 more; in all, 54 cars, all of 5-foot gauge. We have sent the last week to Jeffersonville, for General Rosecrans, 25 box and 18 flat cars, also early in the month 19 box and 12 flat cars, making already sent to Jeffersonville, opposite Louisville, during the month, in all, 74 cars, and making, with what we now have ready, or nearly so, 128 cars. We can send a part of the 25 cars this week, the balance in the early part of next week. We can have from 2 to 4 cars per day changed to 5-foot gauge, but the Pacific Railroad will have to furnish them, and they are already getting short, having just furnished us some for General Steele in Arkansas. Telegraph more definitely to-morrow. No effort will be wanting to forward the cars with the least possible delay from all points.

ROBT. ALLEN,

Brigadier-General, Quartermaster.

—

WAR DEPARTMENT,

September 28, 1863—10 a. m.

General ROBERT ALLEN,

Chief Quartermaster, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Send immediately to Louisville, by the quickest conveyance, all the cars of 5-foot gauge that you now have on hand. Change all the cars you can within the next two weeks from other gauges to 5-foot gauge, and send them as fast as they are ready to Louisville. Report immediately by telegraph how many 5-foot gauge cars you now have on hand, and how soon they will reach Louisville. Report also how many you can alter and send in the next fortnight.

P. H. WATSON,

Assistant Secretary of War.

—

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL HOOKER,

Cincinnati, September 29, 1863.

Chief of Staff, or Adjutant-General to Major-General Rosecrans, Chattanooga:

The head of the column has passed through Louisville and the entire force of infantry has been *en route* since last night, the rear

of the infantry passing Washington last night before 12 o'clock. Artillery nearly all started. Will General Rosecrans please indicate the point where the troops leave the railroad? Instructions please telegraph in duplicate to Col. T. A. Scott, aide-de-camp, Louisville.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *September 29, 1863.*
(Received 10.20 p. m.)

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The head of column has passed through to Louisville to-day. The general tenor of the reports as to the progress of the troops is favorable. There have been a few losses by the men falling while asleep from the trains in motion.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *September 29, 1863.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

First train of troops left 5.30 a. m.; second train, 7 a. m.; third, 10 a. m.; fourth, 12 noon. As soon as men get rations, hurry back every car, and send all on the line. Stream will now be continuous for the balance of the week. Answer.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 29, 1863.

Colonel INNES:

Strain every nerve to send through Hooker's corps; the troops must come through to Bridgeport. Let me know how soon those two companies of engineers will be ready; we need them much. Notify Colonel Scott at Louisville of your preparations, and General Morgan of your trains to Stevenson and Bridgeport in full time for him to make all needful arrangements for promptly unloading.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 29, 1863.

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Louisville, Ky.:

Your dispatch received. Orders have been given as you request. Trains should come all the way through to Bridgeport. Orders are for the infantry to move in advance; guns and horses follow.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *September 29, 1863.*

General ROSECRANS, *Chattanooga:*

Your message was just received. Head of the column just coming to the river on the other side. First train with troops will leave here about 5 a. m., and no effort will be spared to hurry off all that arrive. It will require several trips of all the equipments between here and Chattanooga to move the entire forces with their cannon, baggage, and horses. It is therefore of the utmost importance that every car be unloaded promptly and be returned here immediately. Colonel Innes should devote all his power and cars to this end. Arrangements have been made in the East to increase equipments of roads south of this point. Will advise you frequently.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

CAMDEN STATION, *Baltimore, Md., September 29, 1863.*

(Received 3.53 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

We are now able to report that our arrangements between Bellaire, our terminus, and Jeffersonville are working out most satisfactorily.

Captain Cole reports that the first trains reached Indianapolis at 3.40 p. m. yesterday (Monday), and have been followed in quick succession and excellent time by others. These trains are, therefore, carrying their masses of men and material from Washington to the western border of Indiana, a distance of 640 miles, with ample intervals for refreshment, in less than three days, say fifty hours, over the Alleghanies, and upon a track three times redeemed from hostile possession, and three times rebuilt by private enterprise since the present war began.

The first trains arrived at Jeffersonville, the end of our charge of them, before midnight, but I will give you fuller reports in a few hours on this point. Our Captain Cole reports that his requisitions were enforced by impressment in some cases, but full provision is at hand to effect our wants to Jeffersonville. Captain Cole is one of our most experienced, practical officers, having occupied the same position in our service that I now hold. We had arranged to aid him by sending other officers out or by going in person, but we feel such confidence now in affairs as to enable us to continue our promise of the best results.

Our reports from our own line and the transfer at Benwood continue most uniformly satisfactory, and indicating a success that is deeply gratifying to us. We are hurrying equipments back from west, and will thus be able to meet further emergencies or requisitions, should such be presented.

W. P. SMITH.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September 29, 1863—10.15 a. m.*

(Received 2 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

First troops arrived at Louisville depot at 4 a. m.; got rations and left at 5.30 a. m. Second train, 7 a. m.; third train, 10 a. m. Men for next train just landing. Will get them off by noon. All working well.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

WASHINGTON CITY,
September 29, 1863—2.55 p. m.

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Louisville:

Your work is most brilliant. A thousand thanks. It is a great achievement.

EDWIN M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September 29, 1863.*
(Received 2.30 a. m., 30th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Fourth train left at 12.30 p. m. Fifth train, General Schurz and 800 men, 11 p. m. Two regiments just arriving; will have them off by 1.30 a. m. First train of this morning passed Nashville at 7 o'clock this evening. Two others since that. Hope first train will reach Bridgeport by 6 a. m. Troops have not arrived as fast this afternoon as we expected, or as we could have handled them.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 29, 1863—5.20 p. m.*
(Received 2 a. m., 30th.)

P. H. WATSON:

The 25 box and 18 flat cars mentioned in my dispatch yesterday as sent to General Rosecrans last week were sent from Cairo; 19 box and 12 flat cars—the last—left Michigan City for Jeffersonville on the 24th instant. All these cars should be in Jeffersonville before this time. We are pressing forward the 25 here as fast as possible. No effort shall be spared in getting them to Jeffersonville at the earliest hour practicable. The 20 mentioned as nearly completed at Michigan City are not so far advanced as the contract required, or as I supposed from my last advices. The contractors telegraphed me they cannot all be completed before the last of October. I have sent an agent, with instructions to push them forward night and day, and complete them if possible within ten days. All these cars are part of 140 contracted for by me for General Grant.

ROBT. ALLEN,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
September 30, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

Your corps will pass directly to Bridgeport without reshipment at Nashville. Field transportation will be ready for you at Bridgeport.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA,
September 30, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Commanding, &c., Nashville
(Care J. B. Dickson, Assistant Adjutant-General):

The general commanding wishes you to come on with all dispatch to Stevenson and assume command there; the enemy's cavalry are reported as having crossed the Tennessee at Gunther's Landing and also at Washington.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, and Chief of Staff.

—

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September 30, 1863—10 p. m.*
(Received 12.25 a. m., October 1.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Since last night's report, sixth train left 1.20 a. m.; seventh, 8.15 a. m.; eighth, 11.42 a. m.; ninth, 2.35 p. m.; tenth, 6.30 p. m. Two more trains have been due from Indianapolis for several hours; not arrived yet. Will probably have them off before daylight. General Hooker and staff here to-night. Leave in the morning for Nashville.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

—

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September 30, 1863—10.30 p. m.*
(Received 12.30 a. m., October 1.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

Message just received from Bridgeport; the first four trains of troops have arrived there, and the trains have been returned north. All others moving satisfactorily.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

—

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT,
September 30, 1863.

WILLIAM P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation, Camden Station :

SIR : I thank you for your kind attention, and perseverance in aiding us, and hope to-morrow will crown your efforts with the success that will lift the horses out of Bealeton. This p. m. a demand is made for 350 men and 10 officers there. Please add 8 box cars to the stock train for these men and their baggage. In the loading I had no control, and Colonel McCallum, who attended to it, has come in. The officer in charge has to-day promised me to put 15 horses into each car. Last night the conductor had as much as he could do to get 10 horses loaded per car. The officers stood out to put 4 horses only in, and bed them.

J. H. DEVEREUX.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 30, 1863—7.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General ALLEN,
Assistant Quartermaster, Saint Louis :

I forward herewith a telegram from Col. Thomas A. Scott, who is in temporary charge of transportation at Louisville, and have authorized him and John B. Anderson, who has been sent forward to organize the transportation on the roads from Nashville to Chattanooga, to communicate with you. You will please fill any requisitions either of them may make, and render them such aid as they or either of them may ask from you, in the same manner as if ordered directly from this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September 29, 1863.*
(Received 2.45 a. m., 30th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

My estimate for equipment necessary to work the lines in Kentucky and Tennessee would be 300 eight-wheel house cars, 15 second-class passenger cars, 50 platform cars, and 25 locomotives. The house cars to be constructed suitable for carrying horses, soldiers, and perishable stores. The passenger cars to be suitable for movement of officers, and for hospital cars.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, ELEVENTH CORPS,
Bridgeport, Ala., October 1, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

SIR: On the 27th of September, while traveling with my command by railroad from Virginia to the Department of the Cumberland, I received from you a telegraphic dispatch, implying a severe censure upon me for having delayed and endangered trains, and informing me that General Hooker had been ordered to relieve me from command.

The only circumstance which can have given occasion for this dispatch is the following: At the depots at Alexandria and Washington the different trains loaded with troops were, in consequence of the management of the railroad men, so confusedly mixed up that hardly a single regiment was kept together, and thus the control of the officers over the men much impaired. The train on which I was, and which was to be the first, fell behind two other trains. On the morning after our departure I learned that several men belonging to my command had met with severe accidents on the trains ahead of mine, two men being killed and a good many left behind; all this in consequence of a lack of system and order on board the cars. I endeavored, therefore, to get to the head of the column in order to establish that order which was necessary to avoid these evils. But I found that the trains ahead were always leaving the depots a very few minutes before the arrival of my train.

I telegraphed, therefore, after several unsuccessful efforts to attain my object, from Piedmont to Grafton, where the troops were to have their dinner, that I desired the train ahead to stop just long enough for me to step from one train on board another. I did this especially because I considered it important to be at the head of the column before crossing the Ohio, as I had two Ohio regiments partly raised in that neighborhood and had to expect to lose many men by straggling away unless proper measures were taken. All this would have been done without the least loss of time, especially as we would have avoided the frequent delays caused by the straggling of the men, and by the irregularities occurring in getting on and off the cars. In fact, we would have gained time by it. That the progress of the troops was not in the least impeded is apparent from the fact that at Bellaire we had to wait nearly three hours for transportation.

This is the explanation I have to offer. You may possibly have acted on the supposition that I might have remained behind for my own comfort—then trying to stop the trains in order to rejoin my troops. Nothing could be further from the truth. I was, in fact, aside of the corps commander, the only general officer in this corps who remained with his troops throughout the whole journey, traveling over thirty hours in a soldiers' car, without leaving my command a single moment. When an officer endeavors to perform his whole duty without the least regard to his personal comfort, and uses every exertion in his power to keep order and to insure the success of an enterprise, it is a little hard for him to find himself censured and threatened with disgrace in so cutting a manner, especially as he may come to the conclusion that he might have escaped censure by being less devoted to his duty.

If I have done any wrong, I am willing to submit to any punishment I may deserve. But if, upon a closer examination of the facts, you have arrived at the conclusion that I was innocently condemned, then I would most respectfully request you, as an act of justice, to withdraw the censure which you inflicted upon me. Conscious as I am, to have endeavored to do my whole duty, I feel that I might justly claim this reparation.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. SCHURZ,
Major-General.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
October 5, 1863.

No delay occurred through General Schurz, and certainly none was intended. The within explanation is explicit, and will probably do away with any unfounded suspicion of remissness on the part of the general.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

OCTOBER 8, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

It is fortunate if the repeated efforts of General Schurz to delay his train caused no delay in the general movement. The accidents referred to as having happened on the way were caused by the men

falling off the tops of the cars while under way, a luxury they would indulge in whether their officers were with them or not; at all events, no orders to the contrary checked it.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October 1, 1863.*
(Received 2 a. m., 2d.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States :

In reply to your inquiry, will say have sent south fifteen trains troops, with 9,470 men from east and 1,340 from Cairo; total, 10,810, and one battery of artillery. Ten trains had passed Nashville up to 9.30 a. m. this morning, and all of them are at Bridgeport before this hour. Everything that has reached this point has gone forward.

We are hoping to get another battery and about 1,600 men by midnight. Will ship them before daylight. Could handle them more rapidly if Eastern roads could let us have them.

General Hooker left at 8 this morning, General Howard at 4.30 p. m. Eleventh Corps all gone, and part of Twelfth.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

BALTIMORE, MD., *October 1, 1863.*
(Received 11.12 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

Your dispatch of inquiry received. As the movement is now entirely completed on our line, except a small remnant of horses about starting from the Manassas road, and as all the reports continue of uniformly successful character, I thought it would be tedious to send you more bulletins unless some change occurred, which I am happy to say is not the case.

The only place where any real impediment has been threatened is Indianapolis, and I am now more than ever satisfied of the correctness of my judgment when I advised you and General Hooker, this day a week ago, that the troops should have been sent to Cincinnati direct by rail, and taken steamers for Louisville. The change of cars at Indianapolis, with the march of over a mile across the town, has been very tedious and difficult, because there was no track-room or other facilities for such an occasion. Nor were they familiar in that quarter with the details of such things on such a scale.

Under all the circumstances, however, wonders have been achieved even there, the average delay at that point being only six hours. Up to 12 o'clock noon yesterday (Wednesday) 14,000 out of the 20,000 men had passed Indianapolis, and by dark last evening that number had reached Jeffersonville.

The last trains of troops proper crossed the Ohio River at Bellaire yesterday afternoon, and are now nearly due at Jeffersonville. Some of the batteries are following closely, but even they have crossed the Ohio River, and are on the way to Indianapolis. I hope to send you the final report to-morrow.

In summing up results I find over 20,000 men, ten batteries and their horses, besides other horses, and more than 100 cars of baggage, &c., have gone, being, in the whole movement, an average of 35 per cent. beyond the requisition and our expectations, and we only wonder that under such circumstances such results have been secured. I am glad to say, however, that even without previous notice, we feel ready to undertake it again, with all the anxiety and constant effort involved.

W. P. SMITH.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 2, 1863.*

(Received 4.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

The last of the infantry of the Eleventh Corps reached their destination yesterday. The Twelfth are now passing through this city. I hope the movement will be satisfactory to you. I shall go to the front this morning.

HOOKER,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 2, 1863—9.35 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Nashville, or wherever he may be :

Thanks for your telegram of yesterday. The movement is satisfactory. Any one would be hard to please that is not satisfied, except the enemy, who only found out two days ago where you were gone. All success attend you and your operations.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

NASHVILLE, *October 2, 1863.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD :

I leave here to-day ; expect to reach Stevenson, as ordered, by daylight to-morrow. Eleventh Corps all *en route* from here, except the artillery. Head of the Twelfth Corps will leave here to-day. No artillery up yet. I have no cavalry.

Eleventh Corps aggregate for duty September 20, 5,834 ; Twelfth Corps aggregate for duty, 9,245. These numbers will be increased somewhat.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *October 2, 1863.*

Major-General HOWARD :

Meet General Hooker on train at Tullahoma or Wartrace. The general directs that you stop the troops of the Twelfth Corps at Stevenson.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

ALEXANDRIA,

October 2, 1863—12.20 p. m.

Capt. GEORGE S. KOONTZ,
Washington Depot:

The horses and men remaining of the Twelfth Corps at Bealeton were cleared out with last loaded train sent you, and no more cars needed. I thank you for your prompt attention throughout.

J. H. D. [DEVEREUX.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 2, 1863—10 p. m.

(Received 1.50 a. m., 3d.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Up to this hour we have sent south twenty-one trains with 13,615 men, and four batteries of artillery. We expect about 2,000 men and one battery to arrive by morning. We could handle them more rapidly from this point south if they were delivered here. We have in from Bridgeport to-night three full trains of troop cars. Circle is now complete, and we could keep up the present rate of movement without difficulty.

Have had full consultation with Mr. Anderson to-day. He has ordered 100 new cars at Michigan City, through Colonel Parsons, of Saint Louis, and assessed balance of equipment on Western roads, making it a light tax upon each. Will get nearly all the cars needed under the estimate within the next thirty days.

Have ordered 4 engines to be used at the principal depot stations. We get 6 from Grant's department, that are now at Cairo. Will not order any more until we know what has been done by Mr. P. Wood, who was in the East buying locomotives for General Rosecrans. If you find Mr. Wood he should telegraph immediately to Mr. Anderson, and let him know exactly what has been done. Colonel McCullum may know of his movements.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, October 2, 1863.

(Received 2 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Have set several parties to work preparing rolling stock, but am embarrassed for want of definite orders. Please instruct me.

A. STONE, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, October 2, 1863—3.35 p. m.

AMASA STONE, JR., Esq.,
Cleveland:

On your declination reaching me I sent John B. Anderson, former superintendent, to Nashville to ascertain what amount and description of stock was required, and it was arranged that he should com-

municate with you and have you meet him at Columbus. He left here four days ago, and I had supposed you and he were in communication.

I will telegraph him, and desire very much that you would look into the matter, and favor me with your aid and judgment, in which I have great confidence. Please telegraph to Anderson at Louisville what you are doing, and meet him there or at Cincinnati.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 3, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Major-General MEADE,
Army of the Potomac:

Quartermaster-General Meigs telegraphs that the trains of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps be sent to Nashville. Colonel McCallum will immediately arrange for cars, for mules, and wagons. General Ingalls must have these trains at convenient places for loading. He will communicate with Colonel McCallum.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 3, 1863—3 p. m.
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The whole trains of the Eleventh Corps, and the ammunition and small-arms of the Twelfth Corps, accompanied those corps to Alexandria. The balance of the Twelfth Corps train has been issued as supply trains to the cavalry, and such regiments of infantry as were entitled to increased allowance for conscripts.

Your telegram has been sent to General Ingalls, now in Washington, who will communicate with you in person.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., October 3, 1863—8.20 p. m.
(Received 12 m., 4th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The destruction of the train by rebels yesterday makes it more necessary that the trains of the troops coming from the east be forwarded after them with all dispatch. Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay, chief quartermaster Thomas' corps, has visited the scene, and reports that about 350 wagons have been burned, and the mules killed and driven off by the rebels. A few mules will be gathered in the woods, and some recaptured.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

STEVENSON, ALA.,
October 3, 1863—4.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chattanooga :

After great delays in transportation, I have arrived here. The Eleventh Corps infantry, and a small portion of the Twelfth, had gone on to Bridgeport previous to receipt of orders for me to assume command here. Is it the desire of the general that I should concentrate my troops here? Please forward instructions.

The batteries of both corps are still behind. Shall the troops at Bridgeport of my command be returned here?

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMDEN STATION, *Baltimore, Md.,* October 3, 1863.
(Received 9.20 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Up to noon yesterday, October 2, at Indianapolis, all the troops and the accompaniments arriving there, had been transferred and sent off to Jeffersonville. Rear of the column has been now dispatched from that point, leaving only a few horses to close up.

W. P. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, October 3, 1863—7.20 p. m.

General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, General Meade's Hdqrs., Culpeper, Va. :

The teams of the Eleventh Corps are here intact ready for shipment. I have arranged that a similar amount turned in by the Twelfth Corps shall be sent from this city. It will not be necessary to draw any from our army. Ambulances in abundance are here. The forwarding will commence at once.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brig. Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *October 4, 1863—4.55 p. m.*

JOHN W. GARRETT, Esq., *Baltimore :*

The speedy and successful movement of the transportation—teams, wagons, &c.—of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps is nearly as important as the movement of the troops, and very essential to the complete success of the whole operation. I desire, therefore, most earnestly, that the energy and skill that have thus far been manifested shall not be relaxed, but, on the contrary, that whatever experience may have improved shall be manifested now in the movement of the army transportation. It is important that not a moment should be lost, inasmuch as a change of weather may enhance obstacles at the Ohio River and elsewhere along the route. I beg you, therefore, to bend yourself to this job and make it an equal success.

I understand from one of Mr. Smith's dispatches that there is a delay in transshipment at Indianapolis because the roads do not

join. I have directed Mr. Scott to go up to Indianapolis, and cause a track to be put down immediately, to save this delay and trouble. If you can help, please do so.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

CAMDEN STATION, *Baltimore*, October 4, 1863.

(Received 9.25 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I received your telegram of 4.55 this p. m. Appreciating the importance and urgency of the movement, on my arrival in Baltimore at 1 this a. m., I at once ordered a rapid movement eastward of the peculiar cars required for this service from all parts of our line; gave instructions for a continuance of the extra watchman and recently increased organization, to insure safety and speed over our whole route, and instructed the maintenance of the bridge over the Ohio River.

I telegraphed President Jewett fully on the subject, and ordered Captains Ford, Diffey, and Cole to take charge of this additional transportation, to concentrate requisite machinery at the proper points, and to do all that is possible to insure prompt and successful movement. All the cars at command here that could be used for this service have been sent to Washington, and our empty cars are rapidly arriving from our main stem at Mount Clare. We are now making necessary alterations in house cars so as to fit them for horses and mules, and devoting every energy to concentrate equipment as rapidly as practicable at Washington.

Our agent there reports at 7.55 p. m. that mules and wagons commenced to arrive at station at 5 p. m., and that he had then loaded 40 wagons and 300 mules, and had, including these, cars ready for 140 wagons and 650 mules. We hope to accomplish large work to-morrow. You may rely that no effort will be spared to accomplish all that is practicable, and even with the very limited notice I hope for good results. Mr. Smith was led into an error as to the position of the road at Indianapolis.

Captain Cole complains of delay because troops were marched a mile from the railroad to obtain their rations; but although the gauge of the Jeffersonville and Indiana Central is different yet the tracks, I understand, are so close together that transfers from the cars of each road are made directly to the cars of the other. I judge, therefore, no additional track will be requisite at Indianapolis. Our principal officers are on duty at all points, working with thoroughness and energy to insure the best results, and I shall continue to give my most earnest and careful attention until the movement is completed.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, Ky., October 4, 1863—1 p. m.

(Received 3.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*:

Mr. Anderson and I had a careful estimate made of the cost of changing the equipment on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad from 4 feet 4½ inches to 5 feet. There are 12 locomotives and 241

cars to be changed, the cost of which will be about \$38,000, to furnish the material and do the work. I think the better way would be to pay the railroad company the amount of the estimate, and let them do the work themselves. It will give us all that equipment for military purposes when needed. The cost of changing track will not exceed \$18,000, or about \$200 per mile. We will be ready, with our forces organized, to break the track on Wednesday next, and I think can change the whole road inside of six days. Shall I arrange as suggested in this message?

I changed the location of the line in this city from the Nashville road to the river into a much better route, which connects these two roads and furnishes sidings to all the Government warehouses at or near the river, and will save at least \$40,000 to the Government, as compared with the line that was intended to be built. Everything gone south that has reached this point. We are waiting anxiously for more to arrive.

It is stated here that a large portion of Grant's army is coming up the river, to come thence by road to Louisville and Chattanooga. If this is so we should know it immediately, as I intended to take seats out of a number of our troop cars to-morrow and turn them into carrying supplies to the army.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Colonel, and Aide-de-Camp.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 4, 1863—4.10 p. m.

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Louisville:

I am informed that much delay and trouble in transportation are occasioned at Indianapolis because the roads do not join, and there is a change required, and a march of a mile through the city. If this be so the evil should be cured immediately by connecting the roads. You are therefore directed to go to Indianapolis, and cause a track to be put down, if practicable, to connect the two roads within as few hours as can be done, taking such material and impressing such labor as may be necessary, unless the railroad companies will undertake to do it.

This requires immediate attention, as I am about to forward the army transportation of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, and the work should be done before they reach Indianapolis. If the companies will not do their duty, or the work takes more than a few days, I will order the wagons, teams, and all supplies to Cincinnati, and thence to Louisville, as there is a prospect of there being high water. Please answer.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 4, 1863—4.20 p. m.

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Louisville:

You are authorized to make such arrangement for the change in the track and equipment of the Louisville and Lexington Railroad

for military purposes as you may deem most advantageous to the Government and the military service, and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CAMDEN STATION, *Baltimore*, October 4, 1863.

(Received 10.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

In accordance with your telegram, I have instructed that a daily report of the trains leaving Washington, and of the time of their arrival at the Ohio River, Bellaire, Columbus, Indianapolis, and Jeffersonville be made to you.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October 4, 1863*—9.30 p. m.

(Received 11.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Received your message at 9.25. Train leaves for Indianapolis at 9.30. Have held train at Jeffersonville. Will try and make the connection to Indianapolis, and will give attention to the matters you telegraphed about in the morning.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Colonel, and Aide-de-Camp.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD DEPOT,

October 5, 1863—12.15 p. m.

Col. D. C. McCALLUM:

I find we will have an ample supply of cars for horses and mules of the Eleventh Corps. We will, however, be short about 35 flats. If you can any way loan us this number of flats we will get through with movement of Eleventh Corps by midnight. Should you need them before they are returned, we will loan you our gondolas to any extent. Please reply to Washington Depot.

W. P. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS,
Rucker's, October 5, 1863.

Capt. GEORGE S. KOONTZ,
Washington Depot:

Mr. Devereux will send the 35 flats this p. m., and will communicate with you in regard to the gondolas. If it is a possible thing all must be shipped by midnight to-night.

D. C. McCALLUM.

RUCKER'S,
October 5, 1863—5.24 p. m.

WILLIAM P. SMITH, *Baltimore*:

The transportation mentioned to you this morning is to go forward as soon as possible, viz, 300 wagons, 75 ambulances, 900 mules, 750 horses.

D. C. McCALLUM.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 5, 1863.
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Arrived at 8 a. m. Find tracks all connected, and cars side by side for transfer. Soldiers all gone forward. Balance of artillery, horses, and baggage will leave this point before noon to-morrow.

The only delay has been in marching men 1 mile to Soldiers' Home for hot coffee and rations. General Meigs has ordered purchase of horses here, and I have authorized Colonel Ekin to ship them forward, and also all cattle for the army that may be here or arrive before your equipment reaches the point.

I leave for Louisville at 10 a. m.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Colonel, and Aide-de-Camp.

CAMDEN STATION, *Baltimore*, October 5, 1863.
(Received 7.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

President Jewett desires me to assure you that the requisitions will be promptly responded to, and the movement from Bellaire made with dispatch. The trains which have left Washington are progressing regularly and with good speed over our road. We are continuing to strain every energy to accomplish prompt movement. We are still altering, day and night, cars so as to suit for the transportation of horses and mules, and are obtaining the peculiar cars requisite for movement of wagons, &c., from all points with the greatest possible expedition.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 5, 1863—8.30 p. m.
(Received 11.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Arrived here from Indianapolis at 7.30 p. m. Everything has gone forward that has reached this point. Soldiers all gone, and hope to complete shipment of artillery, horses, and baggage by Wednesday night. Colonel Innes, superintendent of military roads south of Nashville, telegraphs me late this evening as follows:

Things unfavorable for forwarding troops. Road broke in two places south of Murfreesborough that we know of. Said to be 10,000 rebel cavalry with artillery. By order of General Slocum, I am forwarding all troops to Murfreesborough and holding the artillery here, not daring to send it forward.

This information appears to be entirely reliable, and our armies farther south may have great trouble in getting sufficient supplies to hold their present position.

Have you any instructions?

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 5, 1863—2 p. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Clarksburg:

The trains for the troops sent west will all have left here by tomorrow. See that the railroad is well guarded till they all pass.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CAMDEN STATION, *Baltimore, Md., October 6, 1863.*
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The first two trains, with the wagons and horses, have passed Grafton, 312 miles from Washington, via Relay. All the horses and wagons of the Eleventh Corps were loaded and started during the night from Washington, and we have a fair supply of cars, into which Twelfth Corps property is now being loaded. We have had to make requisition for you on Northern Central for 50 wagon cars, but they find it difficult to supply them on the moment. Every possible effort is being made to get the whole work completed tomorrow. The horses will give us no serious difficulty, as we have altered many of our house cars.

W. P. SMITH.

CAMDEN STATION, *Baltimore, October 6, 1863—7.30 p. m.*
(Received 8.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I received the copy of Colonel Scott's dispatch regarding the condition of the Ohio River, and at once telegraphed for the latest information as to the stage of water at Parkersburg and Wheeling. I find there are but 12 inches in the channel at Benwood, and falling. The upper Ohio is, therefore, entirely too low for navigation. I understand the rise only extended to the vicinity of Cincinnati. My responses from Captain Cole and other parties in the West state that every possible effort is being made to facilitate the present movement.

I have given such instructions to remedy the difficulty about the peculiar description of cars required (flat and stock cars) as, I trust, will obviate serious trouble on this point. Our efforts in the preparation of suitable cars will, we anticipate, enable us to clear up the whole work at Washington to-morrow. Thirteen trains had passed Harper's Ferry prior to 2 this afternoon, and we look for the arrival of the first three trains at the river during this evening. Our telegraphic reports from all points on the line continue favorable regard-

ing the progress of the trains. All additional facilities necessary at the river have been constructed and platforms ordered at Bellaire and Indianapolis to secure the prompt loading of animals and wagons.

The final reports show that the rear of General Hooker's column has been transported with general dispatch and success upon the Ohio and Indiana roads. I beg to submit for your information copy of telegram to Captain Cole, instructing him to exercise the necessary powers to meet difficulties.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

[Inclosure.]

Capt. LEWIS M. COLE :

I have your telegram of 5th instant. Your energy and success in meeting the difficulties by which you have been surrounded command approval. No failure must occur in the present important movement.

The Secretary of War continues most anxious to secure the earliest possible transportation of the horses, mules, wagons, &c., now *en route*. In order to meet the extraordinary demand for stock cars our company has been engaged day and night in altering house cars, by placing in them additional floors, &c. We have thus met the whole necessity. To any extent that deficiencies exist in stock cars between Bellaire and Jeffersonville, order similar alterations of house cars so as to secure promptness. See that you control sufficient flats. If necessary, exercise the power placed in your hands in securing such cars to the extent required, from as many roads as may be requisite to accomplish the object. Do not fail in making requisitions in full time to prevent delays. If the men upon the route are worn out, order suitable and reliable men from connecting lines to work these trains through to Jeffersonville. The necessity is imperative, and you must not fail in using any means that are necessary to obtain the required results.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October 6, 1863.*

(Received 11.45 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War :*

Commanding officer at Glasgow telegraphs from Cave City that the rebels captured nearly all his force at Glasgow and took the place. Glasgow is but 9 miles from the Louisville and Nashville road at Cave City, which is but 75 miles south of Louisville. It is now certain that all communication between Louisville and the army will be broken by the enemy.

All the troops, except the men with artillery equipments and horses following, have reached Nashville. We continue to load all that arrives here, and have them ready for movement, and will hold them subject to orders of Commanding General Slocum, at Nashville, until telegraphic communications are restored, which will probably be in the next few hours. and after that time will hold them subject to the orders of the commanding general here.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Colonel, and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, October 6, 1863. (Received 10.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

Contrary to the expectations of Mr. Guthrie and our other railroad friends here, the line to Nashville is still unmolested by the rebels. We have sent out four trains this p. m. General Boyle has his forces on the alert. All that is possible will be done to protect the line and continue the movement south. Everything belonging to the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps has gone forward, except one battery and about 400 horses that they have held over at Indianapolis to feed. We shall turn all our equipment in supplies for the army to-morrow if the line is all right.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Colonel, and Aide-de-Camp.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *October 6, 1863.*
 (Received 9 a. m., 7th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

The last of the movement of Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, consisting of horses and baggage, left this point at 9.30 this p. m. The movements have been finished in nine days.

L. M. COLE,
Captain, and Aide-de-Camp.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October 7, 1863—9 a. m.*
 (Received 6.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Line to Nashville all right this morning. Rebels are being closely pursued. Have copy of message to Innes.

The remains belonging to Eleventh and Twelfth Corps now here and at Jeffersonville. Will load them all to-day and get General Boyle to send out a guard to scour the city for stragglers and send them all off this evening.

When will next shipments be made, and by what route will they reach Louisville?

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 9, 1863.

Col. HENRY C. HODGES,
Chief Q. M., Army of the Cumberland, Nashville, Tenn. :

I am directed by the Quartermaster-General to inform you by telegraph that all the transportation for the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps has gone forward. The transportation of the Eleventh Corps consists of 261 six-mule teams, 75 two-horse ambulances, and 3 spring wagons. The transportation of the Twelfth Corps consists of 150 four-horse teams, 156 six-mule teams, and 75 two-horse am-

bulances ; all with horses, harness, wagon-masters, assistant wagon-masters, and drivers ; all in good order. The first shipment was made Sunday evening, October 4. The last shipment was made Wednesday evening, October 7.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General, and Quartermaster.

CAMDEN STATION, *Baltimore, Md., October 12, 1863.*
(Received 12.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War :*

Mr. Smith reports that he reached Indianapolis Sunday p. m., and that he finds 250 cars of the present movement have arrived there and been reloaded for Jeffersonville, including yesterday's work ; 100 additional loads were arriving about 7 p. m. yesterday and, he reports, would be sent to Jeffersonville early this day (Monday), cars being in readiness. He expects all the freight to reach Indianapolis during Monday night, and to be able to get it all to Jeffersonville by Tuesday night or Wednesday.

Notwithstanding Captain Cole's protracted labors, Mr. Smith reports him still energetic and efficient. He calls attention to the fact that some delays have occurred and were necessary at the Ohio River and Indianapolis in order to feed and rest the animals, and that generally arrangements were so made as to use the night during which the mules could not be successfully reloaded. While the movement has thus progressed in good time, I trust the animals by this care will arrive at their destination in such condition as to be useful.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

CAMDEN STATION, *October 16, 1863.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War :*

Confidential agent has just arrived. Inventory of capacity in Ohio is satisfactory. The largest figure named can be readily accomplished, if water permits. It is still low and the question now will depend simply upon the rise.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

LOUISVILLE, *October 17, 1863.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War :*

Your dispatch of last night received this afternoon. Will wait arrival of messenger at Galt House as requested. All the stock of the railroad from Louisville to Stevenson is now in use of Government. Some of the animals have suffered in the journey from Washington, and I have directed that others be substituted from the stock on hand here, which is good. Rest and food will recruit the travelers.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1863.—Capture of Confederate Steamer near White House, Va.

Report of Lieut. Charles D. Willard, Nineteenth Wisconsin Infantry.

U. S. ARMY GUNBOAT GENERAL JESUP,
Fort Monroe, Va., September 25, 1863.

SIR: Pursuant to order of Major-General Foster, of date September 24, I immediately proceeded up the York and Pamunkey Rivers to intercept and capture a small rebel steamer said to be running between White House and West Point.

I now have the honor to report that the object of the expedition has been accomplished. I captured the steamer, with its engineer, 12 miles above West Point, at break of day September 25, on the Pamunkey River, and also obtained information of a reliable character in relation to rebel cavalry said to be stationed at Matthews Court-House.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. D. WILLARD,
Lieutenant Nineteenth Wisconsin Vols., Comdg.

Colonel HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1863.—Skirmish at Seneca Trace Crossing, Cheat River, W. Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army.

No. 2.—Brig. Gen. John D. Imboden, C. S. Army, including operations September 24-30.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army.

BEVERLY,
September 25, 1863.

All quiet 4 miles beyond Cheat Mountain Summit at 8 a. m. On the Seneca road a picket of the Second [West] Virginia was attacked and captured this morning about daylight by about 100 rebels. The officer in command of the picket had disregarded his orders. Our loss was about 30. I have a hundred infantry in pursuit, and some cavalry ahead of the rebels. The picket at Parsons' Mills report all quiet. They have been strengthened. Do you hear anything of Enfield rifles? I have 200 men without arms.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Commanding Department.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. John D. Imboden, C. S. Army, including operations September 24-30.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
October 1, 1863.

GENERAL: Your order in regard to the Baker horses has been complied with. The residue were started to Staunton day before yesterday. As soon as Major Shumate, my quartermaster, gets his receipts from Major Bell, I will forward to you his official statement of the horses turned over. Although somewhat improved—those that are living—they are still unserviceable for artillery or transportation.

I sent 250 men to Hampshire, to attempt to break the railroad, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Beall, Eighteenth Cavalry, a brave and energetic officer, a citizen of Hampshire. If anything can be done he will accomplish it. I also ordered Major Gilmor to try it in the valley above or below Martinsburg. I have but little hope that any considerable damage can be done. The bridges are all too strongly guarded to be destroyed by a small force, and damage elsewhere must be necessarily easily repaired; and with a considerable force stationed at Romney, Martinsburg, and Petersburg, the enemy can render the escape of an attacking party a difficult undertaking. As soon as I hear the result I will communicate it to you.

My cavalry (Eighteenth Regiment) made a scout last week and this down into Frederick, Jefferson, and Clarke, remaining the greater part of three days below Winchester, hoping to draw the enemy out from Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, but were unsuccessful, and returned without accomplishing anything beyond gaining information of the enemy's position and strength. The force at Martinsburg is about 1,000 men—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—and at Harper's Ferry 1,200 or 1,500, and a small force fortified in the jail at Charlestown. The railroad is most vigilantly watched at all points. The enemy is not harassing the citizens much in the lower valley. McReynolds commands, and he seems to be somewhat of a gentleman in habits, conduct, education, and general bearing, and does not imitate his fiendish predecessor—Milroy.

I have the honor to report that Maj. D. B. Lang, Sixty-second Virginia Infantry, whom I sent week before last, with 100 men on foot, across the Alleghany, toward Barbour County, has returned safely without the loss of a man.

On last Thursday night, the 24th, at midnight, he attacked a Yankee camp, 9 miles northeast of Beverly, where the Seneca trace, or road, crosses Cheat River, near what is called the Burnt House, and captured the whole concern and brought them safely out, except 2 so badly wounded they could not travel, and 1 drowned in the river in attempting to escape. His prisoners were Company A, Second [West] Virginia Infantry (bogus), mounted; part of Averell's command. He brought out 1 lieutenant and 36 non-commissioned officers and privates; 38 horses, with new saddles, bridles, and halters; 3 carbines, 31 Minie muskets, 3 swords, 1 pistol, with their accouterments, &c. The whole affair was admirably managed by Major Lang, who was General Edward Johnson's old scout, and one of the best mountain soldiers in the service.

The enemy has a mounted force of over 3,000 men at Beverly, evi-

dently preparing for a raid toward this valley or Lewisburg (the latter, I think), though I have taken every precaution to be advised of their advance in this direction in time to meet them on Shenandoah Mountain, where the pass is fortified. I have an outpost 60 miles to my front at the base of the Alleghany Mountains, with relays of couriers back to my camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

General R. E. LEE.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1863.—Skirmish at Richards' Ford, Va.

Report of Lieut. Col. Addison W. Preston, First Vermont Cavalry.

GROVE CHURCH, VA., *September 26, 1863.*

SIR: A lieutenant and 13 men belonging to this regiment were captured and 1 man killed at picket post at Richards' Ford at about 4 o'clock this morning; 2 of the number at the post made their escape. The party making the capture came from the direction of Stafford Court-House, and crossed with their prisoners at Richards' Ford in face of the pickets of the Eighth New York Cavalry.

According to the best information obtained, they were dismounted. They probably crossed the Rapidan near its mouth. Upon being informed of the occurrence, I immediately dispatched scouting parties, who have scoured the country thoroughly in nearly every direction, but have elicited no further information in regard to their movements.

We have frequent skirmishes with the guerrilla bands infesting this vicinity, our men having killed 1 and wounded 3 others of their number. A scout from this regiment reports a party of 30 in one squad seen yesterday, and another party encountered numbering about 12 men, 1 of whom our men wounded last night.

This detachment is relieved to-night by the Sixth and Ninth New York Regiments of cavalry, who have already arrived for that purpose. I shall report in person to you to-morrow. I send this by Captain Stanford, who has been here visiting the posts picketed by this detachment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. PRESTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. L. G. ESTES, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SEPTEMBER 27-28, 1863.—Scout on Hazel River, Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, commanding Third Division, Cavalry Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
September 29, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that agreeable to instructions received from indorsements on inclosed papers, I immediately

sent out a party under the command of Captain Grinton, Second New York Cavalry, who reports as follows :

That he scoured the country thoroughly in the neighborhood of Rixey's, on the Mud pike, crossed Hazel River at Browning's Ford, and made up the river on the north side to the Sperryville pike.

He further reports that from all information he can gain, the party who shot Lieutenant Williams was a scouting party connected with a party of guerrillas quartered about 3 miles from Hazel River and 6 miles in a northeasterly direction from the bridge on the pike. They cross the river at night and return early in the morning.

Very respectfully,

J. KILPATRICK,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Division.

Capt. C. C. SUYDAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
September 27, 1863.

GENERAL: Lieutenant Williams, acting assistant quartermaster, was brought in at an early hour this morning, his thigh badly shattered near the hip, too high to amputate. There are but small hopes for his life.

He was not shot by guerrillas, but by Lieutenant Tidball [W. B. Tidwell?], Independent [Second] North Carolina Cavalry, who had a party of 12 men. Lieutenant Williams was carried to Rixey's by 2 contrabands, where he was found.

The enemy have a force of cavalry not far in rear of the Sixth Corps, and send daily scouting parties behind us, between our line and Hazel River.

I am, respectfully, &c.,

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, &c., Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 27, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Pleasonton.

By order :

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
September 27, 1863.

Brigadier-General KILPATRICK,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires that you will send out a party, without delay, to look after the force of the enemy's cavalry reported within to be, in rear of the Sixth Corps. Please return this communication with report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. SUYDAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1863.—Destruction of Confederate Salt-Works on Back Bay, Va.*Report of Lieut. Col. William Lewis, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry.*GREAT BRIDGE, VA.,
September 30, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that the expedition sent out on the 29th ultimo, under command of Captain Ker, for the purpose of destroying the salt-works on Back Bay, Princess Anne County, was entirely successful. On the morning of the 30th ultimo, six pans on Back Bay shore, two of which belonged to Denis Huel, four to B. Carson, in operation at the time, were destroyed. Also six pans belonging to a Mr. Sandis, in operation, the salt being used to supply the neighborhood. These pans produce about 6 bushels of salt each per day, and the salt is valued at about \$5 per bushel.

A force of guerrillas, numbering about 100, who were guarding the works, fled to one of the islands at the mouth of Back Bay on the approach of our troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. C. H. SHEPARD.

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Brigade.

OCTOBER 1, 1863.—Skirmish at Lewinsville, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. John C. Tidball, Fourth New York Artillery.

No. 2.—Capt. Carroll H. Potter, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

No. 3.—Lieut. Col. Elijah V. White, Thirty-fifth Virginia Cavalry Battalion, including skirmish (1st) near Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

No. 1.

*Report of Col. John C. Tidball, Fourth New York Artillery.*HEADQUARTERS FORT ETHAN ALLEN,
October 2, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that at half past 2 this morning a messenger arrived from the contraband farms, and reported to me that the guard there had been attacked. I at once dispatched three companies, about 300 men, under Lieutenant-Colonel Allcock. The latter reports to me as follows:

LEWINSVILLE,
October 2, [1863]—5 a. m.

White, with 150 men, attacked this camp, Beckwith, at half past 12, killing 2 of the cavalry, and wounding 3 slightly. He captured 51 cavalry horses, and 15 to 20 cavalymen; also 12 infantry. They also took 13 government horses.

THOS. ALLCOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth New York Artillery.

The inducement for this raid, as I some time since reported, was so great that I am surprised that the enemy have so long resisted the temptation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. TIDBALL,
Colonel Fourth New York Artillery.

Captain THOMPSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
October 2, 1863.

Capt. Carroll H. Potter, assistant adjutant-general, with sufficient escort, will proceed without delay to the scene of the within reported surprise, and make a thorough and rigid examination into the circumstances attending it. In his report he will specify on whom the blame should fall.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

*Report of Capt. Carroll H. Potter, Assistant Adjutant-General,
U. S. Army.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
October 3, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in accordance with your order indorsed upon the report of Col. J. C. Tidball, Fourth New York Artillery, reporting the capture of the guard near Lewinsville at Camp Beckwith (one of the government farms), that I left Washington the 2d instant, at about 1.30 o'clock p. m., with 1 commissioned officer and 25 men from Scott's Nine Hundred Cavalry, and proceeded on my way to Lewinsville to make a thorough examination of the circumstances attending the capture of the guard and public property at that post.

When I arrived at Lewinsville, 5.30 p. m., I found First Lieut. W. J. Keays, Company B, Sixteenth New York Cavalry, in command of the cavalry detachment at Camp Beckwith, composed, before the attack of the enemy, of 1 commissioned officer, Second Lieut. H. S. Larned, with 1 acting lieutenant, H. Cary, really a quartermaster-sergeant, and 40 men, 30 of whom were fit for duty at the time of the attack, and Second Lieut. P. H. Welch, in command of the infantry guard, composed, before the attack, of 17 men, all fit for duty.

Lieut. W. J. Keays was placed there with his detachment of cavalry to scout the country, cover the camp of the infantry, and to notify them of any advance of the enemy. To perform this duty he stationed at night a picket of 3 men on the road leading from the camp toward the Alexandria and Leesburg pike, which it intercepts near Difficult Run; 3 men on a wood road leading toward the

Georgetown and Leesburg pike, and 3 men on the road leading toward Chain Bridge. The number of men was in the day-time reduced to 2 at each post. The infantry detachment merely kept a camp guard of three posts about the house, used as headquarters for the officers, and for the workmen on the farm. On one side of this house was the cavalry camp, within 7 or 8 paces, and on the other side, the infantry camp, within about 2 or 3 paces.

On the night of the 1st of October, from the best information I could obtain, the rebel White, with about 150 mounted men, attacked this camp at 12.40 a. m. They came from the direction of Dranesville, through an old wood road or path through the woods (upon this road there was no picket), formed upon the hill near the encampment and in sight of it, and fell upon and surprised the camp, killing 2 enlisted men, wounding 2, and taking prisoner 10 men belonging to the Sixteenth New York Cavalry, with 50 horses and most of the horse equipments and arms belonging to the men; also wounding 1 of the infantry men on post, and taking 10 men prisoners, besides taking 13 horses belonging to the quartermaster's department, used on the farm as work horses.

This was all done in five minutes from the time they were first known to be in the vicinity, and all done without the least show of resistance on the part of our cavalry or infantry, for as far as I could learn, not a shot was fired at them, or a stand of any description made on the part of our forces, happening, no doubt, from the very foolish position given the cavalry pickets, they being very poorly posted within a very short distance from the camp, and each post being in a ravine, with the men dismounted, their horses in camp unsaddled, as were also those of the entire command. Lieutenant Keays had heard it reported by some of the citizens that these guerrillas were in his vicinity, but did not place reliance enough upon the information to take more than the usual precaution.

There was a commissioned officer placed on duty belonging to the cavalry, every night previous to the attack, whose duty it was to look out for the safety of the camp, and see that the picket performed their duty properly; but on the night of the attack, Sergt. S. F. Shaddock, Company B, Sixteenth New York Cavalry, was given this duty to perform. This duty he tried to perform, and would have, had the picket placed out for the safety of the camp been of any use whatever, which was an impossibility arising from the posts given to them, and the manner in which they were posted, i. e., dismounted. The moment he heard the enemy advancing, he exerted himself to wake up the officers, who were at the time all in the house and asleep in their blankets; but before he could accomplish his object the enemy were in both of the encampments, taking the men from their beds, and the officers were of no use whatever, their men nearly all having been taken before they were made aware even of the approach of the enemy.

In my opinion had the pickets been properly posted (even the same number of men used by Lieutenant Keays would have been sufficient), this surprise could not have occurred, and the men in camp could have been formed certainly in time to have made some resistance, if not sufficiently strong to drive the enemy entirely away, which I think they could have done had they been prepared to receive them. For this I consider Lieut. W. J. Keays, Company B, Sixteenth New York Cavalry, entirely to blame.

I left Lewinsville this morning at about 9 o'clock, on the road

leading to the Alexandria and Leesburg pike, in the direction of Dranesville; crossed the pike and took the road leading to Vienna. Could hear nothing of any guerrillas or any force of the enemy whatever. From Vienna I took the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad for Falls Church. On this railroad, when within about 2 miles from Falls Church, I met Lieut. G. H. Anderson, Sixteenth New York Cavalry, with his detachment patrolling the railroad. He had seen or heard nothing from the enemy, and I came on through Falls Church, over Aqueduct Bridge, to headquarters, where I arrived at about 4.30 o'clock p. m., October 3, 1863.*

Respectfully submitted.

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
October 5, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, with the recommendation that First Lieut. W. J. Keays, Company B, Sixteenth Regiment New York Cavalry, be summarily dismissed the service of the United States, or tried by general court-martial.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

OCTOBER 8, 1863.

The summary dismissal of Lieutenant Keays recommended.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

OCTOBER 8, 1863.

Dismissal ordered by Secretary of War. †

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Report of Lieut. Col. Elijah V. White, Thirty-fifth Virginia Cavalry Battalion, including skirmish (1st) near Harper's Ferry.

OCTOBER 2, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I surprised the enemy's camp at Lewinsville last night. My force numbered 50 men; his, one company of cavalry and a small company of infantry. Killed 4, and captured 20 prisoners and 64 horses.

I sent at same time Lieutenant Dowdell, Company C, with 50 men, on scout in the direction of Harper's Ferry. Encountered Captain Means, with 75 men, about 5 miles from that place. Charged and

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 killed, 3 wounded, and 10 missing.

† Revoked.

drove him to the ferry; wounded 3, and captured 5 prisoners and 8 horses.

Captain Myers informs me that he sent you the information you desire. I think there is no doubt about three corps having been sent from Meade's army to Rosecrans. The river is again very strongly picketed.

Very respectfully, &c.,

E. V. WHITE,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART.

OCTOBER 1, 1863.—Skirmish near Auburn, Va.

Report of Col. Horace B. Sargent, First Massachusetts Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
October 2, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to order from division headquarters, a party of 100 men of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Captain McNitt, scouted the country toward Warrenton.

When about 4 miles from these headquarters, and 1 mile outside the pickets, this detachment was attacked by a force of rebel cavalry, variously estimated at 100 to 150 strong. After a short skirmish, in which our loss was 2 men wounded, and that of the enemy 1 man taken prisoner and 2 horses killed, they retired on the Greenwich road.

Major Russell, First Maryland Cavalry, now joined his 100 men to the force of Captain McNitt, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, assumed command of the whole, and proceeded to Warrenton, where he found no enemy. He returned to Warrenton Junction, thence to camp.

There is no change on the picket line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE BINNEY SARGENT,
First Massachusetts Cavalry, Col. Comdg. First Cav. Brig.

Capt. H. C. WEIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 1, 1863.—Capture of Union Pickets on Robertson's River, Va.

No. 1.—Report of Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps.

No. 2.—Report of Col. Thomas M. Garrett, Fifth North Carolina Infantry, commanding Johnston's brigade.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 2, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that last night 8 men of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry attacked a picket post of the enemy on

the north side of Robertson's River and captured 3 prisoners and 8 horses, together with their equipments.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

Col. R. H. CHILTON,
Chief of Staff, Army of Northern Virginia.

No. 2.

Report of Cc'. Thomas M. Garrett, Fifth North Carolina Infantry, commanding Johnston's brigade.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSTON'S BRIGADE,
Germanna Ford, October 2, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that a small detachment of this command, by my permission, crossed the Rapidan last night to make an attack upon a picket post of the enemy. The command consisted of Lieut. P. Durham, Twelfth North Carolina, 6 non-commissioned officers, and 38 men. The lieutenant reports that he attacked a camp of 10, capturing 1 prisoner, killing 1, wounding another, and captured 8 horses, 9 saddles and bridles, 4 sabers, and 4 pistols, which were safely brought over. Two horses also were killed. The prisoner is herewith sent; the horses and saddles are in my possession.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. GARRETT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. G. PEYTON.

OCTOBER 4-9, 1863.—Expedition from Yorktown to Matthews County, Va.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. Army.

No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Isaac J. Wistar, U. S. Army, commanding expedition.

No. 3.—Maj. John S. Stevenson, Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.

No. 4.—Lieut. Sylvester B. Partridge, Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fort Monroe, Va., October 10, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, on the morning of the 5th, General Wistar left Yorktown with the Fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, and detachments from the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and First New York Mounted Rifles, and two sections of artillery from Eighth New York Battery, and one from Battery E, First

* For report of Commander J. H. Gillis, U. S. Navy, see Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, December 7, 1863.

Pennsylvania Light Artillery, for the purpose of capturing an armed force, known as the "Confederate Volunteer Coast Guard," which was supposed to be in Matthews County.

The navy gunboats Commodore Jones, Putnam, and Stepping Stones, and four army gunboats, under command of Major Stevenson, held the avenues of escape afforded by the numerous rivers which intersect this country. The infantry and artillery, under General Wistar, were disposed so as to hold the neck of the county, and the cavalry, under Colonel Spear, were sent to make a thorough examination of the country, which was thoroughly and well done.

About 150 boats and schooners were destroyed, 80 head of beef cattle *en route* to Richmond were captured, and some 4 persons were taken. The "coast guard" had, however, gone to the Eastern Shore, in their boats, and I have sent two army gunboats and a detachment of troops to endeavor to catch them there. Our casualties consist of only 1 man killed, who was murdered by a bushwhacker named Smith. This man Smith, being caught in the act, was tried by drumhead court-martial and immediately hanged.

General Wistar speaks in high terms of praise of the marching, discipline, cheerfulness, and obedience of the Fourth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. Isaac J. Wistar, U. S. Army, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Yorktown, October 9, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to orders from the major-general commanding, the expedition for Matthews County marched from here at 5 a. m. on the 5th instant, under my command.

The forces employed were as follows: Part of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Spear, 450 men; the First New York Mounted Rifles, Captain Poor, 50 men; the Fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, Colonel Duncan, 744 men; one section of Battery E, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, 27 men, and one section of the Eighth New York Battery (Artillery) Captain Orwig, 24 men.

In addition to these land troops, the following-named army gunboats, under command of Major Stevenson, aided by the navy gunboats Commodore Jones, Putnam, and Stepping Stones, in pursuance of orders from me, took position around the peninsula of Matthews County, on the afternoon of the 5th instant, so as to prevent the escape of any enemy's force by water, to wit: Flora Temple, C. P. Smith, Smith Briggs, General Jesup, West End, Sam. Ruatan, Young Rover, and the transport Maple Leaf.

Colonel Spear, with his cavalry, was pushed directly forward to

Gloucester Court-House, from which point he was instructed to throw forward his best mounted squadrons, to seize all the roads leading down into Matthews and hold them, detaining all passengers whatever. This was well and completely done. I arrived at the neck of Matthews County with the infantry and artillery in the evening, and, after a reconnaissance between the Piankatank and North Rivers, made a proper disposition of forces to hold that position during the operations of Colonel Spear's cavalry below. These dispositions and their relations to important points are best indicated in the diagram* which I have the honor to inclose.

At daylight on the 6th, Colonel Spear, with his cavalry, proceeded to a thorough examination of Matthews County, by detachments. During the 6th, 7th, and 8th instant, every work, corner, creek, and landing place was visited. About 150 boats and sloops were destroyed, some 80 head of beef cattle, out of a drove of 150 belonging to the Confederate Government and *en route* for Richmond, were captured and brought in, and are now being issued in rations by the post commissary. A few horses and arms were taken, and about 100 prisoners more or less connected with illicit trade were arrested, but I deemed it best to discharge all except those whom I forward to-day with descriptive rolls.

Sixteen of my men were brought back sick in the gunboats. One man was murdered by a bushwhacker named Smith, who was promptly hung, being taken in the act.

No other loss of men or property was suffered by us. The country is full of forage, plenty of corn and fodder, and some oats. Sheep, poultry, and poor cattle abound. I am sure our visit has produced the best effect on the population. No marauding or pilfering whatever was allowed, and no house inclosure was entered except by officers or non-commissioned officers. To this I regret to say there was, however, an exception on the part of the navy gunboats, whose crews were in some cases landed without authority from me, and acted shamefully and disgracefully. In at least one instance an officer was present consenting.

I cannot too highly commend Colonel Spear's cavalry, and the services of that active and judicious officer were invaluable. Major Stevenson, commanding army gunboats, carried out his orders promptly and judiciously in all respects. The negro infantry marched better than any old troops I ever saw. On two days they marched 30 miles a day without a straggler or a complaint, and were ready for picket, patrol, or detachment duty at night. Not a fence rail was burned or a chicken stolen by them. They seem to be well controlled and their discipline, obedience, and cheerfulness, for new troops, is surprising, and has dispelled many of my prejudices.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. J. WISTAR,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Letter and service to be acknowledged.

J. G. FOSTER.

*See p. 1017.

No. 3.

Report of Maj. John S. Stevenson, Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.

YORKTOWN, VA., October 8, 1863.

Succeeded in capturing 4 rebel naval officers, some of the crew, some 75 head of cattle. Destroyed large number of boats of all descriptions, but did not find the boats on wheels.

JOHN S. STEVENSON,
Major, Third Pennsylvania Artillery.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER.

No. 4.

Report of Lieut. Sylvester B. Partridge, Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

YORKTOWN, VA., October 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations on an expedition from which I returned yesterday:

On the 4th instant, I received orders from General Wistar to report for duty to Lieutenant-Commander Gillis, also to order Lieutenant Tuckerman to report to Colonel Spear, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and to place a sergeant on board the army tug Smith Briggs, commanded by Major Stevenson, of the Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.

On the following morning, I went with 1 man on board Captain Gillis' boat (the Jones), and we steamed down, with the fleet of gunboats and army tugs, to Mobjack Bay, where I was transferred to the gunboat Stepping Stones, Captain Campbell, as that was the lightest draught boat, and would proceed farthest inland on the small rivers. We proceeded about 7 miles up the North River and anchored.

On the 6th instant, we communicated by flag signals, through Lieutenant Tuckerman, with General Wistar, who was about 3 miles distant, with the land force of artillery and infantry. We received orders to proceed no farther up the river, but to remain at anchor until further orders. During the day we received on board 5 prisoners, 3 from the cavalry and 2 from the navy of the rebel service. Whenever General Wistar wished to convey orders to the gunboat, it was done by means of flag signals. Gunboats or army tugs were sent up all the principal rivers to protect the land force, and to intercept all of the enemy who might be cut off and attempt to escape.

During the forenoon of the 8th instant, we received orders from General Wistar to call in the other boats and proceed immediately to Yorktown. After going down the river a few miles we saw the Smith Briggs, to which I communicated the orders by flag signals, and the fleet returned to Yorktown in the afternoon.

The cavalry proceeded several miles into the interior, but I have not learned the result of their expedition.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. PARTRIDGE,
First Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

Capt. H. R. CLUM,
Signal Officer.

OCTOBER 6, 1863.—Affair near Catlett's Station, Va.*Report of Brig. Gen. Henry D. Terry, U. S. Army.*HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *October 7, 1863.*

(Received 10.45 a, m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: The following dispatch, just received, is forwarded for your information:

CATLETT'S STATION,
October 7, 1863.

SIR: At about 10 o'clock last night, and 2 miles from this point toward Bristoe Station, a patrol of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry was attacked by about 20 mounted men of the enemy. They captured 2 of our men, and wounded 1. They made off instantly. I at once sent a force down the road as far as Bristoe, and found the railroad track all right. Nothing disturbed.

H. D. TERRY,
*Brigadier-General.*General WILLIAMS,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*GEO. G. MEADE,
*Major-General.***OCTOBER 7, 1863.—Skirmishes at Charlestown and Summit Point, W. Va.**

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Henry H. Lockwood, U. S. Army.

No. 2.—Col. George D. Wells, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding brigade.

No. 1.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Henry H. Lockwood, U. S. Army.*CLARKSBURG, W. VA.,
*October 8, 1863.*Brig. Gen. G. W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: It was reported to me that the enemy's cavalry were in the neighborhood of Berry's Ferry. I ordered General Lockwood to send a cavalry scout and ascertain their strength. I send you herewith a copy of his dispatch. I hope it may not prove true that the gallant Captain Summers has fallen.

B. F. KELLEY,
*Brigadier-General.*HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA.,
October 8, 1863.

GENERAL: The cavalry under Captain Summers yesterday afternoon fell in with the enemy near Summit Point, and I regret to announce the reported death of Summers. The enemy had come within gunshot of the pickets at Charlestown, thus cutting Summers off from that place. Colonel Simpson immediately attacked them with

his infantry, and drove them back on the Summit Point road, by which Summers was advancing to Charlestown. Our loss is reported to be 6 men. My troops are well in hand. I do not think, however, the enemy will attempt any movement on the railroad. I do not learn that they are in any considerable force.

HENRY H. LOCKWOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY.

No. 2.

Report of Col. George D. Wells, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding brigade.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA.,
October 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state that on the morning of October 7, I was shown a telegram from headquarters Department of West Virginia, informing of a contemplated attack on the line of railroad. I immediately forwarded the intelligence to Charlestown, and ordered all the cavalry under my command to report to Colonel Simpson at that place.

In the evening I was informed that our force there had been attacked and Captain Summers killed. I ordered over to this side the infantry regiment stationed near Maryland Heights, and had my batteries hurried up and the command ready for action. At midnight I learned that the enemy had gone back up the valley.

The affair at Charlestown would appear to be this: On the morning of October 7, before receiving my dispatch, Colonel Simpson sent out a scout of 20 cavalry on the Berryville road. Information was soon brought in that this force was cut off by the enemy. Captain Summers was immediately sent out to their relief, with 43 men, his entire available force. Some time after his departure the scout of 20 men came in on another road, closely followed within half a mile of the town by the enemy. Colonel Simpson immediately went out with his infantry and drove the enemy back, capturing 4 prisoners and 3 horses of Companies A and F, Twelfth Virginia Cavalry.

As Captain Summers was on his return from his scout, when near Summit Point he fell in with this party. He was leading the advance, when, at a bend of the road, he came upon a portion of the enemy drawn up in the road. He instantly charged them, and as he did so received a volley from a squad which had dismounted and were concealed behind a stone fence skirting the road. Captain Summers fell at the first fire. His men, deprived of their leader, scattered and fell back. They were not followed. Cole's cavalry, placed under my orders by the brigadier-general commanding, were sent to Charlestown that night, and the next morning scouted out the Summit Point and Smithfield road, bringing in the bodies of our killed. They report seeing no enemy.

It would seem that the rebel force consisted of two companies (Captains Baylor and Morrow) Twelfth Virginia Cavalry and Gilmer's entire battalion. Their intention was to make a dash on Charlestown in the afternoon, but the manner in which their ad-

vance, consisting of 100 men, Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, was met deterred them. The Twelfth Virginia went up the valley the same day toward Winchester; Gilmor went toward Martinsburg, but the next day fell back to their rendezvous, which is said to be near White Post.

I think if a force had left Martinsburg on the 8th, they might have been caught, as a scout of 12 men sent out from that place on that day came in sight of and followed them a long distance. I believe that if a cavalry force of 500 in each party were to start simultaneously from Charlestown and Martinsburg, and another stronger party if possible from Romney, this band could be destroyed, and the valley cleared.

Our loss was: Capt. George D. Summers, Company F, Cavalry; Second Maryland Regiment, [Potomac Home Brigade,] killed [and 1 man killed and 4 wounded].

I think Colonel Simpson's disposition and management of his small force very judicious. The loss of Captain Summers is greatly to be deplored. A brave, daring soldier, a perfect officer and thorough gentleman, his place is not easily filled.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. WELLS,

Colonel, Thirty-fourth Mass. Infantry, Comdg. First Brigade.

Capt. WILLIAM M. BOONE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 7, 1863.—Affair at Utz's Ford, Va.

Report of Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding cavalry.

HDQRS. CAV. CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 8, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that 24 men from Companies A and B, [Seventh Virginia Cavalry,] commanded by Lieuts. G. T. Smith, of Company A, and Humphreys, of Company B, forded the river near Utz's Ford last night, and, attacking the reserve picket at that ford, killed 1, wounded 1, and captured 6 prisoners, with 22 horses and equipments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

Col. R. H. CHILTON,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Army of Northern Virginia.

October 9-13, 1863.—Expedition to Chesnessex Creek, Va., and Vicinity.

Report of Lieut. Thomas S. Harris, Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.

ON BOARD STEAMER C. P. SMITH,
October 13, 1863.

MAJOR: Pursuant to orders, I proceeded to Chesnessex Creek on October 9, 1863, where I arrived on the same evening. I proceeded

then to Drummondtown, to see Captain Graham, the provost-marshal. He informed me that an attack was expected upon Chincoteague Light-House, which information I conveyed to Major Stevenson through Lieutenant Lawrence, commanding the steamer *Flora Temple*.

Captain Graham further informed me that the schooner *Columbia* was lying at Ape's Hole near the head of Pocomoke Sound, and about 15 miles distant from Drummondtown.

On Monday morning, I procured a pilot, and at once started to Ape's Hole, where I found the schooner. Not being able to get her out, I set fire to the craft and burned her to the water's edge.

The information I obtained regarding the *Columbia* was, that a band of about 40 men, headed by a certain Josiah Mason, used this vessel for smuggling, and for robbing and plundering the vessels on the sound. When a short distance from the mouth of Ape's Hole I observed three boats lying alongside the *Columbia*, one of which seemed heavily loaded. As soon as their crew saw that the steamer was entering the harbor, they suddenly escaped with their boats.

I also heard this morning, on leaving Chesnessex, that last evening a lead-color painted sloop came out of Ape's Hole, chasing several small vessels and firing on them.

I arrived at Fort Monroe, with my boat and crew, at 3 p. m. to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. HARRIS,

Second Lieut., 3d Pa. Art., Comdg. Steamer C. P. Smith.

Maj. JOHN S. STEVENSON,
Third Pennsylvania Artillery.

OCTOBER 9-22, 1863.—The Bristoe, Virginia, Campaign.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

- Oct. 9, 1863.—The Army of Northern Virginia crosses the Rapidan.
Skirmish near James City.
- 10, 1863.—Skirmishes at Russell's Ford, on Robertson's River, Bethsaida Church, and James City.
Skirmishes at Raccoon, Germanna, and Morton's Fords.
- 11, 1863.—Skirmish near Culpeper Court-House.
Skirmishes at Griffinsburg, Culpeper, and Brandy Station.
Skirmishes at Morton's Ford, Stevensburg, and near Kelly's Ford.
Skirmish near Warrenton, or Sulphur, Springs.
- 12, 1863.—Skirmishes at Jeffersonton and Gaines' Cross-Roads.
Skirmish at Brandy Station, or Fleetwood.
Skirmish at Hartwood Church.
Action at Warrenton, or Sulphur, Springs.
- 13, 1863.—Skirmishes near Warrenton and at Fox's Ford.
Action at Auburn.
- 14, 1863.—Engagement at Bristoe Station.
Skirmishes at Saint Stephen's Church, Catlett's Station, Gainesville, and Grove Church, and near Centreville and Brentsville.

- Oct. 15, 1863.—Skirmishes at McLean's, Blackburn's, and Mitchell's Fords, on Bull Run, and Manassas and Oak Hill.
- 17, 1863.—Skirmishes at Manassas Junction and Frying Pan Church, near Pohick Church.
- 17-18, 1863.—Skirmishes at Groveton.
- 18, 1863.—Skirmish at Bristoe Station.
Army of Northern Virginia established on line of the Rappahannock.
- 19, 1863.—Skirmishes at Gainesville, New Baltimore, Catlett's Station, and Hay Market.
Action at Buckland Mills.
- 20, 1863.—Confederate cavalry retires across the Rappahannock.
- 22, 1863.—Skirmishes at Rappahannock Bridge and near Bealeton.

REPORTS.*

- No. 1.—Organization of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding, October 10.
- No. 2.—Abstract from returns of the Army of the Potomac for October 10 and 20.
- No. 3.—Return of Casualties in the Union Forces.
- No. 4.—Brig. Gen. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster, including operations July 25-December 2, 1863.
- No. 5.—Capt. Peter A. Taylor, U. S. Signal Corps.
- No. 6.—Maj. Gen. John Newton, U. S. Army, commanding First Army Corps, of skirmish at Hay Market.
- No. 7.—Brig. Gen. John R. Kenly, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of skirmish at Hay Market.
- No. 8.—Lieut. Col. John W. Wilson, First Maryland Infantry, Third Brigade, of skirmish at Hay Market.
- No. 9.—Col. Edwin H. Webster, Seventh Maryland Infantry, of skirmish at Hay Market.
- No. 10.—Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps, with congratulatory orders.
- No. 11.—Surg. Alexander N. Dougherty, U. S. Volunteers, Medical Director, of action at Auburn and engagement at Bristoe Station.
- No. 12.—Capt. Thomas L. Livermore, Fifth New Hampshire Infantry, Ambulance Officer, of operations at Auburn and Bristoe Station.
- No. 13.—Brig. Gen. John C. Caldwell, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.
- No. 14.—Col. Nelson A. Miles, Sixty-first New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
- No. 15.—Lieut. Col. K. Oscar Broady, Sixty-first New York Infantry.
- No. 16.—Col. H. Boyd McKeen, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Infantry.
- No. 17.—Col. John Fraser, One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Infantry.
- No. 18.—Col. Patrick Kelly, Eighty-eighth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
- No. 19.—Col. Richard Byrnes, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry.
- No. 20.—Capt. Thomas Touhy, Sixty-third New York Infantry.
- No. 21.—Capt. Richard Moroney, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry.
- No. 22.—Capt. Seneca G. Willauer, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.
- No. 23.—Col. Paul Frank, Fifty-second New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
- No. 24.—Lieut. Col. Charles G. Freudenberg, Fifty-second New York Infantry.

See also general reports, p. 7.

- No. 25.—Lieut. Col. Alford B. Chapman, Fifty-seventh New York Infantry.
No. 26.—Lieut. Col. John S. Hammell, Sixty-sixth New York Infantry.
No. 27.—Col. James A. Beaver, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 28.—Col. John R. Brooke, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.
No. 29.—Capt. Peter McCullough, Second Delaware Infantry.
No. 30.—Maj. Leman W. Bradley, Sixty-fourth New York Infantry.
No. 31.—Capt. Henry S. Dimm, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 32.—Col. Hiram L. Brown, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 33.—Brig. Gen. Alexander S. Webb, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 34.—Col. Francis E. Heath, Nineteenth Maine Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 35.—Lieut. Col. Henry W. Cunningham, Nineteenth Maine Infantry.
No. 36.—Lieut. Col. George C. Joslin, Fifteenth Massachusetts Infantry.
No. 37.—Maj. Mark W. Downie, First Minnesota Infantry.
No. 38.—Maj. Thomas W. Baird, Eighty-second New York Infantry.
No. 39.—Lieut. Col. Ansel D. Wass, Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 40.—Maj. Edmund Rice, Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry.
No. 41.—Maj. Henry L. Abbott, Twentieth Massachusetts Infantry.
No. 42.—Maj. Sylvanus W. Curtis, Seventh Michigan Infantry.
No. 43.—Capt. Robert C. Wright, Forty-second New York Infantry.
No. 44.—Capt. Horace P. Rugg, Fifty-ninth New York Infantry.
No. 45.—Brig. Gen. Alexander Hays, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.
No. 46.—Col. Samuel S. Carroll, Eighth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 47.—Lieut. Col. Elijah H. C. Cavins, Fourteenth Indiana Infantry.
No. 48.—Lieut. Col. Gordon A. Stewart, Fourth Ohio Infantry.
No. 49.—Lieut. Col. Franklin Sawyer, Eighth Ohio Infantry.
No. 50.—Lieut. Col. Jonathan H. Lockwood, Seventh West Virginia Infantry.
No. 51.—Col. Thomas A. Smyth, First Delaware Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 52.—Col. Theodore G. Ellis, Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry.
No. 53.—Lieut. Col. Edward P. Harris, First Delaware Infantry.
No. 54.—Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Davis, Twelfth New Jersey Infantry.
No. 55.—Col. Charles J. Powers, One hundred and eighth New York Infantry.
No. 56.—Brig. Gen. Joshua T. Owen, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 57.—Maj. Hugo Hildebrandt, Thirty-ninth New York Infantry.
No. 58.—Col. Clinton D. MacDougall, One hundred and eleventh New York Infantry.
No. 59.—Col. Levin Crandell, One hundred and twenty-fifth New York Infantry.
No. 60.—Lieut. Col. James M. Bull, One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Infantry.
No. 61.—Capt. John G. Hazard, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade.
No. 62.—Capt. R. Bruce Ricketts, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, commanding Batteries F and G.
No. 63.—Capt. William A. Arnold, Battery A, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.
No. 64.—Lieut. T. Fred. Brown, Battery B, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.
No. 65.—Maj. Gen. David B. Birney, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Third Army Corps.
No. 66.—Brig. Gen. Henry Prince, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, including operations October 7-30.

- No. 67.—Capt. Abram L. Lockwood, One hundred and twentieth New York Infantry, Second Brigade, of skirmish at James City.
- No. 68.—Brig. Gen. Gershom Mott, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of skirmishes at James City and McLean's Ford.
- No. 69.—Col. George C. Burling, Sixth New Jersey Infantry, of skirmish at James City.
- No. 70.—Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Carr, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.
- No. 71.—Brig. Gen. William H. Morris, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
- No. 72.—Col. J. Warren Keifer, One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
- No. 73.—Col. Benjamin F. Smith, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
- No. 74.—Maj. Andrew N. McDonald, One hundred and sixth New York Infantry.
- No. 75.—Capt. George E. Randolph, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade.
- No. 76.—Capt. A. Judson Clark, Battery B, New Jersey Light Artillery, of skirmish at James City.
- No. 77.—Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps, including casualties October 19–November 26.
- No. 78.—Brig. Gen. John Buford, U. S. Army, commanding First Cavalry Division.
- No. 79.—Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army, commanding Reserve Brigade.
- No. 80.—Brig. Gen. David McM. Gregg, U. S. Army, commanding Second Cavalry Division, with congratulatory orders.
- No. 81.—Col. John P. Taylor, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding First Brigade.
- No. 82.—Col. J. Irvin Gregg, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.
- No. 83.—Maj. M. Henry Avery, Tenth New York Cavalry.
- No. 84.—Maj. Joseph W. Wistar, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry.
- No. 85.—Lieut. Benjamin Phifer, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry.
- No. 86.—Lieut. Horatio B. Reed, Battery A, Fourth U. S. Artillery.
- No. 87.—Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, U. S. Army, commanding Third Cavalry Division.
- No. 88.—Brig. Gen. Henry E. Davies, jr., U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
- No. 89.—Brig. Gen. George A. Custer, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
- No. 90.—Col. Edward B. Sawyer, First Vermont Cavalry.
- No. 91.—Organization of the Army of Northern Virginia, September 30.
- No. 92.—Abstract from returns of the Army of Northern Virginia, September 30 and October 20.
- No. 93.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia.
- No. 94.—Return of killed and wounded in the Confederate forces, October 10–21.
- No. 95.—Col. Thomas M. Garrett, Fifth North Carolina Infantry, commanding Johnston's brigade, Rodes' division, Second Army Corps.
- No. 96.—Lieut. Col. William S. Davis, Twelfth North Carolina Infantry.
- No. 97.—Brig. Gen. Armistead L. Long, C. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.
- No. 98.—Lieut. Col. William Nelson, C. S. Army, commanding Artillery Battalion.
- No. 99.—Lieut. Col. Hilary P. Jones, C. S. Army, commanding Artillery Battalion.
- No. 100.—Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Carter, C. S. Army, commanding Artillery Battalion, including operations September 13–November 3.
- No. 101.—Maj. Carter M. Braxton, C. S. Army, commanding Artillery Battalion, including Mine Run Campaign.

- No. 102.—Lieut. Gen. Ambrose P. Hill, C. S. Army, commanding Third Army Corps.
 No. 103.—Maj. Gen. Richard H. Anderson, C. S. Army, commanding division.
 No. 104.—Maj. Gen. Henry Heth, C. S. Army, commanding division.
 No. 105.—Brig. Gen. Henry H. Walker, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
 No. 106.—Col. Edward D. Hall, Forty-sixth North Carolina Infantry, commanding Cooke's brigade.
 No. 107.—Maj. David G. McIntosh, C. S. Army, commanding Artillery Battalion.
 No. 108.—Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps.
 No. 109.—Col. Oliver R. Funsten, Eleventh Virginia Cavalry, commanding Jones' brigade, Hampton's division.
 No. 110.—Brig. Gen. Pierce M. B. Young, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
 No. 111.—Brig. Gen. James B. Gordon, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
 No. 112.—Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.
 No. 113.—Brig. Gen. Lunsford L. Lomax, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
 No. 114.—Lieut. Col. Ridgely Brown, First Maryland Cavalry Battalion.
 No. 115.—Lieut. Col. John Shac Green, Sixth Virginia Cavalry.
 No. 116.—Maj. C. R. Collins, Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry.
 No. 117.—Col. Thomas H. Owen, Third Virginia Cavalry, commanding Wickham's brigade.
 No. 118.—Col. John R. Chambliss, jr., Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, commanding Lee's brigade.
 No. 119.—Confederate Roll of Honor.

No. 1.

Organization of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding, October 10, 1863.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

PROVOST GUARD.

Brig. Gen. MARSENA R. PATRICK.

80th New York (20th Militia), Lieut. Col. Jacob B. Hardenbergh.
 93d New York, Lieut. Col. Benjamin C. Butler.
 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Brinton.
 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry (detachment), Capt. James Starr.
 Detachments Regular and Volunteer Cavalry.

ENGINEER BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. HENRY W. BENHAM.

15th New York (battalion), Capt. Joseph Wood, jr.
 50th New York, Col. William H. Pettes.

BATTALION UNITED STATES ENGINEERS.

Capt. GEORGE H. MENDELL.

ORDNANCE DETACHMENT.

Lieut. MORRIS SCHAFF.

GUARDS AND ORDERLIES.

Oneida (New York) Cavalry, Capt. Daniel P. Mann.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. LEMUEL B. NORTON.

FIRST ARMY CORPS,

Maj. Gen. JOHN NEWTON.

ESCORT.

4th and 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry (detachments), Capt. Robert A. Robinson.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. LYSANDER CUTLER.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM W. ROBINSON.

19th Indiana, Col. Samuel J. Williams.
 24th Michigan, Col. Henry A. Morrow.
 1st New York Sharpshooters (bat-
 talion), Capt. Joseph S. Arnold.
 2d Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. John Mans-
 field.
 6th Wisconsin, Col. Edward S. Bragg.
 7th Wisconsin, Maj. Mark Finnicum.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES C. RICE.

7th Indiana, Col. Ira G. Grover.
 78th New York, Maj. John W. Young.
 84th New York (14th Militia), Col. Ed-
 ward B. Fowler.
 95th New York, Maj. Edward Pye.
 147th New York, Maj. George Harney.
 58th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. George
 B. Osborn.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON.

First Brigade.

Col. THOMAS F. MCCOY.

16th Maine, Lieut. Col. Augustus B.
 Farnham.
 13th Massachusetts, Col. Samuel H.
 Leonard.
 39th Massachusetts, Col. Phineas S.
 Davis.
 94th New York, Maj. Samuel A. Moffett.
 104th New York, Col. Gilbert G. Prey.
 107th Pennsylvania, Maj. Henry J.
 Sheaffer.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY BAXTER.

12th Massachusetts, Maj. Benjamin F.
 Cook.
 88d New York (9th Militia), Col. Joseph
 A. Moesch.
 97th New York, Maj. Charles Northrup.
 11th Pennsylvania, Col. Richard Coul-
 ter.
 88th Pennsylvania, Capt. Edmund Y.
 Patterson.
 90th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William
 A. Leech.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN R. KENLY.

First Brigade.

Col. CHAPMAN BIDDLE.

121st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Alexan-
 der Biddle.
 142d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Alfred
 B. McCalmont.

Second Brigade.

Col. LANGHORNE WISTER.

143d Pennsylvania, Col. Edmund L.
 Dana.
 149th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Walton
 Dwight.
 150th Pennsylvania, Capt. Horatio Bell.

Third Brigade.

Col. NATHAN T. DUSHANE.

1st Maryland, Lieut. Col. John W. Wilson.
 4th Maryland, Col. Richard N. Bowerman.
 7th Maryland, Col. Edwin H. Webster.
 8th Maryland, Col. Andrew W. Denison.

ARTILLERY.

Col. CHARLES S. WAINWRIGHT.

Maine Light, 2d Battery (B), Lieut. Albert F. Thomas.
 Maine Light, 5th Battery (E), Capt. Greenleaf T. Stevens.
 1st New York Light, Batteries E and L, Capt. Gilbert H. Reynolds.
 1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery B, Capt. James H. Cooper.
 4th United States, Battery B, Lieut. James Stewart.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. CALDWELL.*

ESCORT.

10th New York Cavalry, Company M, Lieut. James Matthews.
 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company G, Lieut. Robert Brown.

FIRST DIVISION.

Col. PAUL FRANK.

First Brigade.

Col. NELSON A. MILES.

61st New York, Lieut. Col. K. Oscar Broady.
 81st Pennsylvania, Col. H. Boyd McKeen.
 140th Pennsylvania, Col. John Fraser.

Second Brigade.

Col. PATRICK KELLY.

28th Massachusetts, Col. Richard Byrnes.
 63d New York, Capt. Thomas Touhy.
 69th New York, Capt. Richard Moroney.
 88th New York, Capt. Denis F. Burke.
 116th Pennsylvania (battalion), Capt. Seneca G. Willauer.

Third Brigade.

Col. JAMES A. BEAVER.

52d New York, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Freudenberg.
 57th New York, Lieut. Col. Alford B. Chapman.
 66th New York, Lieut. Col. John S. Hammell.
 148th Pennsylvania, Maj. George A. Fairlamb.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. JOHN R. BROOKE.

2d Delaware, Lieut. Col. David L. Stricker.
 64th New York, Maj. Leman W. Bradley.
 53d Pennsylvania, Capt. Henry S. Dimm.
 145th Pennsylvania, Col. Hiram L. Brown.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER S. WEBB.

First Brigade.

Col. FRANCIS E. HEATH.

19th Maine, Lieut. Col. Henry W. Cunningham.
 15th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. George C. Joslin.
 1st Minnesota, Maj. Mark W. Downie.
 82d New York (2d Militia), Maj. Thomas W. Baird.

Second Brigade.

Col. DE WITT C. BAXTER.

69th Pennsylvania, Maj. James Duffy.
 71st Pennsylvania, Col. R. Penn Smith.
 72d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Theodore Hesser.
 106th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William L. Curry.

* Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren temporarily absent; returned October 12.

Third Brigade.

Col. JAMES E. MALLON.

19th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Ansel D. Wass.
 20th Massachusetts, Maj. Henry L. Abbott.
 7th Michigan, Maj. Sylvanus W. Curtis.
 42d New York, Capt. Robert C. Wright.
 59th New York (battalion), Capt. Horace P. Rugg.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER HAYS.

First Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL S. CARROLL.

14th Indiana, Col. John Coons.
 4th Ohio, Maj. Gordon A. Stewart.
 8th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Franklin Sawyer.
 7th West Virginia (battalion), Lieut.
 Col. Jonathan H. Lockwood.

Second Brigade.

Col. THOMAS A. SMYTH.

14th Connecticut, Col. Theodore G. Ellis.
 1st Delaware, Lieut. Col. Edward P. Harris.
 12th New Jersey, Col. J. Howard Willets.
 10th New York (battalion), Maj. George F. Hopper.
 108th New York, Col. Charles J. Powers.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN.

39th New York, Maj. Hugo Hildebrandt.
 111th New York, Col. Clinton D. MacDougall.
 125th New York, Col. Levin Crandell.
 126th New York, Col. James M. Bull.

ARTILLERY.

Capt. JOHN G. HAZARD.

1st New York Light, Battery G, Capt. Nelson Ames.
 1st Ohio Light, Battery H, Capt. James F. Huntington.
 1st Pennsylvania Light, Batteries F and G, Capt. R. Bruce Ricketts.
 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery A, Capt. William A. Arnold.
 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery B, Lieut. T. Fred. Brown,
 1st United States, Battery I, Lieut. Frank S. French.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM H. FRENCH.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES H. T. COLLIS.

57th Pennsylvania, Col. Peter Sides.
 63d Pennsylvania, Maj. John A. Danks.
 68th Pennsylvania, Col. Andrew H. Tip-
 pin.
 105th Pennsylvania, Col. Calvin A. Craig.
 114th Pennsylvania, Maj. Edward R.
 Bowen.
 141st Pennsylvania, Capt. Edwin A.
 Spaulding.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD.

3d Maine, Col. Moses B. Lakeman.
 4th Maine, Col. Elijah Walker.
 86th New York, Maj. Michael B. Staf-
 ford.
 124th New York, Lieut. Col. Francis M.
 Cummins.
 99th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Edwin
 R. Biles.
 2d U. S. Sharpshooters, Lieut. Col.
 Homer R. Stoughton.

Third Brigade.

Col. P. REGIS DE TROBRIAND.

- 17th Maine, Lieut. Col. Charles B. Merrill.
- 3d Michigan, Col. Byron R. Pierce.
- 5th Michigan, Lieut. Col. John Pulford.
- 40th New York, Col. Thomas W. Egan.
- 110th Pennsylvania, Maj. Isaac Rogers.
- 1st U. S. Sharpshooters, Lieut. Col. Casper Trepp.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HENRY PRINCE.

First Brigade.

Col. ROBERT MCALLISTER.

- 11th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Porter D. Tripp.
- 16th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Waldo Merriam.
- 11th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. John Schoonover.
- 26th Pennsylvania, Maj. Robert L. Bodine.
- 84th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Milton Opp.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM R. BREWSTER.

- 70th New York, Col. J. Egbert Farnum.
- 71st New York, Maj. Thomas Rafferty.
- 72d New York, Lieut. Col. John Leonard.
- 73d New York, Lieut. Col. Michael W. Burns.
- 74th New York, Maj. Henry M. Alles.
- 120th New York, Capt. Abram L. Lockwood.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GERSHOM MOTT.

- 5th New Jersey, Col. William J. Sewell.
- 6th New Jersey, Col. George C. Burling.
- 7th New Jersey, Maj. Frederick Cooper.
- 8th New Jersey, Col. John Ramsey.
- 115th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John P. Dunne.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. CARR.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. MORRIS.

- 14th New Jersey, Col. William S. Truex.
- 151st New York, Lieut. Col. Erwin A. Bowen.
- 10th Vermont, Col. Albert B. Jewett.

Second Brigade.

Col. J. WARREN KEIFER.

- 6th Maryland, Col. John W. Horn.
- 110th Ohio, Maj. Otho H. Binkley.
- 122d Ohio, Col. William H. Ball.
- 138th Pennsylvania, Col. Matthew R. McClennan.

Third Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN F. SMITH.

- 106th New York, Maj. Andrew N. McDonald.
- 126th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William H. Harlan.
- 67th Pennsylvania, Capt. Samuel Barry.
- 87th Pennsylvania, Col. John W. Schall.

ARTILLERY.

Capt. GEORGE E. RANDOLPH.

Maine Light, 4th Battery (D), Capt. O'Neil W. Robinson, jr.
 Massachusetts Light, 10th Battery, Capt. J. Henry Sleeper.
 New Jersey Light, Battery B, Capt. A. Judson Clark.
 1st New York Light, Battery D, Capt. George B. Winslow.
 New York Light, 12th Battery, Lieut. George K. Dauchy.
 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery E, Lieut. John K. Bucklyn.
 4th United States, Battery K, Lieut. Robert James.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE SYKES.

ESCORT.

5th Michigan Cavalry (squadron), Lieut. Samuel Harris.

PROVOST GUARD.

12th New York, Companies D and E, Capt. Henry W. Rider.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES BARNES.

18th Massachusetts, Maj. William B. White.
 22d Massachusetts, Col. William S. Tilton.
 1st Michigan, Lieut. Col. William A. Throop.
 118th Pennsylvania, Maj. Charles P. Herring.

Second Brigade.

Col. JACOB B. SWEITZER.

9th Massachusetts, Col. Patrick R. Guiney.
 32d Massachusetts, Col. George L. Prescott.
 4th Michigan, Lieut. Col. George W. Lumbard.
 62d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James C. Hull.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN.

20th Maine, Maj. Ellis Spear.
 16th Michigan, Capt. George H. Swan.
 44th New York, Lieut. Col. Freeman Conner.
 83d Pennsylvania, Maj. William H. Lamont.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ROMEYN B. AYRES.

First Brigade.

Col. SIDNEY BURBANK.

2d United States (six companies), Capt. James W. Long.
 3d United States (six companies), Maj. William E. Prince.
 11th United States, Maj. Jonathan W. Gordon.
 12th United States, Maj. Luther B. Bruen.
 14th United States, Capt. Edward McK. Hudson.
 17th United States, Lieut. Col. James D. Greene.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. KENNER GARRARD.

140th New York, Col. George Ryan.
 146th New York, Col. David T. Jenkins.
 91st Pennsylvania, Col. Edgar M. Gregory.
 155th Pennsylvania, Maj. Alfred L. Pearson.

THIRD DIVISION.

Col. WILLIAM McCANDLESS.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM C. TALLEY.

- 1st Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. William W. Stewart.
 2d Pennsylvania Reserves, Maj. Patrick McDonough.
 6th Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. Wellington H. Ent.
 13th Pennsylvania Reserves (1st Rifles), Maj. William R. Hartshorne.

Third Brigade.

Col. MARTIN D. HARDIN.

- 5th Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. George Dare.
 9th Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. James McK. Snodgrass.
 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. James B. Knox.
 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. Samuel M. Jackson.
 12th Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. Richard Gustin.

ARTILLERY.

Capt. AUGUSTUS P. MARTIN.

- Massachusetts Light, 3d Battery (C), Lieut. Aaron F. Walcott.
 Massachusetts Light, 5th Battery (E), Capt. Charles A. Phillips.
 1st New York Light, Battery C, Capt. Almont Barnes.
 1st Ohio Light, Battery L, Capt. Frank C. Gibbs.
 5th United States, Battery D, Lieut. Benjamin F. Rittenhouse.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN SEDGWICK.

ESCORT.

1st Vermont Cavalry (detachment), Capt. Andrew J. Grover.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.

- 1st New Jersey, Lieut. Col. William Henry, jr.
 2d New Jersey, Col. Samuel L. Buck.
 3d New Jersey, Col. Henry W. Brown.
 4th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Charles Ewing.
 15th New Jersey, Col. William H. Penrose.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.

- 5th Maine, Col. Clark S. Edwards.
 121st New York, Col. Emory Upton.
 95th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Edward Carroll.
 96th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William H. Lessig.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DAVID A. RUSSELL.

- 6th Maine, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Harris.
 49th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Hulings.
 119th Pennsylvania, Col. Peter C. Ellmaker.
 5th Wisconsin, Col. Thomas S. Allen.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALBION P. HOWE.

Second Brigade.

Col. LEWIS A. GRANT.

- 2d Vermont, Col. James H. Walbridge.
- 3d Vermont, Col. Thomas O. Seaver.
- 4th Vermont, Lieut. Col. George P. Foster.
- 5th Vermont, Maj. Charles P. Dudley.
- 6th Vermont, Col. Elisha L. Barney.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. NEILL.

- 7th Maine, Col. Edwin C. Mason.
- 43d New York, Col. Benjamin F. Baker.
- 49th New York, Col. Daniel D. Bidwell.
- 77th New York, Lieut. Col. Winsor B. French.
- 61st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. George F. Smith.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HENRY D. TERRY.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER.

- 65th New York, Col. Joseph E. Hamblin.
- 67th New York, Col. Nelson Cross.
- 122d New York, Lieut. Col. Augustus W. Dwight.
- 23d Pennsylvania, Col. John Ely.
- 82d Pennsylvania, Col. Isaac C. Bassett.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY L. EUSTIS.

- 7th Massachusetts, Col. Thomas D. Johns.
- 10th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Parsons.
- 2d Rhode Island, Col. Horatio Rogers, jr.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.

- 62d New York, Col. David J. Nevin.
- 93d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John S. Long.
- 98th Pennsylvania, Col. John F. Ballier.
- 102d Pennsylvania, Col. John W. Patterson.
- 139th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William H. Moody.

ARTILLERY.

Col. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS.

- Massachusetts Light, 1st Battery (A), Capt. William H. McCartney.
- New York Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Andrew Cowan.
- New York Light, 3d Battery, Capt. William A. Harn.
- 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery C, Capt. Richard Waterman.
- 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery G, Capt. George W. Adams.
- 5th United States, Battery F, Lieut. Leonard Martin.
- 5th United States, Battery M, Capt. James McKnight.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. ALFRED PLEASANTON.

HEADQUARTERS GUARD.

6th United States, Maj. Robert M. Morris.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN BUFORD.

First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE H. CHAPMAN.

8th Illinois, Maj. John L. Beveridge.
 12th Illinois, Capt. Henry L. Reans.
 3d Indiana, Maj. William S. McClure.
 8th New York, Maj. William H. Benjamin.

Second Brigade.

Col. THOMAS C. DEVIN.

4th New York, Lieut. Col. Augustus Pruyn.
 6th New York, Maj. William P. Hall.
 9th New York, Col. William Sackett.
 17th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Coe Durland.
 3d West Virginia, Companies A and C, Maj. Seymour B. Conger.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. DAVID McM. GREGG.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN P. TAYLOR.

1st Maryland, Maj. Charles H. Russell.
 1st Massachusetts, Col. Horace B. Sar-
 gent.
 1st New Jersey, Col. Percy Wyndham.
 6th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William Stedman,
 1st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. David
 Gardner.
 3d Pennsylvania, Capt. James W.
 Walsh.
 1st Rhode Island, Lieut. Col. John L.
 Thompson.

Second Brigade.

Col. J. IRVIN GREGG.

District of Columbia, Independent Com-
 pany, Capt. William H. Orton.
 1st Maine, Col. Charles H. Smith.
 10th New York, Maj. M. Henry Avery.
 4th Pennsylvania, Maj. George H. Co-
 vode.
 8th Pennsylvania, Col. Pennock Huey.
 13th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Garrick
 Mallery, jr.
 16th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John K.
 Robison.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK.

Headquarters Guard.

1st Ohio Cavalry, Companies A and C, Capt. Noah Jones.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY E. DAVIES, JR.

2d New York, Lieut. Col. Otto Har-
 haus.
 5th New York, Maj. John Hammond.
 18th Pennsylvania, Maj. Harvey B. Van
 Vorhis.
 1st West Virginia, Maj. Charles E.
 Capehart.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE A. CUSTER.

1st Michigan, Col. Charles H. Town.
 5th Michigan, Col. Russell A. Alger.
 6th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Henry E.
 Thompson.
 7th Michigan, Col. William D. Mann.
 1st Vermont, Col. Edward B. Sawyer.

RESERVE BRIGADE.*

Brig. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT.

6th Pennsylvania, Maj. Henry C. Whelan.
 1st United States, Capt. Marcus A. Reno.
 2d United States, Capt. George A. Gordon.
 5th United States, Capt. Abraham K. Arnold.

UNATTACHED.

19th New York (1st Dragoons), Col. Alfred Gibbs.

* At the Cavalry Depot, near Washington, D. C., from August 12 to October 11, 1863. It rejoined the army October 13.

ARTILLERY.*

Brig. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT O. TYLER.

First Regular Brigade.

Capt. ALANSON M. RANDOL.

- 1st United States, Battery H, Lieut. Philip D. Mason.
- 3d United States, Batteries F and K, Lieut. George F. Barstow.
- 4th United States, Battery C, Lieut. Charles L. Fitzhugh.

Second Volunteer Brigade.

Capt. ELIJAH D. TAFT.

- 1st Connecticut Heavy, Battery B, Capt. Albert F. Brooker.
- 1st Connecticut Heavy, Battery M, Capt. Franklin A. Pratt.
- 1st New York Light, Battery B, Lieut. Robert E. Rogers.
- New York Light, 5th Battery, Capt. Elijah D. Taft.
- West Virginia Light, Battery C, Capt. Wallace Hill.

First Brigade Horse Artillery.

Capt. JAMES M. ROBERTSON.

- New York Light, 6th Battery, Capt. Joseph W. Martin. †
- 2d United States, Batteries B and L, Lieut. Albert O. Vincent. §
- 2d United States, Battery D, Lieut. Edward B. Williston. §
- 2d United States, Battery M, Lieut. Alexander C. M. Pennington, jr. ||
- 4th United States, Battery A, Lieut. Horatio B. Reed. †
- 4th United States, Battery E, Capt. Samuel S. Elder. |

First Volunteer Brigade. †

Lieut. Col. FREEMAN MCGILVERY.

- Maine Light, 6th Battery (F), Lieut. William H. Rogers.
- Massachusetts Light, 9th Battery, Capt. John Bigelow.
- New York Light, 4th Battery, Lieut. Thomas Goodman.
- Pennsylvania Light, Batteries C and F, Capt. James Thompson.

Third Volunteer Brigade.

Maj. ROBERT H. FITZHUGH.

- Maryland Light, Battery A, Lieut. Thomas Binyon.
- New Hampshire Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Frederick M. Edgell.
- New Jersey Light, Battery A, Capt. William Hexamer.
- 1st New York Light, Battery K, Lieut. Edward L. Bailey (11th N. Y. Batt'y attached).
- New York Light, 15th Battery, Capt. Patrick Hart.

Second Brigade Horse Artillery.

Capt. WILLIAM M. GRAHAM.

- Michigan Light, 9th Battery, Capt. Jabez J. Daniels.
- 1st United States, Battery E, Lieut. Egbert W. Olcott.
- 1st United States, Battery K, Lieut. John Egan.
- 2d United States, Battery A, Lieut. Robert Clarke.
- 2d United States, Battery G, Lieut. John H. Butler.
- 3d United States, Battery C, Capt. Dunbar R. Ransom.

Ammunition Guard.

6th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. J. Howard Kitching.

* See also the artillery brigades attached to army corps.

† Temporarily attached to Second Army Corps.

‡ Serving with Second Cavalry Division.

§ Serving with First Cavalry Division.

| Serving with Third Cavalry Division.

No. 2.

Abstract from returns of Army of Potomac for October 10 and 20.

OCTOBER 10.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Present for duty equipped. <i>a</i>						Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.		Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.		
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
General headquarters <i>b</i>	135	1,155	1,538	49	526	25	470	.....	.....	.....
Engineer troops	40	1,051	1,248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery Reserve, &c	101	2,803	3,209	20	685	.....	.....	66	2,044	107
First Army Corps	586	10,681	13,080	553	10,042	2	107	20	541	24
Second Army Corps	604	10,289	11,864	587	8,243	.....	.....	16	537	26
Third Army Corps	741	13,862	16,915	708	12,652	.....	.....	23	794	42
Fifth Army Corps	629	11,267	13,164	598	10,660	.....	.....	15	490	28
Sixth Army Corps	835	13,706	16,172	684	13,011	2	101	24	811	42
Cavalry Corps <i>c</i>	648	11,656	14,894	.....	.....	596	10,823	20	668	30
Total	4,319	76,470	92,084	3,199	55,819	625	11,501	184	5,825	299

OCTOBER 20.

General headquarters <i>b</i>	134	979	1,272	49	526	17	287	.....	.....	.....
Engineer troops	36	594	1,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery Reserve, &c	110	3,116	3,590	21	664	.....	.....	60	1,946	29
First Army Corps	586	11,062	13,325	551	10,425	2	90	21	547	24
Second Army Corps	616	9,265	10,671	561	8,427	.....	.....	16	537	26
Third Army Corps	784	14,015	16,949	738	12,762	.....	.....	23	790	42
Fifth Army Corps	653	11,252	12,898	616	10,313	.....	.....	14	518	28
Sixth Army Corps	892	14,520	16,976	825	13,414	2	114	25	906	45
Cavalry Corps <i>c</i>	638	11,208	14,471	.....	.....	589	9,291	20	665	30
Total	4,444	76,281	91,262	3,361	56,583	610	9,782	179	5,899	309

a Or actually available for the line of battle at the date of the subordinate reports.*b* Including provost guard, guards and orderlies, and signal corps.*c* Serviceable horses, October 10, 13,682; October 20, 12,364.

No. 3.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
First Army Corps (Newton) .....	.....	1	.....	6	2	63	73
Second Army Corps (Warren)	2	48	20	306	2	161	548
Third Army Corps (French)	1	6	4	65	3	290	369
Fifth Army Corps (Sykes) .....	.....	5	.....	10	.....	5	20
Sixth Army Corps (Sedgwick) .....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	26	32
Cavalry Corps (Pleasanton)	4	69	29	283	20	840	1,251
Total	7	129	62	671	34	1,385	2,292

Officers killed.—Col. James E. Mallon, Forty-second New York; Capt. John H. Lucas, First New Jersey Cavalry; Capt. John Pierce, Sixth New York Cavalry; Capt. James L. Peach, One hundred and sixth New York; Lieut. Michael Coste, Seventy-second Pennsylvania; Lieut. Carl S. Smith, Eighth New York Cavalry; Lieut. Elwood Davis, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Mortally wounded.—Capt. George W. Griggs, Second New York Cavalry; Capt. Charles R. Bowe, Sixth Ohio Cavalry; Capt. William H. Plumb, jr., One hundred and twenty-fifth New York; Lieut. Charles H. Stevens, Fifteenth Massachusetts; Lieut. James T. Lowe, Twelfth New Jersey.

No. 4.

Report of Brig. Gen. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster, including operations July 25-December 2, 1863.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, ETC.,
City Point, Va., August 28, 1864.

GENERAL: In compliance with your General Orders, No. 29, of the 6th ultimo, calling for an annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following :*

* * * * *

I left the army at Berlin, and went to Washington to make arrangements for supplies over the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Having perfected the arrangements and submitted requisitions, I proceeded by rail to White Plains, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, on the evening of the 25th [July, 1863]. The campaign ended here, and our army shortly took up a line across the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, near the Rappahannock, the right of our infantry resting at the Waterloo Crossing, the left at Ellis' Ford. Cavalry was on both flanks and in rear. Our line of communications was protected by the Department at Washington to the Bull Run bridge, and by the Eleventh Corps from that point to Catlett's.

The headquarters were on the railroad, at Germantown, about 3½ miles south of Warrenton Junction. The depots were established at Warrenton Junction, Warrenton, and Bealeton.

The army remained in this position quietly until near the middle of September.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

During Pope's campaign it was thought by many that the Orange and Alexandria Railroad could not supply a column of over 40,000 men at Warrenton, and when General McClellan reached that point in November, 1862, it was regarded as unsafe to rely on it for the supply of his army at a point so distant from his base.

The road had been for some time in an unused and bad condition, and I was very doubtful of its capacity to transport the supplies for so large an army. General Burnside, the successor of General McClellan, did not give it a fair trial. He soon moved the army to Falmouth, where it was supplied as described in the report herewith. It became necessary now, however, to make such arrangements as would sufficiently enlarge the power of this road to carry the necessary quantity of freight. Under the orders of Colonel McCallum, the able Superintendent of Military Railroads, and the immediate charge and direction of Colonel Devereux, the superintendent at Alexandria, the road was soon made one of the most systematically managed and efficient I have ever seen. By making the proper repairs, and frequent sidings for intermediate telegraph and freight stations, the capacity of the road was greatly increased. From Alexandria to Culpeper is 62 miles. In this distance there were at least fourteen stations, with telegraphic communications at each, and sidings for trains to pass each other. This railroad was capable of working sixty engineers and six hundred cars, and could have supplied an army of 300,000 men at Culpeper.

* Portion here omitted relates to the Gettysburg Campaign, and is printed in Series I, Vol. XXVII, Part I, p. 221.

When it is mentioned that the Army of the Potomac required daily of the single item of forage, last winter, over 654 tons of hay and grain, some idea may be given of the immense work performed by this road. It was very successfully guarded by our troops.

On the retrograde movement of the army from Culpeper to Centreville, near the middle of October, and while it was massed at Centreville, the rebel army destroyed the road from Broad Run to the Rappahannock. Colonel McCallum came up promptly with a large construction force and repaired it in a very short time, constructing 20 miles of the road and rebuilding the bridges destroyed in twenty-six days. The army was at no time embarrassed for supplies. While the road was being rebuilt our depots were at Manassas and Gainesville, and the army occupied a line embracing Warrenton, Warrenton Junction, and advanced positions at Bealeton, &c.

CULPEPER CAMPAIGN.

On the 15th of September, the army was advanced to Culpeper and vicinity, where it remained until the 11th of October, when the movements of the rebel army induced a rapid march of the Army of the Potomac to Centreville, as alluded to above. As this movement was a retrograde one, it became necessary to secure our trains by sending them to the rear in advance of the columns. Therefore all the trains, except the ammunition and ambulances, fell back on evening and night of the 10th beyond the Rappahannock, and parked on the two roads adjoining the railroad. The army was put in motion on the 11th, the ammunition wagons and ambulances preceding their respective commands.

It was found that the enemy was marching on a line to our left nearly parallel with our own, and that the two armies were liable to come in conflict at any moment. Each appeared to be struggling to reach Centreville before the other. Under these circumstances our trains were obliged to pass on roads to our right, and to make night marches to keep well in advance. On the 13th, headquarters were at Catlett's. All the trains were concentrated in one grand park at Weaverville, and ordered to make a continuous march night and day, by way of Brentsville, to Maple Valley; thence north, by Wolf Run Shoals, to Fairfax Station. They were much exposed in making this wide circuit, and were attacked on two or three occasions by guerrillas, but succeeded most splendidly in reaching Fairfax as soon as we concentrated at Centreville.

Fairfax Station was now our depot, and our wagons were in the right place. This march was conducted under the immediate supervision of Lieut. Col. C. W. Tolles, chief quartermaster, Sixth Corps.

The rebel army retreated, not daring to attack our position, and, tearing up and destroying the road from Broad Run to the Rappahannock, retired behind the latter stream.

The army moved forward again on the 19th of October, and on the 22d occupied positions as follows:

First Corps, at Georgetown; Second Corps, where the Warrenton Branch Railroad crosses Turkey Run; Third Corps, at Catlett's Station; Fifth Corps, at New Baltimore; Sixth Corps, at Warrenton; Cavalry Corps on flanks; Artillery Reserve, near New Baltimore; headquarters, near Warrenton.

On the 7th of November, the army was put in motion again, and on the evening of that day captured the enemy's works on the Rap-

pahannock, forced the passage of that river, pursued the enemy to the Rapidan, and on the 9th took up positions in the vicinity of Culpeper similar to those formerly occupied. Headquarters went into camp near Brandy Station, which was our principal depot on the railroad.

The Mine Run Campaign came next, and was opened on the 23d of November. The baggage of officers and men was reduced to the minimum marching allowance. All unserviceable and extra property, trunks, &c., were sent to the rear.

The troops were ordered to take eight days' rations on their persons. The supply trains were loaded with ten days' rations of subsistence and forage, and the depots were broken up.

The army crossed the Rapidan in three columns; the right by Jacobs' Ford, the center by Germanna Ford, and the left by the Culpeper Ford.

Only one-half of the ammunition wagons and ambulances accompanied the troops. All the other trains were assembled at Richardsville, and, as usual, placed under my immediate control. None of the wagons were permitted to cross the Rapidan except by special orders from the general commanding.

While the army remained at Mine Run, it was supplied, as it had been at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, &c., by bringing up wagons and pack-mules in the night or when the roads were not occupied by troops on the march.

The campaign was not successful. The army fell back on the 1st of December, and the troops went into their old camps on the 2d.*

* * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

RUFUS INGALLS,

Brigadier-General, and Chief Quartermaster.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General.

No. 5.

Report of Capt. Peter A. Taylor, U. S. Signal Corps.

WATERY MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
Near Warrenton, Va., November 2, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the party under my charge for the month of October, 1863:

October 1.—On station, Thoroughfare Mountain, party consisting of Lieutenant Warts, myself, and 5 flagmen—communicating by flag with Pony Mountain, Cedar Mountain, and General Kilpatrick's headquarters, 3½ miles northeast from the mountains.

From the 1st to the 7th, inclusive, nothing of importance transpired along the enemy's lines. "All quiet, no change," was invariably reported by the station.

October 8.—On the morning of this day, it was discovered that the

*Portion here omitted relates to operations of the Army of the Potomac, May 4–June 30, 1864.

enemy had the night before stealthily withdrawn a portion of his forces from General Meade's front, which fact I at once reported to General Meade through you, and to General Kilpatrick, commanding cavalry force on right flank of our army. A close watch was now kept upon our front for any development of the intention of the enemy.

October 9.—At 12 m. a general movement on part of enemy became apparent to us. A long wagon train and column of infantry was seen moving toward Madison Court-House on the Gordonsville pike, and an hour later another column, moving in same direction, on the Orange Court-House road. Reports of the movement were at once forwarded to General Meade through you, and to General Kilpatrick.

October 10.—On the morning of this day, the enemy's columns, which had halted outside Madison Court-House, were seen moving through that town toward the extreme right of our army, which information was immediately forwarded. The enemy soon after came up with General Kilpatrick's pickets on Robertson's River, drove them back, and moved in strong force on James City and Thoroughfare Mountain, with the evident intention to clear the Springville road for his moving columns, and to possess the mountain, from which to watch the movements of our forces.

My party, with guard of 15 men, left the mountain when enemy had gained the summit from direction of James City, and were advancing across the point threatening to cut us off from the east side, the only path left open for escape. We succeeded in taking away all public property in our charge. Leaving the mountain, I reported the state of affairs to General Custer, near Wayland's Mills, who gave me to understand that he had too much to attend to, to spare a force sufficient to take the mountain and hold it. I then reported to General Kilpatrick, who said he had ordered General Custer to report to him, and, when he came up, would have him retake and hold the mountain.

Being satisfied in my mind that the movement of the enemy would necessitate the falling back of our forces, and that the mountain would no longer be required as a signal station, I reported to you at headquarters of the army at Culpeper, leaving Lieutenant Warts with General Kilpatrick to re-occupy the station should General Custer come up and take it in my absence.

Received orders from you to order Lieutenant Warts in at once, as the army moved back to the Rappahannock the following morning. I feel confident in saying that the first intimation of movement on part of enemy, together with information of actual movement, reached the general commanding, through Thoroughfare Mountain Signal Station, twenty-four hours earlier than through any other source.

From the 11th to the 20th, inclusive, performed no signal duty myself, being relieved by you on account of illness. Lieutenant Warts, of my set, was, however, transferred to another set, and performed duty near Centreville.

October 21.—Received orders from you at Gainesville to proceed with my party (Lieutenant Warts having returned to me for duty) to Watery Mountain, near Warrenton, and to open communication with headquarters on their arrival at W. Reached Watery Mountain at 2 p. m.; and at once opened communication with Fifth Corps headquarters at New Baltimore, and Sixth Corps headquarters near

Warrenton at 5.30 p. m. Reported to General Meade through you the position of the enemy south of the Rappahannock.

October 23.—At 1 p. m. opened communication with Third Corps headquarters at Catlett's Station, and at 1.30 p. m. with Second Corps headquarters at Turkey Run. Lieutenant Abbott, with 2 flagmen, reported to me for duty on my request for another officer.

October 25.—At 7 p. m. communication was established with Fifth Corps headquarters at Auburn.

October 26.—Telegraphic communication now being had between general headquarters and the Second and Third Corps, notified the officers at those stations that flag communication was no longer desired; it accordingly ceased. At 12.30 p. m. flag communication ceased with Fifth Corps, Captain Hall notifying me that the headquarters were moving.

October 27.—At 12 m. communication opened with general headquarters at Auburn.

October 28.—Communication opened with General Gregg, commanding Second Cavalry Division, between Warrenton and Sulphur Springs, communicating between him and General Pleasanton's headquarters at Auburn.

October 30.—At 12 m. communication ceased with headquarters at Auburn, receiving notice of their removal to Colonel Murray's, near Three-Mile Station, on Warrenton Branch Railroad. At 3.35 p. m. communication had with headquarters at Colonel Murray's through Sixth Corps signal station and telegraph.

October 31.—At 4.30 p. m. flag communication direct to headquarters; heavy camp smoke intervening precluded the possibility of earlier direct communication. This station since its establishment has reported daily or oftener to the general commanding, through you, on the position of the enemy south of the Rappahannock, besides communicating between the different army corps.

Lieutenants Warts and Abbott have discharged their duties as signal officers most satisfactorily. Lieutenant Warts rendered valuable aid at the station and Thoroughfare Mountain. For copies of the messages sent and received during the month and for reports of observations made, I refer you to the accompanying parcel.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. A. TAYLOR,
Captain, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

Capt. L. B. NORTON,
Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac.

No. 6.

Report of Maj. Gen. John Newton, U. S. Army, commanding First Army Corps, of skirmish at Hay Market.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
November 12, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith my report of the skirmish at Hay Market.

I have not hitherto considered it necessary to make any official mention of an affair with which my command had so little to do, but so much has lately been published about it, that I feel it incumbent

on me to state the circumstances, and let blame, if any, fall where it is due.

My command was stretched along the road from Gainesville to Thoroughfare Gap, communicating by pickets on the cross-roads with the Warrenton pike.

Immediately upon receiving notice from General Kilpatrick of the pressure upon him, and which was reported to me to be cavalry strongly supported by infantry, I sent the First Brigade, First Division of this corps, commanded by Col. W. W. Robinson, out toward the Warrenton pike, and succeeded in preserving one brigade (I think Custer's), which was being driven in from that road. General Kilpatrick's main body came in on the road from Thoroughfare Gap in great confusion.

My pickets allowed our cavalry to pass through them, and attempted to repel that of the enemy, but being unfortunately but necessarily posted in the open ground, they were overborne, and driven in on the road from Thoroughfare Gap. My command was promptly under arms to repel attack, and the One hundred and forty-third Pennsylvania Regiment (Colonel Dana), of the Third Division, was ordered forward to support Elder's battery, which went into position and opened fire upon the enemy about 400 yards in advance of my line of battle. This was about 7.30 p. m. The enemy picketed in front of my line until about midnight, when they retired.

In conclusion, I have to regret that my loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners amounted to about 50, most of the latter being lost through the misconduct of an officer of the pickets, who has since been dismissed the service on that account.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN NEWTON,

Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 7.

Report of Brig. Gen. John R. Kenly, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of skirmish at Hay Market.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS,

October 27, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, on the arrival of my division at Hay Market, the evening of the 19th instant, I received orders from Maj. Gen. John Newton, commanding the corps, to cover the roads leading to Thoroughfare Gap and Leesburg, and to place heavy reserves from my pickets on both these roads at a distance of at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the village.

In pursuance of these orders, I immediately detailed and pushed forward the Seventh Maryland Regiment, Col. Edwin H. Webster commanding, of the Third Brigade of my division, with instructions based upon the orders I had received from Major-General Newton. I also ordered Colonel Webster to throw a chain of sentries in front of my camp, from the Gap road to the Leesburg road. These dispositions had scarcely been made before fugitives announced that

Brigadier-General Davies' brigade of cavalry was approaching and was being pursued by the enemy. I formed my division at once, and soon the rattle of musketry from the reserves on the road to the Gap showed that they were engaged. While the firing continued, a battery of horse artillery connected with the cavalry halted, unlimbered, and opened fire at a distance of some 400 yards from my line of battle. This cannonading, and the fire from my pickets, checked the enemy's advance, and the cavalry, with its battery, withdrew to a position in rear of my lines.

I should mention that at the time the battery halted, I received a message from Brigadier-General Davies, by a staff officer, asking for an infantry support, and that I promptly sent him the One hundred and forty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Edmund L. Dana commanding, of the Second Brigade of my division. In about two hours after the withdrawal of the cavalry from the front, feeling uneasy about my pickets, I led forward the First Maryland Regiment, Lieut. Col. John W. Wilson commanding, to their support, and had scarcely gotten them in line before the enemy's cavalry made a dash down the road from the Gap, having come in from the left and got between Colonel Webster's line of pickets and the supports just brought up. A rapid firing by file, from the First Maryland, checked immediately the enemy's advance, and they retreated, carrying off with them a few prisoners taken from the picket line. Subsequent to this the night passed off without any disturbance.

I have the honor to forward herewith the official reports of Colonel Webster and Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. KENLY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. C. KINGSBURY, JR.,

Assistant Adjutant-General, First Army Corps.

No. 8.

*Report of Lieut. Col. John W. Wilson, First Maryland Infantry,
Third Brigade, of skirmish at Hay Market.*

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS,

October 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the engagement between the pickets of my command and the rebels on the night of Monday, October 19, 1863:

After the Maryland Brigade was withdrawn from the north side of Hay Market, I received orders from Col. N. T. Dushane, commanding brigade, to proceed to the support of the Seventh Maryland Regiment, which was on picket in front of the town. Arriving at the point designated, I was ordered by General Kenly, commanding division, to divide my regiment, stationing one wing on each side of the road, and to throw out skirmishers toward the Gap. I immediately commenced the execution of this order, advancing Company A as skirmishers on both sides of the road.

While so advancing, and when about 300 yards from the main body, they were fired on by a party of the enemy's cavalry, and the

fire being returned the enemy fell back. Finding the enemy a considerable distance inside of the original picket line held by the Seventh Maryland Regiment, I deemed it prudent to strengthen and extend my line, which I did by advancing Companies F, G, and B, extending said line from the Leesburg road on the right to the pickets of the First Division on a small stream on my left.

The cavalry pickets of the enemy remained in our front until about 10 o'clock p. m., when they were withdrawn.

I am, captain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. WILSON,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding First Maryland Vols.

Capt. F. C. TARR,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 9.

Report of Col. Edwin H. Webster, Seventh Maryland Infantry, of skirmish at Hay Market.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS,
Bristoe Station, Va., October 27, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders from division headquarters, received through brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the engagement of my pickets with the enemy at Hay Market, on Monday, October 19th:

On the arrival of the division at Hay Market on the afternoon of the 19th instant, my regiment was detailed for picket duty for the division, and I was appointed division officer of the day. My instructions were to place a strong picket well advanced on the roads leading to Leesburg and Thoroughfare Gap, and a chain of pickets between these roads so as to connect them. Under these instructions a force of 125 men was posted on the Leesburg road under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Phelps, with its outposts about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Hay Market; a force of 125 men, under command of Captain Makechney, Company B, was posted on the Thoroughfare Gap road, with its outposts also about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Hay Market. The chain of pickets between these two roads, which ran at right angles to each other and crossing at Hay Market, was about three-fourths of a mile from that place, and were under command of Captains Cochran, Company H, and Anderson, Company I.

Just as I had concluded posting the chain about midway between the roads mentioned, I heard firing to my left, apparently near Makechney's outpost. I immediately hastened to that point, about 1 mile distant, and found that Stuart's rebel cavalry, which had been engaged with General Kilpatrick during the day, had succeeded in cutting off General Davies' brigade from the rest of the division, and was driving it in through Makechney's pickets, who were then engaged with the enemy. This was about sundown. This engagement continued until dark, when our cavalry, having fallen back, leaving my men unsupported and the enemy pressing around their left in considerable force, they were ordered to fall back on the road to Hay Market. This was done in excellent order. They were then halted and posted on the road opposite the chain of pickets and on

their extreme left. Here they were again attacked about 8 p. m., after the moon had risen.

It appears that no pickets had been posted on the left of my line, between the road to Thoroughfare Gap and the stream, about 500 yards still farther to the left. The enemy, taking advantage of this gap, had passed in the dark to the left and rear, and were thus able to attack us from the front, left, and rear. I was myself with Makechney's pickets at the time. The fire of the enemy was returned until I saw that we should soon be entirely surrounded, when I ordered the pickets to fall back on the right into an adjacent strip of woods. This was done in good order. A few of the men, before they reached the woods, were, however, captured by the enemy, who charged down the pike, and in the fields on its right and left; the enemy in considerable force having passed to my left and rear were repulsed by the First Maryland Regiment, Colonel Wilson, which had been ordered to my support.

In connection with Colonel Wilson, the picket line, which had been disturbed on the left, was re-established. The right of my picket line, under Captain Anderson, and the picket under Lieutenant-Colonel Phelps, had not been disturbed. During the night the enemy withdrew.

My loss was 1 enlisted man killed and 5 wounded, and 1 officer and 15 men captured. Appended hereto is a list.*

In conclusion, it is but proper to state that the conduct of officers and men engaged was all that could be desired. They behaved with coolness and gallantry.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
EDWIN H. WEBSTER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. F. C. TARR, *Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

No. 10.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps, with congratulatory orders.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Turkey Run, near Warrenton, October 25, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the operations of this corps under my command from the time we left the vicinity of Culpeper, October 11, to our arrival at this place, October 23.

I do not propose, in doing this, to state any accomplished fact not already known to you, but to record the physical endurance and soldierly qualities of the command and do justice to the meritorious; to present, also, certain points illustrated by our experience, with the rare advantage of having retraced, after the movement, the ground over which we and our enemy passed, and with that enemy's official report of the same transactions in my possession.

The strength of the Second Corps was 587 officers and 8,243 enlisted men in the ranks; 32 pieces of artillery, manned by 16 officers and 537 enlisted men, and no cavalry.

At 12 a. m., October 11, the corps began its march from the vicinity of Stone-House Mountain, keeping, as ordered, on the north side of the railroad. We crossed the Rappahannock on the railroad and

* Omitted.

pontoon bridges, and bivouacked for the night at Bealeton. The distance marched was about 18 miles.

At 1 p. m. on the 12th, pursuant to orders, we returned toward Culpeper, recrossed the Rappahannock at the same place as before, and followed the Sixth and Fifth Army Corps, which were preceded by General Buford's cavalry division, to a good position about 2½ miles from the Rappahannock River. This movement was made, I understood, to ascertain that of the enemy, who by some was said to be concentrating at Culpeper, and thought by others to be on the move to turn our right flank, by the upper fords, at the forks of the Rappahannock. This latter apprehension was confirmed, when too late, by General Gregg, whose division of cavalry, watching in that direction, were driven by the enemy's advancing infantry and artillery columns across the Hedgeman Fork of the Rappahannock at Sulphur Springs, while we were yet moving toward Culpeper.

The right of our infantry line was at Freeman's Ford, held by the Third Army Corps, under General French, and thus became liable to be attacked by an overwhelming force in its rear, coming down via Fayetteville, to which place General Gregg had withdrawn. This knowledge called either for a prompt movement of the Fifth, Sixth, and Second Corps to our right to fall upon the enemy while occupied in crossing Hedgeman Fork of the Rappahannock River, or a speedy withdrawal of these corps to the north bank of the Rappahannock. The first operation, if anticipated by the enemy, might be defeated by disputing with us the passage of the eastern fork of the Rappahannock with a part of his army, while the Third Corps was overwhelmed and our rear gained by the other (General Lee's official report says his army marched in two columns with the design of reaching the Orange and Alexandria Railroad north of the river).

The second operation—our withdrawal to the north bank of the Rappahannock—concentrated our army and supported our right. It was ordered to be done, and the Second Corps, being nearest of the three corps across the river, was directed to proceed, via Bealeton, to support General Gregg and cover the Third Army Corps.

The order for this was received at 11 p. m. on the 12th, and required us to go via Bealeton. The movement was immediately begun. We marched all night, and by 1 a. m. had joined General Gregg at Fayetteville; no demonstration in that direction had been made by the enemy. The halt we made the evening before but little more than sufficed for the establishment of sentinels, preparation of meals, &c., so that sleep had scarcely closed the eyes of one of the command since they awoke on the morning of the 12th, and they had marched 36 miles since that time.

The enemy continuing to move toward Warrenton, in fulfillment of his object to gain our rear, it was determined to continue our movement in that direction also.

The movement of the whole army to the rear having been decided upon, I was directed to hold the vicinity of Fayetteville till all the Third Corps had been withdrawn, and then follow it to Three-Mile Station on the Warrenton Branch Railroad.

My men rested and slept at Fayetteville about one hour while in line of battle, waiting for the Third Corps to arrive. As soon as the head of their column came in sight, I prepared to move, making due allowance for the time it would take them to pass. I then began to move, but found that when an interval of an hour had elapsed after the troops of the Third Corps apparently ceased passing, that Gen-

eral Prince's division had not yet come up from the river. Two hours were thus lost to me waiting for it to arrive and pass, during which my men were under arms ready to move and lost the opportunity to rest. Notwithstanding this delay, General Prince's division soon came up on the rear of those of his corps in advance and again delayed our march. I mention these facts as deserving, in my opinion, special attention, as I know of no reason for the Third Corps retarding our movement as it did.

I should have mentioned that General Kilpatrick, with General Davies' cavalry brigade, also reached Fayetteville about the same time we did, and that General Custer's cavalry brigade joined him on the road to Three-Mile Station. General Kilpatrick, with his division, then moved along on our left flank all the way to Auburn, making his own road through the woods and across the fields, with his artillery and ambulances.

We were much delayed in our march by the slow movement of the forces in front of us, and on arriving at the Three-Mile Station I closed up and massed all my command, waiting for the Third Corps to move on, as it now occupied all the road.

While waiting thus, Colonel Morgan, inspector-general, and Captain Hazard, commanding the artillery, reconnoitered in advance and discovered routes by which we could pass along the flank of the column of the Third Corps, and I again moved on till I reached the vicinity of Auburn, on Cedar Run, with the head of the column. It was then dark and no crossing place of the stream was available not occupied by the Third Corps. I therefore halted my command in an excellent bivouac, where they prepared their meals, rested, and slept.

General Caldwell's division (the First) was in advance, next General Hays' (the Third), next General Webb's (the Second). The ammunition train, consisting of 100 wagons and 125 ambulances, together occupying 2 miles on the road, were left parked at the Three-Mile Station with Colonel Carroll's brigade, from the Third Division, as their guard. Till late in the night the roads leading to Auburn were filled with the troops of General French's and General Kilpatrick's commands. A temporary check had been given them toward sunset by the Third Corps meeting the enemy's cavalry at Auburn, but these were easily pushed away.

The Third Corps, in accordance with instructions, continued to move toward Greenwich during the night. As soon as I halted I sent Captain Bingham to your headquarters to report, as directed, which duty proved perilous and laborious, but which he performed in a most satisfactory manner, bringing back instructions for me to proceed from Auburn to Catlett's Station, and then along the railroad to Centreville. He returned with this about 2 a. m., on October 14. My headquarters were at Colonel Murray's house.

My position now was one that caused me anxiety. I had not yet crossed Cedar Run, and knew of no available crossing place except at Auburn. My command was stretched along the road for 3 miles. On the side of Cedar Run the enemy was believed to be, and my route till I passed Auburn really led me toward the enemy, who had nothing to prevent his concentrating the evening before at Warrenton, toward which he was known to be moving, and which was only 5 miles distant. The cavalry encountered by the Third Corps, it might almost be considered as certain, had informed General Lee of our position, and the report of General Stuart shows that they had.

A complication occurred here that was not anticipated by the commanders of either army, and in its result was alike complimentary to my own command and the force I encountered. In order not to distract the understanding of my own acts and those of my command, I will leave the explanation of the actual state of things, not then known to me, to the sequel.

As soon as Captain Bingham arrived with his instructions, and arrangements could be made, Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan immediately set out to put the head of the column in motion, the road being then free from occupation by the Third Corps.

A glance at the map shows that after passing the Cedar Run at Auburn, our prescribed course turned us to the right down the valley of that stream, making a sharp angle in the route, the point toward the enemy. The whole of General Caldwell's division was accordingly placed in position facing toward Warrenton, with the batteries of Captains Ricketts, Arnold, and Ames.

The men of this division then made fires to prepare breakfast, and lighted up their new position on the hill-top with blazing camp fires. The morning had not yet fully dawned, and heavy mists in the valleys enveloped them in almost impenetrable obscurity. The Third Division had just begun the crossing after the First, when most unexpectedly a battery opened upon General Caldwell's position from his rear, and directly on the road which we were ordered to take. Undistinguishable as this enemy was to us in the valley in the mist and gray morning light, his view of our camp fires on the hill was clear and defined and his fire told with fatal effect, killing 11 and wounding about 12. One shell killed 7 men. General Caldwell moved his brigade quickly around the hill under cover; at the same time Captain Ricketts' battery changed front and fired rapidly upon the battery of the enemy. General Caldwell says:

Notwithstanding the unexpectedness of the fire in the rear and their unprepared state, the men showed but little confusion, and kept their ranks while moving around the hill, the conscripts moving nearly as steady as old soldiers.

About this time General Hays' division was moving toward the enemy's battery, and his report says:

The march was opposed by the rebels in such force as to render precaution necessary. A slight skirmish line was thrown forward, but was soon repulsed by the rebel cavalry.

For details of this I refer you to the report of General Owen, commanding Third Brigade, Third Division.

I was then near Colonel Carroll's brigade, which was protecting our train of ambulances and ammunition, and General Webb, who had, by my directions, allowed these to pass him before moving, was following on with his division.

The sound of the enemy's cannon had already informed me that our intended route was disputed, and Colonel Morgan, coming back from the head of the column, reported the substance of what I have just quoted from General Caldwell's and General Hays' reports. About the same time the dawning day disclosed General Gregg's cavalry division on my left, already engaged with the enemy.

A major of cavalry, whose name I did not know, came in great precipitation, and informed me that the enemy was advancing in three overwhelming columns of infantry from Warrenton. I rode rapidly toward Auburn, and here an affrighted man told me that

he had been fired upon by the enemy, who had already reached the crossing of the run at that place.

Attacked thus on every side, with my command separated by a considerable stream, encumbered with a wagon train in the vicinity of the whole force of the enemy, and whom the sound of actual conflict had already assured of my position, to halt was to await annihilation, and to move as prescribed carried me along routes in a valley commanded by the heights on each side.

It was a trying situation. The teams were prepared to move forward or back as necessity might require. Colonel Carroll's brigade was directed to regain and hold the crossing of Cedar Run by occupying the wooded height on our left of it. Orders were sent to General Hays to move forward on the road with all his force and clear away all obstacles, and to General Webb with his division to pass the train and follow to the support of General Hays.

The actual condition of things at the moment was not so bad as reported, for our movement had begun too early for the enemy's preparations to be completed. The report of the cavalry officer was incorrect. Colonel Carroll gained the position assigned him, and found Colonel Beaver's command of General Caldwell's division already there, and not the enemy. General Hays had already, as he reported—

Moved forward the entire regiment of the One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. J. M. Bull, supported by the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers. In a short time our force came in conflict with the rebels. It was short but very decisive. The rebel cavalry, led by Col. Thomas Ruffin, charged furiously upon the deployed One hundred and twenty-sixth and were most gallantly repulsed, with the loss of their leader, who was mortally wounded.

Under this attack and the fire of Captain Ricketts' battery the enemy's cavalry fled, and General Caldwell again changed his front toward Warrenton, from which direction the columns and lines of skirmishers were now plainly to be seen advancing along the west side of Cedar Run, and against them our artillery opened fire. General Gregg's force, partially dismounted, continued to skirmish with them on our left and rear, and prevented the enemy advancing except in force, which required of him time to bring up and deploy his strength. General Caldwell covered the right of his front by Colonel Brooke's brigade, which also met the advance of the enemy in force coming down the east branch of Cedar Run. At almost 8 a. m. a messenger arrived from General Kilpatrick stating his position at Buckland Mills, and inquiring about the nature of the firing which had been heard by him.

General Hays' movement was not again checked, and the train and General Webb's division continued to follow him. All our wounded were put in ambulances, and our dead buried. As soon as General Gregg's division could be withdrawn across Cedar Run, Colonel Carroll's brigade was withdrawn and sent along the road to Catlett's Station. The different parts of General Caldwell's division retired by brigade, the last battery being that of Captain Arnold, which sustained a heavy fire from a battalion of the enemy's batteries, some of which were 20-pounders. The object sought, however, the delaying of the enemy, was gained, with but trifling loss to us. When all was ready our last battery withdrew, leaving only a section, and the thin line of skirmishers of our rear guard and its supports. The enemy, by this time fully prepared, advanced his lines of battle, from which our men, in their light order, retired with rapidity. As this

was fighting retiring, the right and left and front in this part of the report is as we faced the enemy, but not so that the enemy did not succeed, as Colonel Brooke says :

In throwing a column of infantry across the road and cutting off the Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, which was the front of my command. Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, commanding the regiment, proved himself equal to the emergency, and by promptly moving to the right by a slight *détour* succeeded in rejoining the column with but slight loss. I held the enemy at bay on my left and front by fighting them sharply with my flankers and skirmishers, and finally drove him by my fire into the woods on my left. The attack consisted of a heavy line of skirmishers, followed by two lines of battle, the first showing five regiments.

The narrow escape of my command from the position without a serious fight with a greatly superior force, is illustrated by the following quotation from the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, who was watching our front on the east side of Cedar Run :

I received orders to withdraw my men as soon as relieved by the cavalry, which proceeded to deploy a line of skirmishers about 100 yards in my rear. I recalled the skirmishers as rapidly as possible for so long a line, but found that the cavalry had begun to retire before I reached the line on which they had deployed, and that I was covering their retreat instead of their covering mine. I made every effort to keep up with them, but soon found myself cut off from the road on which the division had retired and compelled to strike off across the fields toward the woods on the right. I was at this time exposed to a severe fire from the enemy's skirmishers on the right as we marched back, and a section of artillery on the road; and, notwithstanding every effort was made to screen the men by taking advantage of every cover the ground afforded, I regret to report that 1 officer and 20 men are supposed to have been wounded and fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The ambulance officer, Lieutenant Anderson, of the First Division, showed great energy and bravery in carrying off the wounded at this time. He excited the admiration of all by carrying off a wounded soldier on his horse from the very grasp of the enemy, a tribute to which heroism they acknowledged by forbearing to fire upon him.

This creditable operation of my rear guard I witnessed from a commanding position on the road to Catlett's Station, where General Caldwell's division was reformed to again check the enemy's advance, and exact from him a loss of time in reconnoitering our new position and planning an attack upon it.

The long lines of the enemy showed a heavy force of infantry which advanced to the position we had abandoned, and, after watching us a little while, moved off to their left flank toward our right and rear. We took no prisoners here, but according to General Lee's report, this force was Ewell's corps, accompanied by the main body of the cavalry, and he says, "Ewell's advance forced back our rear guard and rapidly pursued;" but the extent of the pursuit I have now recorded.

General Gregg's cavalry was also reformed on the second position taken up by General Caldwell's division; one brigade under Colonel Gregg extending and covering well to our left the rear guard of which had crossed Cedar Run about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Auburn. The rest of the division, under General Gregg, took post on my right. During these operations General Gregg's cavalry had been constantly skirmishing with the enemy's advance, had sustained considerable loss in wounded, which had all been carried off, and nearly exhausted their ammunition. Finding the enemy designed no further pursuit directly after us I arranged with General Gregg to watch my flanks with the cavalry as I continued my movement toward the rest of the army, his ambulances and artillery joining my column.

General Caldwell's division then again moved to the rear, Colonel

Brooke's brigade acting as its rear guard. Colonel Brooke was directed to hold, if possible, the high hill overlooking Catlett's Station, so as to conceal the movements of the rest until all the command passed out of sight. This he did.

While I was thus with General Caldwell's division, those of Generals Hays and Webb, with a portion of the artillery and the ammunition and ambulance trains, moved on without interruption.

I sent orders forward to have this portion of my command halt at Catlett's Station till the rest should come up. As a pleasing instance of harmony of design to meet probable contingencies, I quote, first, from a dispatch from my chief of staff, Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, who accompanied these divisions. He says :

I had anticipated the order. Both divisions are in position on the railroad at Catlett's Station.

Second, from Major-General Humphreys, chief of staff :

The general commanding directs me to say that it would be as well for you to have points selected in advance of the head of your column upon which to form if you are followed by the enemy.

Thus it appears that by my commanding officer, myself, and my subordinates, the same precautions were deemed necessary, each acting on his own judgment. When such harmony can be counted upon, specific instructions are not only unnecessary, but may prevent this spontaneous action, which anticipates orders from the emergency calling them forth.

While these divisions (the Second and Third) halted, the trains passed on to the rear toward Centreville, our appointed place of concentration, guarded by the Second Brigade, Second Division, under Colonel Baxter, which was thus thrown out of the more brilliant operations which closed the day at Bristoe.

At the position selected by Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, near Catlett's Station, the best one on the railroad that its location afforded, I, with the First Division, rejoined the others of the Second Corps.

While on the road I received the following communication, dated Bristoe, 12 m., October 14:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that the road is entirely clear beyond this point. General Kilpatrick, at Buckland Mills, reports that the enemy's infantry are moving on the Warrenton pike. General Kilpatrick will leave Buckland Mills at 12 o'clock. Move forward as rapidly as you can, *as they may send out a column from Gainesville to Bristoe.* [I italicise because Bristoe proved to be the enemy's real objective point.] General Sykes is directed to keep up communication with you, and keep in supporting distance. The road is all clear for Sykes also. French is directed to keep communication with Sykes and in supporting distance. *Sykes will remain here until you are up.* [I italicise again as calling attention to the importance of these parts.]

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff.

Notwithstanding these assurances of finding our own forces at Bristoe, and the arrangement I had agreed upon with General Gregg to watch my flanks with his cavalry, every precaution was taken on putting the troops in motion from Catlett's Station, to move them along the railroad in a proper disposition for battle.

General Webb's division, with two batteries of artillery, took the northwest side of the railroad, General Hays the southeast side, the ambulances and artillery of General Gregg's cavalry followed, and General Caldwell's division continued to protect the rear. This was done expeditiously, and the troops moved off rapidly. Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan accompanied the advance of the Second and Third

Divisions to select a position at Bristoe and cover our crossing at Broad Run, and so much security did we feel in our assurance that General Sykes was at Bristoe and General Gregg's cavalry on our flanks, that Colonel Morgan detached Colonel Carroll's brigade and French's battery to hold the junction of the road from Bristersburg, and thus provide for our only surviving adverse contingency, as the enemy's cavalry might come that way.

When I reached Bristoe, cannonading had begun, and as I obtained a full view from the head of General Hays' column, I saw the enemy's lines advancing, and his musket-balls whistled around us. Lieutenant Brown's battery had crossed Broad Run and was going into action. Ricketts' battery went into action on the height south of Broad Run.

General Webb, with his skirmishers engaging the enemy, was moving to our right to endeavor to connect with the Fifth Corps, and one of his brigades had nearly crossed the stream. I directed him to halt and face to the left, and to hold the railroad embankment, which he did. Knowing the locality well, I at once ordered General Hays to face his division to the left, and run for the railroad cut, invisible from where we were. This was promptly done without hesitation, General Hays and General Owen leading the line, under a heavy musketry fire from the enemy, and impeded by our artillery, which, with most commendable energy, was striving to get to the front where it could share in the unexpected conflict.

A more inspiring scene could not be imagined. The enemy's line of battle boldly moving forward, one part of our own steadily awaiting it and another moving against it at double-quick, while the artillery was taking up position at a gallop and going into action.

The attack fell mainly upon the First and Third Brigades of General Webb's division, the First commanded by Colonel Heath and the Third commanded by Col. J. E. Mallon; and on the Third Brigade of General Hays' division, commanded by General Owen.

The Second Brigade of General Hays' division, commanded by Colonel Smyth, was, in a measure, screened by the woods from the direct attack of the enemy, but was all prepared to charge the flank of the enemy should he reach that part of our line which he assailed.

Under our fire the repulse of the enemy soon became assured, and Arnold's battery arrived in time to help increase his demoralization and reach the fugitives.

The enemy was gallantly led, as the wounding of 3 of his general officers in this attack shows, and even in retiring many retired but sullenly.

An advance of a thin line along our front secured 450 prisoners, 2 stand of colors, and 5 field pieces. Twenty-two dead horses were found on the ground which this battery occupied.

I could not make a more decided pursuit, as all my force yet up and in position was three batteries and about 3,000 infantry, and the prisoners informed us that we had as yet encountered but one division of Hill's corps, and that the others were near by and coming up. I had thus to prepare for more serious work, and to depend upon myself, for nothing could be seen of the Fifth Corps, which we had expected to find at Bristoe instead of the enemy.

General Caldwell's division, when the firing began, took the double-quick step with their heavy loads, and joining us as soon as possible, took position on General Hays' left with the exception of Colonel Miles' brigade, which was ordered to the right to the support of the

artillery. The action had come upon us so suddenly that Lieutenant Brown's battery, separated by a long interval from the infantry, maintained itself on our extreme right, and poured a most destructive fire upon the flank of the enemy's line of battle during his advance and retreat.

Colonel Carroll's brigade came up after General Caldwell's division had passed him, and took position to cover our left flank on a line perpendicular to the railroad.

General Gregg's cavalry division also arrived and took post behind our line. His batteries were with the infantry column during the attack of the enemy, but by some misunderstanding passed off the field toward Brentsville, and did not participate in the repulse.

The enemy's troops now began to arrive and take position on our left. The prisoners we took showed them to be Ewell's corps.

It would have been impossible to withdraw from my situation in daylight in presence of such superior forces of General Lee. The position I held was good except on my left, and such that the enemy could only ascertain my force by a heavy attack. Relying upon the effect of the first repulse, I deemed that he would not do this till all his army arrived, and this would take the remainder of the day. To move was to disclose my comparative weakness and invite immediate attack, and even if successful would open the way to Brentsville, at which place was a large portion of our wagon train, protected only by Buford's cavalry.

Major Ludlow, of General Meade's staff, who had been with me thus far (to whom I am indebted for valuable aid), now left me, and I told him to report what he had seen. I did not ask for assistance, not knowing for a certainty that I might be deceived as to the force of the enemy around me, and disarrange other important plans. I received the following communication from General Sykes:

I have just seen Major Ludlow. It is everything that the army should be concentrated at Centreville. I think you ought to move toward Manassas as soon as dark, if not before. The longer you delay, the more force they can bring against you, and, if Lee's army is on your left, two corps are little better than one. I have sent word to General Meade that I shall stay at Manassas until dark, unless I see the head of your column sooner coming this way.

Another advance against our right was attempted, but the fire of our artillery alone caused it to be abandoned.

I then sent word to General Sykes that I would like to have his support on my right. Affairs grew more and more alarming on my left, and, expecting the next attack there, all my preparations were made to meet it, and General Webb, holding the right, was kept in readiness to re-enforce the left.

Skirmishing continued along the left of my line during the arrival and deployment of General Ewell's forces, and just at dusk of evening some batteries opened against our left for the purpose of enfilading our position. This was promptly answered by our own artillery, and this cannonading continued till some time after dark, but without much effect. Just about this time, too, the head of General Sykes' force came to our support.

The arrival of night prevented our being attacked by this overwhelming force. General Lee says in his report :

Before the rest of the troops could be brought up, and the position of the enemy ascertained, he retreated across Broad Run.

About 9 p. m., after all was quiet, I withdrew from my position according to instructions, bringing off all of our wounded that could be found, our prisoners, and captured artillery.

The last of my command crossed Bull Run at Blackburn's Ford about 4 a. m. on the 15th, and bivouacked near by. I reported to the general commanding, as directed, between Centreville and Fairfax.

Three rifled batteries from the Artillery Reserve were then sent to my command, and my own ordered to the rear to replenish ammunition. I returned to my command, and took up the position assigned us at Bull Run.

Skirmishing took place along the lines during the day, and about noon a battery of the enemy opened upon our position. The replies of our own soon compelled this to withdraw. The enemy made no further demonstration on my front, and we remained in this position. At this point the enemy's advance ceased.

Our loss during the movement was 51 killed, 329 wounded, and — missing.*

It becomes my pleasing duty now to recall your attention to the soldierly bearing, endurance, and efficiency of my command on this trying march.

The soldiers in the ranks bore with the severest exertions and want of sleep in the most cheerful manner, having started on the march with eight days' rations for their burden, in addition to their arms, equipments, and ammunition. The officers of the line on foot shared equally this severe labor, and often could be seen carrying the musket of a weary soldier. The mounted officers' horses were nearly all worn out by their exertions.

About 100 of the weary men of the Third Army Corps, which preceded us on the march from Fayetteville to Auburn, came into our ranks, where they were put under an officer, and fought worthily at Bristoe, losing several killed and wounded.

The provost guards all went into action, that of corps headquarters, under Capt. William M. Mintzer, performing a noteworthy part. The great fatigue of the men and the delay in crossing Bull Run in the depth of night caused many to fall asleep along the road from Manassas, but the mounted provost guard faithfully did its duty through the night, and in the early morning light aroused them all, and brought them to our lines before the advance of the enemy.

The flankers of General Webb's division, composed of the First Minnesota and Seventh Michigan, encountered the first advance of the enemy's line at Bristoe, and lost severely. Properly appreciating his position, the commanding officer of this line withdrew his men rapidly to the left of the division as it faced the enemy, and opened space for its fire. It occasioned a temporary separation from his command, but it was in accordance with the military rules in such emergencies.

Brig. Gen. J. C. Caldwell, in covering the crossing of Cedar Run at Auburn, and in guarding the rear thence to Bristoe, performed a duty always difficult from its uncertain requirements, with perfect success, and he was ably sustained by his colonels, among whom Col. J. R. Brooke, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, receives from General Caldwell special commendation. Both he and Colonel Miles are worthy of promotion. General Caldwell also praises Lieutenant Cross, of his staff.

Brig. Gen. Alexander Hays, commanding Third Division, conducted the advance from Auburn to Catlett's Station, clearing the way obstructed by the enemy's cavalry, and went into action almost

* See revised statement, p. 250.

simultaneously with our arrival at Bristoe, going into action at the critical moment with that inspiring courage which has made him so well known. Brigadier-General Owen, commanding Third Brigade, Third Division, acted in a scarcely less brave and prompt manner. His aide-de-camp, Lieut. Michael Coste, was killed upon the field. Colonel Carroll was specially assigned by me to hold several vital positions during the day, and his horse was killed by the artillery late in the day. Colonel Smyth, commanding Second Brigade, advanced with his brigade when the enemy was repulsed, but was withdrawn by my order when the captured artillery was brought into our line along the railroad.

General Hays gives to the men under Colonel MacDougall the honor of having withdrawn the captured artillery; General Webb gives this honor to the men of his division under Lieut. Col. Ansel D. Wass. Undoubtedly both participated in it, as they had in common with our artillery in repulsing the enemy.

General Webb's division received the larger portion of the enemy's attack at Bristoe; his horse was shot under him; Captain Wessels and Captain Smith, of his staff, were wounded, and his color-bearer was killed by his side. The situation was one which particularly exposed the officers. Colonel Mallon, commanding Third Brigade, Second Division, was killed. A portion of his command was placed where the railroad changes from cut to embankment and afforded no shelter. Here this brave man took his stand to encourage his troops and fell. Colonel Heath commanded First Brigade, Second Division. General Webb adds to special commendation of Capt. J. P. Wood, his adjutant-general, a recommendation for his promotion, in which I fully concur.

The artillery of the corps was commanded by Capt. John G. Hazard, First Rhode Island Artillery, whose energy and good management I must specially commend. The five batteries were commanded by Capt. W. A. Arnold, First Rhode Island Artillery; Capt. R. B. Ricketts, First Pennsylvania Artillery; Capt. N. Ames, First New York Artillery; First Lieut. F. S. French, First U. S. Artillery; and First Lieut. T. F. Brown, First Rhode Island Artillery, all of whom made the best use of the opportunities afforded them. The 22 dead horses in the captured battery were mostly killed by our artillery fire. For further honorable mention I refer to the detailed reports presented herewith, which are as follows:

1. Brig. Gen. J. C. Caldwell, commanding First Division.
2. Col. N. A. Miles, commanding First Brigade, First Division.
3. Col. P. Kelly, commanding Second Brigade, First Division.
4. Col. Paul Frank, commanding Third Brigade, First Division.
5. Col. J. R. Brooke, commanding Fourth Brigade, First Division.
6. Lieut. Col. A. B. Chapman, Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, Fourth Brigade, First Division.
7. Brig. Gen. Alexander Hays, commanding Third Division.
8. Brig. Gen. Joshua T. Owen, commanding Third Brigade, Third Division.
9. Col. S. S. Carroll, commanding First Brigade, Third Division.
10. Col. T. A. Smyth, commanding Second Brigade, Third Division.
11. Brig. Gen. A. S. Webb, commanding Second Division.
12. Col. F. E. Heath, commanding First Brigade, Second Division.
13. Lieut. Col. A. D. Wass, commanding Third Brigade, Second Division.
14. Capt. John G. Hazard, commanding Artillery Brigade.

15. Surg. A. N. Dougherty, medical director, Second Corps.

16. Capt. T. L. Livermore, chief of ambulances.

Accompanying this report there is also a map* of the vicinity of Auburn, made from reconnaissances by Lieutenant Roebing, of my staff, on a scale of 2 inches to the mile. Also a sketch† of Bristoe, made by Sergt. E. B. Cope, by order of Major Duane, on a scale of 6 inches to the mile; also a sketch of the entire field of operations, on a scale of 1 inch to the mile, taken mainly from the map furnished from headquarters, with additional reconnaissances by Lieutenant Roebing.

General Ewell, on leaving Auburn, took the main road to Greenwich instead of following me to Catlett's Station. This enabled General Lee to be prepared to fight with his whole army at Greenwich if necessary, as Hill's corps, turning off the Warrenton pike at New Baltimore, also passed by way of Greenwich. General Ewell then took a blind track across the fields and through the woods, so as to not interfere with the other column or be retarded by it, but he found it very difficult for his artillery, as our examinations since showed, and lost much time, which, in addition to the delays we had given him at Auburn, prevented his reaching Bristoe in time to bring his force into action.

Our enemy was thoroughly acquainted with this section of country, it being the home of General Ewell, while we were quite ignorant of some of the important routes. This seems quite inexcusable after our having occupied the country so long, and been so fully made aware of its importance by the successful operation which General Ewell had conducted the year before in General Pope's Virginia campaign, by which our trains were captured, and all our communications broken from Kettle Run to Bull Run.

I append also some extracts from the report of General Lee, as printed in Richmond newspapers.‡ From this it will be seen that, on October 14 the Second Corps at different times encountered the advance of each wing of his army, as well as a portion of his cavalry. That though he set out, as he says, early on the 14th, we detained him with Ewell's corps and the main body of the cavalry at Auburn, only about 5 miles from his starting point, until noon, and that we nevertheless reached Bristoe in time to meet and repulse the advance of General Hill's corps, which had a good road, unobstructed, only about 4 miles longer than our own. The principal result of that repulse he states correctly. The result, too, shows conclusively that any information which reached General Meade of the enemy advancing along the pike from Warrenton past Buckland Mills toward Centreville was erroneous, and furnishes a marked example of the paramount importance of accurate information. For, if the truth had been known, a concentration of our army at Bristoe, easily to have been effected, would have brought on a pitched battle where we could hardly have failed to win.

I conclude my report with the expression of my feelings, almost of gratitude, toward the Second Army Corps, especially to the commanders of divisions and brigades, and the staff officers at these headquarters. Temporarily commanding the corps, during the absence of Major-General Hancock, its permanent commander, absent by reason of wounds received at Gettysburg, I found each department so well filled that I could not wish to change it. The conduct of these officers under me has given them an additional claim to the

* See p. 1018.

† To appear in atlas.

‡ See report of October 23, p. 410.

honorable positions they hold, and entitles them to consideration whenever more advanced stations are open to worth.

Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, assistant inspector-general, was to me invaluable. His untiring energy, knowledge, and intelligence, under all circumstances, show him fitting for a high command, and I would especially recommend him to the Government to be made a brigadier-general. He is one to whom any command that rank might give him would be well entrusted.

Lieut. Col. F. A. Walker, assistant adjutant-general, thoroughly acquainted with his office duties, so important to the operations of an army corps, is equally willing and gallant on the field. Capt. H. H. Bingham, aide-de-camp, deserves special mention for his arduous, circuitous, and successful night expedition to headquarters, the only night we had a chance to sleep. Captain Miller and Major Mitchell, the personal aide of Major-General Hancock, and Lieutenant Haskell, of General Gibbon's staff, performed on all occasions that service to me they owed to those officers, in a manner that was ever cheering and certain. Capt. E. P. Brownson, additional aide-de-camp, attached to these headquarters, has my acknowledgments for cheerful and intelligent service during these operations. Lieutenant-Colonel Batchelder, chief quartermaster, and Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, chief commissary of subsistence, were with the general trains of the army during the entire movement, and therefore not under my observation.

Surg. A. N. Dougherty, medical director, was exceedingly thorough in his duty to the wounded, and everywhere exposed himself to be counted with those he was anxious to serve. His successful provision for the wounded could not have been excelled, even in an advancing movement.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. K. WARREN,

Major-General of Volunteers Commanding Second Corps.
Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Near Blackburn's Ford, Va., October 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following numerical statement of casualties in this command occurring in the actions of the 14th instant:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
First Division.....		13	6	62	6	75	81
Second Division.....	1	14	8	55	9	99	108
Third Division.....	2	19	11	133	13	152	165
Artillery Brigade.....		2	2	22	2	24	26
Total*.....	3	48	27	302	30	350	390

* See addenda following.

No report of missing is made. Few prisoners, if any, were taken by the enemy during the day. A certain number of men are at present absent from the command, unaccounted for, but it is known that they are almost entirely those who fell out on a long night march, and on crossing Bull Run after their regiments went to the rear. It has been officially reported to me that the greater part of these were stopped at Fairfax, and are now in the hands of the provost-marshal-general. I would say that the enemy did not advance upon the line of my march until noon of the next day, which enabled all the stragglers to come in. My provost guard did not leave the vicinity of the field until 10 a. m. of the 15th.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. K. WARREN,

Major-General, Commanding.

ADDENDA.

Return of Casualties in the Second Army Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, at Auburn and Bristoe Station, Va., October 14.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN C. CALDWELL.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. NELSON A. MILES.							
61st New York						1	1
81st Pennsylvania				5			5
140th Pennsylvania				6		3	9
Total First Brigade				11		4	15
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. PATRICK KELLY.							
28th Massachusetts							
63d New York						9	9
69th New York						2	2
88th New York				1		1	2
116th Pennsylvania						2	2
Total Second Brigade				1		14	15
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. PAUL FRANK.							
52d New York		3	1	5			9
57th New York				5	1	13	19
66th New York				2			2
148th Pennsylvania				4		5	9
Total Third Brigade		3	1	16	1	18	39
<i>Fourth Brigade.</i>							
Col. JOHN R. BROOKE.							
Staff				1			1
2d Delaware				1	1	25	27
64th New York		6	2	9		25	42
53d Pennsylvania			1	9		1	11
145th Pennsylvania		2	2	11		19	34
Total Fourth Brigade		8	5	31	1	70	115
Total First Division		11	6	59	2	106	184

Return of Casualties in the Second Army Corps, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER S. WEBB.							
Staff.....		1	1				2
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. FRANCIS E. HEATH.							
19th Maine.....		1		12			13
15th Massachusetts.....		2	1	8			11
1st Minnesota.....		1	3	17		1	22
82d New York.....		7		19			26
Total First Brigade.....		11	4	56		1	72
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. JAMES E. MALLON.*							
Lieut. Col. ANSEL D. WASS.							
19th Massachusetts.....			3	1			4
20th Massachusetts.....		1		6			7
7th Michigan.....			1	8		2	11
42d New York.....	1	3	1	13		10	28
59th New York.....				5		2	7
1st Company Massachusetts Sharpshooters.....				2			2
Total Third Brigade.....	1	4	5	35		14	59
Total Second Division.....	1	16	10	91		15	133
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER HAYS.							
Staff.....			1				1
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. SAMUEL S. CARROLL.							
14th Indiana.....						2	2
8th Ohio.....				2		3	5
7th West Virginia.....						1	1
Total First Brigade.....				2		6	8
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. THOMAS A. SMYTH.							
14th Connecticut.....		4	1	17		4	26
1st Delaware.....		2	1	11		2	16
12th New Jersey.....		1	1	5		2	9
10th New York.....				1			1
108th New York.....		1	1	13		1	16
Total Second Brigade.....		8	4	47		9	68
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN.							
Staff.....	1						1
39th New York.....			1	10		2	13
111th New York.....		2	2	20		2	26
125th New York.....		3	3	22		8	35
126th New York.....		6		33		10	49
Total Third Brigade.....	1	11	6	85		22	125
Total Third Division.....	1	19	11	134		37	202

* Killed at Bristoe Station.

Return of Casualties in the Second Army Corps, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Capt. JOHN G. HAZARD.							
1st Pennsylvania Light, Batteries F and G.....			1	6			7
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery A.....		1	1	7			9
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery B.....		1		4			5
1st United States, Battery I.....				5		1	6
Total Artillery Brigade.....		2	2	22		1	27
Total Second Army Corps.....	2	48	29	306	2	159	546

Officers killed.—Col. James E. Mallon, Forty-second New York, and Lieut. Michael Coste, Seventy-second Pennsylvania.

Mortally wounded.—Lieut. Charles H. Stevens, Fifteenth Massachusetts; Lieut. James T. Lowe, Twelfth New Jersey, and Capt. William H. Plumb, jr., One hundred and twenty-fifth New York.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 96. }

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 15, 1863.

The major-general commanding announces to the army that the rear guard, consisting of the Second Corps, was attacked yesterday while marching by the flank.

The enemy, after a spirited contest, was repulsed, losing 2 colors, a battery of 5 guns, and 450 prisoners.

The skill and promptitude of Major-General Warren, and the gallantry and bearing of the officers and soldiers of the Second Corps, are entitled to high commendation.

By command of Major-General Meade :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Near Blackburn's Ford, Va., October 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

GENERAL: I beg leave to inform the general commanding that his order expressing his approval of the conduct of this corps on the 14th instant is received with enthusiasm by officers and men.

If I may speak for the corps, I will say that it is satisfied if it receives no other praise than his, and is ready to perform its part of the plans of the commanding general in the future, as it has done in the past.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 11.

Report of Surg. Alexander N. Dougherty, U. S. Volunteers, Medical Director, of action at Auburn and engagement at Bristoe Station.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
October 23, 1863.

DOCTOR: With regard to the actions at Auburn and Bristoe Stations, on the 14th instant, I respectfully beg leave to report as follows:

The action at Auburn opened very suddenly early in the morning. A house near Cedar Run, occupied by a family named McCormick, was at once appropriated by us for hospital use. Here several amputations were performed; but we were soon obliged to vacate it by the necessity of going on with the army, which had repulsed the enemy and was continuing its retreat.

This we did, taking with us, as we supposed at the time, all of our wounded except 1 man, a private, whose leg had been completely shot off by a round shot or unexploded shell, the other also having been injured. He was in a state of complete collapse, and it was not thought proper to remove him. When we returned, some days subsequently, it was ascertained that he died the same day; also that 3 others of our wounded were brought to the same house, of whom 1 died and 2 were carried off as prisoners of war. There were, as I estimated, about 50 killed and wounded on this occasion.

When we arrived at Bristoe Station, we were suddenly attacked while marching by the flank. The railroad embankment was at once seized by us as a defensive work and much loss avoided, as well as an easy repulse given to the enemy.

The hospital first selected was near Kettle Run, at the rear of our line of battle, and thither the wounded were transported and the surgeons of the "operating staff" gathered. But we were soon obliged to vacate the spot by the appearance of the enemy in its immediate neighborhood. We then went to a barn of Mr. Porter, on the Brentsville road. It had happened that when the firing first opened most of our ambulances, which were with the ammunition train, were, by orders from general headquarters, hurried forward over Bull Run. I had previously, however, called for ten to follow in the rear, which, with six others which were fortunately left, and thirteen for which we were indebted to the cavalry division (Dr. Phillips), making twenty-nine in all, were our sole means of removing the wounded.

We managed, however, when the retreat was recommenced, after nightfall to get almost all of our wounded into these vehicles. The exceptions were found, on our return some days subsequently, to be 20, of whom 19 were removed by the enemy on their retreat, and 1 shot in the throat was abandoned by them as mortally wounded. I found him, however, doing well, and cut out the ball from his back. I left him, at his own request, in charge of the family.

When we resumed our retreat, I directed Surgeon Wolf, Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers, to remain with the wounded, which he did. Also Assistant Surgeon Bingel, of the Fifty-second New York Volunteers, who had joined the regiment only three weeks before, voluntarily remained (but without my knowledge), and 4 hospital attendants.

The total killed and wounded in both actions was as follows: Killed, 53; wounded, 296; total, 349.*

We brought away in ambulances 182, including about 20 cavalrymen, the rest of the wounded (with the exceptions noted above, 24) being able to make their way to Centreville on foot.

When we arrived at Centreville, I directed the necessary operations to be done at once, immediately after which those who required it were sent to general hospital.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. N. DOUGHERTY,

Surgeon, U. S. Vols., and Medical Director, Second Corps.

Surg. B. A. CLEMENTS,

Assistant Medical Director, Army of the Potomac.

No. 12.

Report of Capt. Thomas L. Livermore, Fifth New Hampshire Infantry, Ambulance Officer, of operations at Auburn and Bristoe Station.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF AMBULANCE,

October 29, 1863.

DOCTOR: I have the honor to report the following as the operations of the ambulance corps of the Second Army Corps, in the engagement at Auburn, Va., on the 14th instant, and the battle at Bristoe Station on the same day:

The ambulances of the First and Third Divisions were on the field at Auburn in due season, and the wounded were collected in season for the trains to march with the column toward Bristoe, with the exception of 5 ambulances, which were retained with the First Division, which was rear guard. Lieutenant Anderson, in charge of these, displayed great energy and bravery, and he succeeded in bringing away all but 1 wounded man, whom he could not get from the enemy.

Lieutenant Pelton, of the Third Division, brought a rebel cavalry colonel away from Auburn, who was wounded early in the fight.

When the ambulances reached a point near Catlett's Station, I received orders to move them fast as possible toward Centreville. Here I left 10 more ambulances by your order for the First Division, with orders to go back and meet it, also 6 for the Third Division, and 6 for the Second Division; but those of the Second Division, through mistake, followed a brigade of the Second Division to Manassas Junction, the sergeant in charge supposing the whole division to be there, and this I did not discover until it was too late to remedy.

When I had conducted the trains to Manassas Junction, hearing firing at Bristoe, I put them in charge of Lieutenant Pelton and went back to Bristoe, where I found the corps engaged. Here, with the aid of 13 ambulances which you procured from the Cavalry Corps, I succeeded, with the aid of Lieutenant Anderson, in removing all of the wounded but 1 man who could not be moved, and about 20 miss-

* See revised statement, p. 250.

ing who could not be found, it being night, and our time being limited; however, the train was full. The number of wounded transported was about 180.

I can only regret that the trains were ordered away too soon, but as I could not control the circumstances, I can say that every possible effort was made to secure our wounded, and, as the last part of the engagement was after dark, and our retreat commenced almost immediately, it was impossible to do more. I am happy to report the conduct of Lieutenant Anderson as admirable, and that of the non-commissioned officers and men of the ambulance corps who were in the engagement as all that I could desire.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS L. LIVERMORE,

Captain, Fifth New Hampshire, and Chief of Ambulance

Surg. A. N. DOUGHERTY, U. S. Volunteers,

Medical Director, Second Corps.

No. 13.

Report of Brig. Gen. John C. Caldwell, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

CAMP NEAR TURKEY RUN BRIDGE,

October 28, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command for the week ending the 14th instant:

At noon on the 10th, in obedience to orders received from headquarters Army of the Potomac, the corps was marched from this side of Culpeper and put in position near Stone House Mountain, to meet a reported advance of the enemy from the direction of Sperryville. The Second and Third Divisions were placed in line of battle on the right of the Sperryville road, the left resting on the road about 300 yards in rear of the right of the Third Corps. The First Division was placed in reserve. The enemy made no attack, and about midnight we received orders to march at 3 in the morning to Bealeton Station. We reached this point, a distance of 16 miles, about 3 p. m. of the 11th, and bivouacked there that night.

The next day we marched at 12 m., and recrossed the Rappahannock in support of the cavalry, who were briskly skirmishing in our front. We advanced in line of battle to a point near Brandy Station, where we bivouacked. At midnight the troops were put under arms and recrossed the Rappahannock, and marched by the way of Bealeton to Fayetteville, where we arrived at daylight on the morning of the 13th. My division was formed in line of battle, covering the Warrenton road, and also the road leading to Sulphur Springs. We remained here about three hours, and then followed the Third Corps to Cedar Run, near Auburn, which point we reached at dark. A picket was thrown out and we bivouacked for the night.

At daybreak on the 14th, my division forded Cedar Run, and took position on a hill near the run, around the base of which is the road to Greenwich. Captain Ricketts' battery of 3-inch ordnance guns was put in position, and I massed the whole of my division in the rear of the battery, and after putting out a picket gave instructions

to have the men cook their breakfast. My instructions were to hold this point against any attack of the enemy from the direction of Warrenton, until the rest of the corps, with the artillery and wagons, had got by on the road to Catlett's Station.

The Third Division, which followed me, had just commenced crossing the run, and my men were busily engaged in making coffee, when the enemy suddenly opened a battery from a hill about 800 yards in our rear, upon my masses. I immediately sent a staff officer to each of my brigades with orders to conduct the troops rapidly around the hill under cover; at the same time I directed Captain Ricketts to change front and fire rapidly on the battery of the enemy. Notwithstanding the unexpectedness of the fire in the rear, and their unprepared state, the men showed but little confusion, and kept their ranks while moving around the hill, the conscripts moving nearly as steadily as old soldiers.

After a few minutes' fire, Captain Ricketts succeeded in silencing the enemy's battery, and the advance of General Hays drove them away.

I again changed front, and faced toward Warrenton. There had been skirmishing since daylight to our left and front, and we saw skirmishers coming in across the field. I then ordered the Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, Third Brigade, to report to Colonel Brooke, and directed him to cover my front. He deployed the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Second Delaware Volunteers, and the Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers as skirmishers, and kept the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers and the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers as support. The enemy now opened on our left and front upon the battery of Captain Arnold, which had replaced that of Captain Ricketts. Their fire was at first from one battery, which was afterward increased by the fire of two batteries farther to the left. The enemy's fire was very accurate, but owing to the excellent cover for both artillery and infantry, no harm was done to the former, and but 1 or 2 men of the latter were wounded. As the enemy were evidently advancing, by direction of General Warren I sent the Irish Brigade to the support of Colonel Carroll's brigade, which was in position on a crest across Cedar Run. On moving across the run in the morning, I had left my picket in position, under the able command of Colonel Beaver, of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. They now covered the front of Colonel Carroll.

The cavalry division of General Gregg was drawn across the Run about 8 o'clock. My instructions from General Warren were to remain in position until my line was relieved by the cavalry, and Arnold's battery replaced by a section of horse artillery. The section was very slow in coming, it having, through some mistake, taken the road to Catlett's Station. The other two divisions, with the artillery, had all now passed by, and I had sent the Irish Brigade, with Captain Ames' battery, to take position on a crest in the rear beside the road. The section of horse artillery had now arrived, and I withdrew the division, detailing Colonel Brooke, with a section of artillery, to act as rear guard. Colonel Brooke withdrew his brigade, the enemy pressing his skirmishers very closely. The cavalry, which was to have covered his rear, preceded his skirmishers, and when he had got a quarter of a mile from his first position he was vigorously attacked on the right and rear, the enemy succeeding in throwing a column of infantry across the road and cutting off

the Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, which was in the rear. Colonel Chapman made a *détour* to the left across the fields and through the woods, and succeeded in rejoining the column with loss of but few prisoners. Colonel Brooke withdrew in perfect order, fighting, and repelling the attack of two lines of battle, the first consisting of five regiments. The division took up two positions of defense before reaching the railroad, but although we saw the enemy's lines of battle approaching, we were not attacked.

After a short rest at the railroad near Catlett's Station, the corps moved along toward Bristoe Station, my division still having the rear. When near Kettle Run, about a mile from Bristoe, I heard heavy firing in front and soon afterward was met by Lieutenant Haskell, of General Warren's staff, who said that the divisions ahead were engaged, and it was necessary to move forward with the utmost haste. The artillery and ambulances were moving on the single road between the Third Division and my own, and when they drew out there was a long space between my division and the one in front. I moved my men forward for about three-quarters of a mile at double-quick. When I arrived on the field, the enemy were charging on our men, who were at the railroad. By direction of General Warren, I sent Colonel Miles' brigade to support the batteries of Lieutenant Brown and Captain Ricketts. I formed my division along the railroad on the left of the Third Division, in the following order: The Third Brigade on the right, the Fourth on the left, and the Second in the center. Where the right of my division was formed, there was an embankment varying from 2 to 10 feet in height, which furnished an admirable protection for my men.

When I arrived on the ground, the enemy was moving around the flank of the Third Division. I placed two guns of Captain Ames' battery in position and opened on the enemy's lines with canister, which broke them and they fell back. Colonel Carroll's brigade was placed on my left, and partly in rear of Colonel Brooke. My skirmishers were constantly engaged until dark, but the enemy did not attack my line. Late in the afternoon a very heavy column moved to my left and partly crossed the track, but for some unexplained reason did not attack with their infantry. About dark they opened a battery of artillery on my left, which enfiladed Captain Arnold's battery in the position in which it then was. I had anticipated this, however, and had a position selected for Captain Arnold, and he at once changed front and silenced the enemy's battery with slight loss on his part. A little after dark the firing ceased, and my division withdrew with the rest of the corps, and marched to Blackburn's Ford, which we crossed about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 15th.

The conduct of my men during the four days ending the 15th was all that could be expected of the best soldiers and most enduring men. The loads carried by the men were very heavy, and the marching severe, much of it occurring in the night. The conscripts generally behaved very well, and under the very trying circumstances of the morning at Auburn, their conduct is worthy of admiration.

Colonel Brooke, commanding the rear guard, conducted it in the most admirable manner. This officer's merit as a military man is of very high order, and he has distinguished himself in every battle in which the division has been engaged. He has been in command of a brigade for more than a year, and has been recommended for promotion by all his commanding officers, and by three command-

ers of the Army of the Potomac. I earnestly recommend that he be promoted.

Colonel Miles, though not engaged in an infantry fight, handled his brigade with skill in the support of batteries. This officer, like Colonel Brooke, has been repeatedly recommended for promotion, and I most earnestly renew the recommendation.

The other brigade commanders, though not so actively engaged as the two above mentioned, conducted themselves to my entire satisfaction.

The batteries of Captains Arnold, Ricketts, and Ames were assigned to my command, the first two at Auburn and Captains Arnold and Ames at Bristoe, and did most signal service. More accurate and effective fire I have never seen. Captain Ames' two guns at Bristoe were especially effective.

All the members of my staff behaved to my entire satisfaction. The services of Lieutenant Cross, in particular, were of the highest value.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. CALDWELL,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. FRANCIS A. WALKER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 14.

Report of Col. Nelson A. Miles, Sixty-first New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,

October 17, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the night of October 13, 1863, this brigade bivouacked in a wood near Auburn, Va., after a very long and tedious march of seventeen hours from near Brandy Station, via Fayetteville. On the morning of the 14th, it moved to Auburn, and while at rest, the men being engaged in cooking coffee, the enemy opened a fire of artillery in our rear from four guns on the Catlett's Station road. I received orders to support Captain Arnold's and Captain Ricketts' batteries, and changed position facing to the rear. These batteries soon silenced the guns of the enemy, when another rebel battery soon approached in our former front. The batteries then changed front to rear, and my brigade took position accordingly, remaining in this position under a sharp artillery fire for about an hour, when we were relieved by a force of General Gregg's cavalry, and moved on the road to Bristoe Station, via Catlett's Station.

During this march the brigade was undisturbed, except an occasional skirmish fire on our flank. When near Bristoe Station we received orders to push forward, as the enemy were endeavoring to turn the left flank of the Third Division. My line of flankers, under the command of Captain McCullough and in charge of Captain Keech, acting aide-de-camp, were out about 200 yards on my left flank and well to the front.

The officer in command had gathered stragglers enough to make his force about 150 men. As soon as he came near the enemy he

assembled his force, and attacked the enemy in rear of his right flank. The effect of this unexpected and effective fire caused much confusion and for a time checked the advance of the enemy in that direction. This force of flankers remained skirmishing in their position until dark.

On reaching the field, I was ordered by General Caldwell to support the batteries commanded by Lieutenant Brown and Captain Ricketts. (In crossing this field from left to right my brigade was exposed to a severe fire of artillery and musketry; the enemy at that time was charging the Second and Third Divisions with three regiments in column.) The former was then crossing Broad Run. I sent the Sixty-first New York Volunteers and Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers to prolong the line of the Second Division and support this battery. The One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers was placed on the right of Captain Ricketts' battery. The Sixty-first New York Volunteers and Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers were exposed to a heavy artillery fire from two batteries, and were engaged in skirmishing with the enemy.

About 6 o'clock p. m. I was ordered (and sent one regiment, the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers) to support the batteries of General Gregg's command, which were stationed on the Brentsville road, where it remained for two hours, when I received orders to accompany, with my brigade, the batteries of the corps, together with two batteries of General Gregg's command and the guns that had been captured from the enemy, to Centreville, which place we reached about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 15th.

During these long and tedious marches and sharp engagements, this brigade displayed the same untiring devotion and gallantry as on former occasions, and both officers and men are deserving of much praise.

I am also indebted to Captain Keech, acting assistant inspector-general, Lieut. J. B. Hallenbeck, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Acheson, acting aide-de-camp, for their prompt and meritorious services during the engagements.

I am, very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JOHN HANCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 15.

Report of Lieut. Col. K. Oscar Broady, Sixty-first New York Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-FIRST NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS,
October 17, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor of transmitting the following report, concerning the part the Sixty-first Regiment New York Volunteers took in the engagements held with the enemy during the 14th instant:

During the night of the 13th instant, the regiment joined to the
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brigade bivouacked near Cedar Run. At daybreak on the 14th instant, with the rest of the brigade, crossed Cedar Run, about 400 yards beyond which we received orders to halt, and form in line of battle, fronting southwest, on a hill called the Five-Mile Hill. Shortly afterward Captain Ricketts' battery was placed in position in front of our line, the regiment, with the rest of the brigade, serving as its support.

About 6.30 a. m., while the arms were stacked and the men were preparing their breakfast, a section of the enemy's artillery opened a sudden fire upon our rear. The colonel commanding the brigade at once caused the troops to change front to the rear, covering the command under the slope of the other side of the crest in front of our previous position. At the same time the battery we were supporting also changed front to the rear, and in a few minutes silenced the enemy's fire. About half an hour later we again changed front, and resumed our former position.

About 9 a. m. the regiment, with the rest of the brigade, was marched by the left flank about 200 yards to the rear, where it was formed on the left, by file, into line of battle, fronting in the previous direction. During this movement, and while remaining in the latter position, the regiment was exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, but without any casualties taking place, as the men were well covered by rising ground. Half an hour later we fell back about 2 miles, marching by the left flank, filed right, halted, and formed line of battle east of the road leading to Catlett's Station. About 11 a. m. we resumed the march by the left flank, and reached Bristoe Station about 4 p. m., marching at double-quick step for the last quarter of a mile, as the preceding divisions of the corps were hotly engaged with the enemy.

As soon as we reached Bristoe Station, I was ordered by Colonel Miles, commanding the brigade, to take my command at a double-quick and support Captain Ricketts' battery, posted on the right of the railroad, and toward the right of the line of battle formed by the Second Division. As soon as I had placed my men in position in rear of the said battery, I was ordered by Captain Keech, acting assistant inspector-general on the staff of the commander of the brigade, to take my regiment at a double-quick, fording Broad Run, and support Captain Brown's battery, posted about three-quarters of a mile farther to the right, and on the extreme right of the line of battle formed by the Second Corps. I was followed by the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers. This maneuver was very exhausting to the men, besides their being exposed to a severe artillery fire from the enemy.

After I had placed the regiment in position supporting Captain Brown's battery, I received orders from Colonel McKeen, commanding Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, to throw out a portion of my command as skirmishers, covering the front of the battery. About half past 5 p. m. I was ordered by Colonel McKeen to draw in my skirmishers and follow the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, when we marched down the railroad about 300 yards and halted, resting. We remained here until about 10 p. m., when I received orders by Colonel Miles to march off by the right flank, the regiment with the rest of the brigade serving as escort to Captain Ricketts' battery. We continued the march until we had crossed Bull Run, a little beyond which we were halted on the left of the road to Centreville, formed line of battle, facing toward the run, and

received orders to bivouac over night. This was about 4 a. m. of the 15th instant.

My command contained 43 muskets. I lost 1 man while supporting Captain Brown's battery, but cannot say whether he was killed, wounded, or missing, as he was not seen afterward. Two of my drummers fell out on the march during the day, but I have reason to believe they are somewhere within the army, and will join the regiment again, as soon as they can find it.

My officers as well as men discharged their arduous duties well and faithfully throughout the whole day.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. O. BROADY,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Sixty-first New York State Volunteers.

Lieut. J. B. HALLENBECK,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 16.

Report of Col. H. Boyd McKeen, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

October 18, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, on the morning of Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 6.30, the regiment in line with the brigade formed in rear of and supporting Ricketts' battery on the hill at Auburn, at which place we changed front under a severe artillery fire from front and rear.

The men behaved admirably. The enemy being held in check in the front and driven off in our rear, we retired along the Catlett road, forming line on the cross-roads; from thence we retired to Bristoe Station, where the enemy made a furious attempt to cut off our line of march.

The Second and Third Divisions of our corps being engaged at the railroad, we advanced in their rear across the plain in order to support the batteries on the extreme right of the line of battle. Upon reaching Broad Run, the Sixty-first New York and Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers were detached from the brigade and placed under my command.

We crossed the run and, advancing to the extreme right of the line, supported Brown's battery. In this position we had only to contend against a severe artillery fire, only a few of the enemy's sharpshooters appearing on our immediate front.

I have only to say that both officers and men behaved with the gallantry which the brigade has so often displayed.

In the Eighty-first there were but 5 enlisted men wounded.

Respectfully,

H. BOYD McKEEN,

Colonel, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieut. J. B. HALLENBECK,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 17.

Report of Col. John Fraser, One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HQRS. 140TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

October 17, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the operations of the Second Corps against the enemy on the 14th instant:

From daybreak until about 9.30 a. m., my regiment, together with the rest of the brigade, was placed, in support of Captain Ricketts' battery, on a commanding hill at Auburn Mills, to cover the rear of the Second Corps, which was on the march toward Catlett's Station. The spirited artillery fire, which commenced about 7 a. m., and to which my men were exposed for nearly two hours, inflicted no loss on the regiment in killed, wounded, or missing. Of 50 enlisted men and 3 commissioned officers of my command, who had been detailed the previous evening on picket, all, with the exception of 1 man, who was wounded slightly in the side, rejoined the regiment about 10 a. m., when it commenced to march toward Catlett's Station.

About 2.30 p. m., when the regiment was marching to Bristoe Station, a brisk cannonade ahead of us was heard. The regiment was immediately marched at the double-quick for a considerable distance, and was placed in support of Captain Ricketts' battery on a small hill in front of the enemy's position and near Bristoe Station. About 6 p. m. the regiment was moved from this position, under a brisk artillery fire, to another part of the same hill to support Captain [Martin's] battery of the Sixth New York Artillery [the Sixth New York Battery], where it remained until it was ordered to join the column of the Second Corps on the march to Centreville. In this last position my regiment was not exposed to any artillery or musketry fire.

The portion of my regiment that served as battery support during the engagement at Bristoe Station suffered no casualty. Two companies, H and A, which had been detailed as flankers on the march from Catlett's Station to Bristoe Station, being at a considerable distance from the flanks of the column when we were ordered to march at double-quick, lost the track of the regiment. Being unable to find it, they fell in with the skirmishers of the Third Division, on the extreme left, about 3 p. m., and remained with them until the close of the engagement, when they rejoined the regiment, having suffered a loss of only 5 wounded and 1 missing.

The conduct of the officers and men of my command throughout the operations and engagements of the 14th, deserves my commendation for gallantry and coolness.

The following is the list of casualties in my command on the 14th.* I have the honor to be, sir, yours, respectfully,

JOHN FRASER,

Colonel, Commanding 140th Regiment Pennsylvania Vols.

Lieut. J. B. HALLENBECK,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 6 men wounded, and 1 man missing. See revised statement, p. 248.

No. 18.

Report of Col. Patrick Kelly, Eighty-eighth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
October 21, 1863.

MAJOR. In compliance with circular from headquarters First Division, Second Corps, dated October 17, 1863, I respectfully submit the following report of the part this brigade took in the recent operations :

On the morning of the 10th instant, we broke camp and took a position about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the right of Culpeper, Va. Next morning at 2.30 o'clock retired with the remainder of the corps, crossed the Rappahannock River at Rappahannock Station, and encamped for the night near Bealeton, Va. About noon the following day marched to the Rappahannock, and recrossed at Rappahannock Station ; and formed line of battle, advanced about 2 miles, and encamped for the night. About 12 o'clock at night broke camp, and again took up our line of march toward the Rappahannock, crossing at the station, and marched to within about 2 miles of Sulphur Springs, Va. After a halt of one hour, we again resumed the march, and encamped for the night near Auburn, Va.

Early on the morning of the 14th instant, we proceeded, with the rest of the division, to the crest of a hill near Auburn, and while resting there, fire was suddenly opened upon us by a battery, with no casualties on our part.

We then crossed the run to support the pickets of the Third Division. Shortly afterward we recrossed the run, and marched toward Catlett's Station, as wagon guard. After marching about a mile, we were thrown out to the left of the road as skirmishers, where we remained about an hour, were drawn in, and marched with the corps to Bristoe Station, where we met the enemy. The Eighty-eighth Battalion New York Volunteers were thrown out as skirmishers and had 1 man wounded. About 10 p. m. we retired with the remainder of the corps to Blackburn's Ford, Va., arriving there at 4 a. m. on the 15th instant.*

Very respectfully,

P. KELLY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JOHN HANCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 19.

Report of Col. Richard Byrnes, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry.

CAMP NEAR CENTREVILLE, VA.,
October 17, 1863.

SIR : I have the honor to report that this regiment broke camp, near Culpeper, Va., on morning of the 10th instant, and took up position about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the right of Culpeper. Next morning, at

* Nominal list (omitted) reports 1 wounded and 14 missing.

2.30 a. m., fell back, with remainder of the Second Corps, and crossed the Rappahannock River at Rappahannock Station, encamping same night at Bealeton Station.

On the 11th instant, recrossed the river at Rappahannock Station and formed line of battle, advanced about 2 miles, and encamped. About 12.30 a. m. of the 12th instant, broke camp and again crossed the river, marching past Bealeton Station and to within 2 miles of Sulphur Springs. Then changed direction of march and proceeded to within 3 miles of Warrenton Junction, when course of march was again changed, and we advanced in the direction of Warrenton, and encamped for the night near Auburn.

On morning of the 14th instant, proceeded to crest of a hill near Auburn, when fire was opened upon us by a rebel battery, with no casualties on our part. We then proceeded to _____, when, having taken a position, were ordered, with the balance of brigade, to act as skirmishers on the right flank of the position then occupied by this division. We were soon afterward withdrawn, and, with the remainder of the division, marched to a position near Bristoe Station, and formed line of battle on the right of the railroad. At the time of our arrival at this position the advance of our corps were engaged with the enemy, who were also in line of battle in front of the position we then occupied. We remained here for several hours, part of the time being under the fire of the enemy's batteries, but suffered no casualties, on account of being protected by the railroad embankment. About 9.30 p. m., same day, resumed march, and, after crossing Bull Run at Blackburn's Ford, came to present camp, where we have since remained.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD BYRNES,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. W. S. BAILEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 20.

Report of Capt. Thomas Touhy, Sixty-third New York Infantry.

NEAR CENTREVILLE, VA.,
October 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders of this date, I respectfully submit the following report of the part this battalion took in the recent actions with the enemy:

On the morning of the 10th, broke camp at Culpeper Court-House, and marched in a southwesterly direction about 5 or 6 miles to the position occupied by the Third Army Corps, where we remained until 2 a. m. Sunday morning, the 11th, when we took up line of march for Brandy Station, crossed the Rappahannock, and encamped at 3 p. m., same day, at Bealeton Station. Remained there for the night, and on the 12th, at 2 p. m., recrossed the Rappahannock, advanced in line of battle the distance of about 4 or 5 miles to the support of the cavalry then engaged with the enemy. We then halted there until 1 a. m. of the 13th, and then returned to

Bealeton, where we halted for a few minutes, and then took up line of march on the road leading to Sulphur Springs, and on same day arrived within 1 mile of Auburn, where we encamped for the night.

At 4 a. m. of the 14th, crossed Cedar Run, and were halted for breakfast. Before that meal could be cooked the enemy opened fire on us from the hills to our right, but doing no damage to this battalion. We were then ordered to recross Cedar Run to the support of Colonel Carroll's brigade, Third Division; formed line of battle at base of hill rising from the run, and remained there half an hour or more; then recrossed the run and took up line of march in direction of Bristoe Station, at which place we arrived at about 3 p. m. of the 14th.

We were formed in line of battle on the side of the railroad and remained until ordered to march to this place. During the march on night of 14th the men suffered severely, and many were forced from fatigue and exhaustion to fall out, and were probably captured by the enemy.*

* * * * *

Very respectfully,

THOMAS TOUHY,
Captain, Commanding Battalion.

Capt. W. S. BAILEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 21.

Report of Capt. Richard Moroney, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry.

NEAR CENTREVILLE, VA.,
October 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders of this date, I respectfully submit the following report of the part this battalion took in the recent actions with the enemy:

On the morning of the 10th, broke camp at Culpeper Court-House and marched in a southwesterly direction about 5 or 6 miles, to the position occupied by the Third Army Corps, where we remained until 2 a. m. Sunday morning, the 11th, when we took up line of march for Brandy Station, and crossed the Rappahannock, and encamped at 3 p. m., same day, at Bealeton Station. Remained there for the night, and on the 12th, at 2 p. m., recrossed the Rappahannock and advanced in line of battle the distance of about 4 or 5 miles to the support of cavalry there engaged with the enemy. We then halted there until 1 a. m. of the 13th, and then returned to Bealeton, where we halted for a few moments and then took up line of march in the direction leading to Sulphur Springs, and on the same evening arrived within 1 mile of Auburn, where we encamped for the night.

At 4 a. m. of the 14th, crossed Cedar Run, and were halted for breakfast. Before that meal could be cooked, the enemy opened fire on us from the hills to our right, but doing no damage to this battalion. We were then ordered to recross Cedar Run to the support of Colonel Carroll's brigade, Third Division, formed line of battle at

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 14 men missing. See revised statement, p. 248.

base of hill rising from the run, and remained there half an hour or more; then recrossed the run and took up line of march in direction of Bristoe Station, at which place we arrived at about 3 p. m. of the 15th [14th].

We were formed in line of battle on the side of the railroad, and remained until ordered to march to this place. During the march on night of 15th the men suffered severely, and many were forced from fatigue and exhaustion to fall out, and were probably captured by the enemy.*

* * * * *

RICHARD MORONEY,

Captain, Commanding Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers.

Capt. W. S. BAILEY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 22.

Report of Capt. Seneca G. Willauer, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

NEAR CENTREVILLE, VA.,

October 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with circular from headquarters First Division, dated this day, I have the honor to make the following report of the part this battalion took in the late movements of the army:

After leaving our camp near Culpeper nothing of importance occurred till the evening of the 13th instant. We had been marching the entire day and bivouacked in a woods, leaving Warrenton on our left. Here there were evidences of the presence of the enemy. As soon as the men had eaten supper a detail from the battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Sacriste, was ordered out to act as pickets, or, in the event of a movement by night, to act as flankers and skirmishers. The column did not move till early in the morning, when we advanced about half a mile, and halted on the heights at Auburn for the purpose of getting breakfast. While in the act of doing so, the enemy, having placed a battery in position, commenced shelling the troops. The battalion, with the brigade, moved quickly behind the hill and formed a line of battle. Here we remained till the battery was effectually silenced, when we again took our former position. During this time the detail had been acting as skirmishers. In a short time the column again moved forward in the direction of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

After advancing about 2 miles, the remainder of the battalion, with some portions of the brigade, were again deployed as skirmishers. Finding no enemy, the skirmishers were withdrawn. Upon reaching the railroad, the detail under Lieutenant Sacriste joined the battalion. None missing.

Our advance was undisturbed till we reached Bristoe Station. Here it was found that the enemy had endeavored to cut off the line of retreat. The battalion, with the brigade, immediately formed line of battle behind the railroad and anxiously awaited the advance

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 4 men missing. See revised statement, p. 248.

of the enemy, and every one was eager to see the enemy advance. We remained here during the heavy shelling by the enemy till near 11 p. m., when, everything being quiet, the battalion moved off with the brigade and arrived here safe.

I cannot speak too highly of the men, and their brave and soldierly conduct. Lieutenant Sacriste, being the only officer present with me, acted in a manner highly creditable to himself and the command.

There were no men killed, wounded, or missing during the movements.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WILLAUER,

Captain, Commanding 116th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. W. S. BAILEY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 23.

Report of Col. Paul Frank, Fifty-second New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,

October 23, 1863.

MAJOR: In compliance with orders received from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the engagements of the 14th instant at Auburn and Bristoe Station:

At about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 14th instant, my command, together with the rest of the division, crossed to the northeast side of Cedar Run, where it was massed in column of regiments on a high ground near by, and the men directed to cook coffee. While thus engaged, the enemy opened fire very suddenly with a few pieces of artillery at very short range from a point directly in rear. By order of the general commanding division, the Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman commanding, was ordered under the command of Col. J. R. Brooke, commanding Fourth Brigade, to act as skirmishers, and the active service of this regiment and its commander will be honorably mentioned in Colonel Brooke's report.

To shelter the troops from the close range of the enemy's battery, the brigade, with the rest of the division, was formed in line of battle on the northwest side of the hill just occupied. In effecting this change one of the horses of my mounted orderlies, who was at my side, was killed by being struck in the head by a piece of shell. The brigade had been but a few moments in this position when it became evident that the main force of the enemy was on the opposite side of the run, and a change of front to the rear of the present position on the same hill was at once effected. At the same time the firing had entirely ceased from the battery which first opened. Being now fully covered, very slight loss was suffered from the heavy artillery fire of the enemy.

* See revised statement, p. 248.

At about 11 a. m. the command was ordered to move on the road toward Catlett's Station, following Captain Arnold's battery. The Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Hammell commanding, was deployed on the right flank, and a portion of the One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers on the left flank of the brigade as flankers. No interruption to the march occurred. At about 12 m. a new position was taken near a church, about 1 mile from the last position on the road to Catlett's Station, and line of battle formed. Here the One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was ordered to report to Colonel Kelly, commanding Second Brigade, as support of skirmish line on the right of the position. Nothing of importance occurred while so formed.

At about 1 p. m. I was ordered to take the balance of my command to a position about 1 mile to the rear, supporting Colonel Carroll's brigade of the Third Division. Remaining here but a short time, the division commenced to file by and I was ordered to take place in the column, the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers reporting back to my brigade.

When about 1 mile distant from Bristoe Station I received orders from the general of division to move the brigade forward as rapidly as possible, as an engagement had already commenced in front. The command accordingly was moved forward at double-quick. Approaching the scene of action, I was ordered to move by the left flank and engage the enemy in my front, but having only crossed the railroad track, which at that place forms an embankment about 15 feet high, the order was countermanded. The brigade was then formed on the south side of the railroad, where it remained until the end of the engagement. The embankment afforded a good shelter to the men against the enemy's heavy artillery fire. A number were, however, killed and wounded in crossing the railroad as first ordered, and some, I regret to say, at about dark, by the fire of our own batteries.

At about 6 p. m. the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, with a small detail of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was deployed as skirmishers in the woods in front. At about 11 o'clock p. m. the command moved from its position and arrived at Bull Run at about 4 a. m. on the 15th instant.

It gives me great satisfaction to acknowledge the good behavior of officers as well as enlisted men of this brigade—from the old regiments, the Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, and the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and their officers. Nothing else could be expected, they having gained fame for bravery on many battle-fields before. The Fifty-second New York Volunteers, numbering about 85 old men, had been filled up with nearly 600 recruits, most of them substitutes, only a few days previous to the scenes of my report, and continual marches for several days before the reported engagements prevented all drills and instructions of this regiment. In consideration of all these circumstances, I must state that the men of the Fifty-second Regiment New York Volunteers behaved well, and that I am confident that by the future zeal of the officers the good name this regiment has now in the history of this war will be upheld by its new organization.

I also have to mention and give full credit to the officers of this staff. Captain Jones, acting assistant adjutant-general, Captain

Brady, acting assistant inspector-general, and Lieutenant Middleton, acting aide-de-camp, have proved brave soldiers and competent officers.

The list of casualties has been forwarded some days ago.*

I am, major, yours, very respectfully,

PAUL FRANK,

Colonel Fifty-second New York Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Maj. JOHN HANCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 24.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles G. Freudenberg, Fifty-second New York Infantry.

NEAR CENTREVILLE, VA.,
October 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to circular from headquarters First Division, I have the honor to report that this regiment broke camp near the Rapidan at 4.30 a. m., Saturday, October 10, 1863, and marched to the Culpeper road, where it joined the brigade, with which it has participated in all the recent movements.

Early on the morning of the 14th of October, at Auburn, the regiment resting in two lines, the men engaged in cooking their breakfast, the enemy's artillery suddenly and unexpectedly opened fire, occasioning a loss of 2 enlisted men killed and 5 enlisted men wounded. Line of battle was immediately formed and the regiment withdrawn behind the crest of the hill. The enemy's fire ceasing, the regiment changed front, when shortly after another battery opened a severe and well-directed fire, wounding 2 enlisted men. About 10 a. m. the regiment moved off by the flank under the enemy's artillery fire, halting on the road on several occasions to form line of battle.

About 2 p. m. it arrived at Bristoe Station, where a spirited engagement was at the time progressing, and it was placed in line of battle on the rear crest of the railroad track, ready for action. Here it was Capt. William Scherrer was wounded by a piece of shell and 1 enlisted man killed. After dark the regiment fell in and moved off by the flank, arriving near its present camping ground toward morning.

The conduct of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men deserves creditable mention, of the latter over 600 being conscripts, with only about 80 veterans. They bore the fatigue of the severe marches admirably, and acted under fire better than could have been expected of recruits.

I remain, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. FREUDENBERG,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fifty-second New York Vols.

Capt. GEORGE W. JONES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 248.

No. 25.

Report of Lieut. Col. Alford B. Chapman, Fifty-seventh New York Infantry.

NEAR BLACKBURN'S FORD, VA.,

October 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN : I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the recent movements of this corps, while covering the retirement of the army from the Rappahannock River to its present position :

On the morning of the 15th instant, the enemy opened on this division, then massed on a hill near Auburn, with several pieces of artillery at short range. I received orders to deploy skirmishers and advance on the battery, which I was proceeding to do, but found that a regiment from the Third Division of this corps had already been sent forward. I was then directed to deploy skirmishers on the right flank of our position, connecting with the Second Delaware on my left, and was placed under the command of Colonel Brooke, commanding Fourth Brigade, who sent the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers to the support of my line. Light skirmishing ensued, and finding that the enemy were moving troops to our right, I deployed my reserve and two companies of the Sixty-fourth, forming a line nearly at right angles with the first, and extending across the road leading to Catlett's Station. On the highest point of this road they had placed a section of artillery in position, which, however, my skirmishers had prevented them from working at this time, and had formed a brigade of infantry in the edge of the woods fronting me.

Shortly afterward I received orders to withdraw my men, as soon as relieved by the cavalry, who proceeded to deploy a line about 100 yards in my rear. I recalled the skirmishers as rapidly as was possible for so long a line, but found that the cavalry had commenced to retire before I had reached the line on which they had deployed and that I was covering their retreat instead of they mine. I made every effort to keep up with them but I soon found myself cut off from the road on which the division had retired and compelled to strike off across the fields toward the woods on the left.

I was at this time exposed to a very severe fire from the enemy's skirmishers on the right, and the section of artillery on the road in the rear, and notwithstanding every effort was made to screen the men by taking advantage of every cover the ground afforded, I regret to report that 1 officer and 20 men are supposed to have been wounded and fallen into the hands of the enemy. Proceeding through the woods for some distance, I found a by-road which appeared to lead in the right direction, and which eventually brought me out in rear of the division, which was then drawn up in the second position which it held on that day. I then reported my command to Colonel Brooke and when the division moved off, brought up the rear of the Fourth Brigade, which formed the rear guard.

On reaching Bristoe Station we formed the left of the line of battle, taking position on the railroad. As the enemy did not seriously attack this portion of the line we were not engaged.

At night we moved to the position we now occupy, and on the following morning I again reported to Colonel Frank, command-

ing Third Brigade, in compliance with orders from the division headquarters.

I inclose list of casualties.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. CHAPMAN,

Lieut. Col. 57th New York Volunteers, Comdg. Regiment.

Capt. GEORGE W. JONES,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 26.

Report of Lieut. Col. John S. Hammell, Sixty-sixth New York Infantry.

NEAR CENTREVILLE, VA.,

October 17, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to state that upon leaving Auburn, Va., on the 14th instant, and until reaching Brentsville, my regiment was deployed as skirmishers along the right flank of the brigade. At Bristoe Station we were thrown in front of the brigade, doing picket duty until after all the troops had been withdrawn, when we followed and rejoined the brigade.

At Auburn, Pioneer Patrick Duffy was slightly wounded in the right hand by a piece of shell. On picket at Bristoe, Private Henry Johnson, Company C, received a fracture of his left arm, above the elbow, from a Minie ball. No other casualties in this regiment are reported. No men are known to have been missing in action, although a number straggled on the march and have not yet come up.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JNO. S. HAMMELL,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Sixty-sixth New York Vols.

Capt. GEORGE W. JONES,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 27.

Report of Col. James A. Beaver, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.

NEAR CENTREVILLE, VA.,

October 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with directions received through your headquarters this morning, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the operations of the 14th instant, being field-officer of the day.

On the morning of the 14th, the regiment was commanded by Maj. George A. Fairlamb, by whom I am informed that the regiment left the place at which it bivouacked, on the night of the 13th at 5 a. m., crossed one of the tributaries of the Occoquan, formed line, and stacked arms on a hill near Auburn Mills. Permission was given to cook breakfast, skirmishing being then going on to our left and rear.

While breakfast was being cooked the enemy opened with an en-

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 248.

filading fire, at very short range on our right, from a battery which had been observed, but was supposed to belong to our own forces. The regiment was immediately formed and moved by the left flank so as to secure the cover of the hill on our left. The enemy opening on our rear with another battery on the other side of the run, we moved by the right flank, bringing up the rear of the brigade as it advanced to the road leading to Catlett's Station. Although exposed to heavy artillery fire for almost one hour, our loss was but 2 men wounded.

Having withdrawn the pickets and crossed the run, I rejoined my regiment and took command while the shelling was still going on. Having reached a position near Catlett's Station, I was ordered to report with my command to Colonel Kelly, commanding the Second Brigade, who ordered me into a position supporting his brigade, which was deployed as skirmishers. Being relieved by the cavalry, the regiment rejoined the brigade, and moved with it without incident until within a mile of Bristoe Station. Artillery and musketry fire being heard in our front, we immediately took the double-quick step and advanced to the support of the forces already engaged.

As we neared the station our forces were observed advancing at a charge, and a line of the enemy was just emerging from the woods on their flank. We immediately moved by the left flank, which brought us in line facing the line of the enemy, and advanced across the railroad. We were halted immediately, however, and ordered to recross to the south side of the railroad, which being there formed by a high embankment, afforded excellent shelter from the fire of the enemy. An artillery fire passed over our heads, in reply to which our batteries wounded Sergeant Barr, of Company B, so as to compel the amputation of his right arm.

Firing ceased at dark, and at 10 p. m. we took up our line of march with the column, leaving a detail of 20 men which had been deployed as skirmishers in our front. This detail reached us safely after crossing Bull Run.

I inclose a list of the wounded and missing.* The missing are all men who were unable to march and may be with the wagon train.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. BEAVER,

Colonel 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. S. R. BEARDSLEY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 28.

Report of Col. John R. Brooke, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.

HDQRS. FOURTH BRIG., FIRST DIV., SECOND CORPS,

October 17, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to communicate the following statement of the late actions and operations in which my command was engaged on the 14th instant, it being on that day rear guard of the corps:

On the morning of the 14th, I had been assigned position at Au-

* Embodied in revised statement. p. 248.

burn, on the left of the First Brigade, and had been there about half an hour when, at 6.45 a. m., the enemy opened a very brisk shelling upon our position, my command being in perfect range of their fire, which, although coming from our rear, in no wise intimidated, though it somewhat disconcerted the troops. As quickly as possible I put my command under cover of the hill. At 7 a. m. the firing ceased, the enemy having been driven off by the Third Division.

I here received from the general commanding division orders to place my brigade in position to cover the front, which was done in the following order: The Fifty-third Pennsylvania, Second Delaware, and Fifty-seventh New York (the latter had been detached from the Third and assigned to my brigade that morning), being deployed as skirmishers; the Fifty-seventh New York being on the right; the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania and Sixty-fourth New York I held in reserve as support to the line, the latter on the right. I maintained this position with slight skirmishing until the whole corps had retired, sending in the meantime intelligence to the general commanding division that a heavy column of infantry and artillery was moving in a line parallel to our line of march.

I now withdrew my line and moved to the rear, followed by the enemy, who pressed upon my skirmishers. I had not moved more than a quarter of a mile when I was attacked on my right and rear, the enemy succeeding in throwing a column of infantry across the road, and cutting off the Fifty-seventh New York, which was in the rear of my column. Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, commanding the latter regiment, proved himself equal to the emergency, and by promptly moving to the left, by a slight *détour*, succeeded in soon rejoining the column, with but slight loss. I held the enemy at bay on my right and rear by fighting him sharply with my flankers and skirmishers, and finally drove him by my fire into the woods on my right. The attack consisted of a heavy line of skirmishers, followed by two lines of battle, the first showing five regiments. By the steadiness of our fire, I so impeded the enemy's movements that he relinquished the pursuit.

Coming up with the main column of the corps about 2 miles from Catlett's Station, I formed my command to cover the approaches to my position, placing Lieutenant Hunt's section of artillery in position to command the road, which was here assigned to my command. I remained here until the main body had moved and was well on its way, when I followed it toward the railroad to Catlett's Station. Upon arriving at the high ground there, I received an order from the division commander to remain at this point until the rear of the main column had passed out of sight, which I did.

Resuming the march, I proceeded cautiously toward Bristoe Station. It soon became evident that a battle was being fought at or near the latter place, and I pushed on with all the speed possible. I was soon after met by Captain Marlin, acting assistant inspector-general of the division, who brought me orders to push on as rapidly as possible. I at once urged my troops forward, who, although much jaded, exerted themselves to the utmost, and we soon arrived on the ground, when I was at once placed on the left of the Irish (Second) Brigade. My line was placed in the railroad cut, the bank of which formed an admirable defense, which I made more secure by erecting a strong barricade across the cutting on my left.

Without loss of time, I had thrown out the Sixty-fourth New York as skirmishers, to the front, who soon came in contact with the

enemy, and, though nearly half of the regiment consisted of men who had but recently joined under the enrollment act, they steadily maintained their ground, and behaved with the gallantry that has been so often before displayed by the Sixty-fourth New York, repelling every assault of the enemy with the coolness and determination of veterans. The enemy advanced twice upon my position, but, from some unexplained cause, retired without attacking. Nothing of moment occurred after this, the march being resumed at about 9 p. m., and continued until about 4 a. m. of the 15th, when we went into bivouac on the present ground.

I cannot speak too highly of the cool and brave conduct of officers and men, in the execution of the severe and trying duties that devolved on my command.

All behaved gallantly, and I would respectfully ask for them the notice of the general commanding.

Inclosed herewith I have the honor to forward list of casualties.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JOHN HANCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 29.

Report of Capt. Peter McCullough, Second Delaware Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DELAWARE VOLUNTEERS,
October 25, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular received this a. m., I have the honor to make the following report of operations of this command on the 14th instant:

Took up the line of march from 2½ miles north of Warrenton Railroad Branch at 5.30 a. m., and halted, after marching 1½ miles, on the top of Auburn Hill. The regiment, after halting and stacking arms, were ordered to cook coffee, and when engaged in doing so suddenly the enemy opened a battery, throwing shell among us. One man, Private Dietz, was there wounded. The regiment fell back in good order, and was sent to the front deployed as skirmishers.

The enemy's batteries were busily engaged in shelling our batteries and the woods, when orders came for us to march to the left flank double-quick as skirmishers, and follow the column, which was far in advance. The rebels firing solid shot and shell at us, with precision, at the turn of the road, we fear many were killed or wounded, as many were there missing.

A little farther on the enemy's skirmishers opened fire on us. Their numbers far exceeded ours, yet we returned the fire. Distance between the two lines from 100 to 150 yards. The enemy took the advantage of an opening in our lines and tried to flank our skirmishers, but they did not succeed, as our men took to the woods and skirmished their way out. The opening in our line was caused by double-quickening such a great distance, the men having been perfectly exhausted.

Our missing on this line up to date is 1 commissioned officer and 16 enlisted men. Far more were missing on that day, having lost 8

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 248.

of our column after getting out of the woods, and followed others for safety.

After rejoining the column, which had halted about 3 miles from Auburn, and forming a new line, quieting the enemy, we proceeded on our way to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, where we formed in line of battle, awaiting the enemy, to advance on Bristoe Station. Took up line of march again at 8.30 p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

PETER McCULLOUGH,

Captain, Commanding Second Delaware Volunteers.

Lieut. CHARLES P. HATCH,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 30.

Report of Maj. Leman W. Bradley, Sixty-fourth New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR WARRENTON BRANCH,
October 30, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the operations of my command on the 14th instant, during the engagement at Auburn and Bristoe Station.

At daybreak the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers left its camping place of the previous night, and after a march of half an hour crossed Cedar Creek at Auburn, halted on the hill a short distance from the creek, and stacked arms with the brigade, in the rear of the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. While the men were building fire and making coffee, we were suddenly surprised by the bursting of shell in our midst, from a battery of the enemy in our rear. I ordered the men to fall in, take arms, and lie down. A short time after the brigade was ordered to move over the hill; while moving in a line a shell burst in our midst, killing 4 men, wounding 3, 2 of them mortally. One officer, Actg. Adj. Lieut. Willard, was also wounded. After passing over the hill we formed into line on the left of the brigade, the roll was called, and every man found present. While remaining here, by lying on the ground we escaped injury from the enemy's missiles.

In compliance with an order from brigade commander, I counter-marched my regiment and moved to the right to support Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, of the Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, who had command of the picket line. I halted in a small ravine, and sent two companies to the right to strengthen the deployed line. After about an hour I was ordered to follow the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was in rear of the column which was moving on the road toward Auburn.

Captain Wait, of Company C, was sent out to deploy his company as flankers on our right flank, and did good service in returning the fire of the enemy's skirmishers.

While moving toward and past Auburn, shells were continually bursting over our heads and around us, but, I am proud to say, every man kept his place in his company and marched steadily along. After moving in the rear of the column a mile and over, by order of the brigade commander I deployed the regiment as skirmishers, join-

ing with the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers in covering the rear and left flank of the brigade.

Capt. Arnold R. Chase, of Company A, who led the flankers, and Lieutenant Roller, commanding Company D, who conducted the left, were very efficient.

When the column halted, and took position on the railroad near Bristoe Station, the Sixty-fourth was deployed as skirmishers in the woods in front of the brigade. The enemy soon advanced and commenced firing. The fire was promptly returned, upon which they fell back but soon returned in such force as to cause a regiment of another brigade on our right to fall back. We, being hotly pressed in front and in danger of being flanked on the right, had to fall back. At this time we lost several men taken prisoners, 1 man killed, and 1 officer, Lieut. Albert D. Kerr, severely wounded.

The regiment soon advanced, drove the enemy back, and regained its former position, which was held till 11 o'clock at night, when we quietly withdrew and joined the rear of the column, which was moving on the road to Manassas Junction. We crossed Bull Run and Blackburn's Ford at 4 a. m. of the 15th, and bivouacked for the night with the brigade.

First Sergeant Belcher, Company H, deserves special mention. When the regiment fell back at Bristoe he was very efficient in keeping the men of his company together. Private Ebenezer Hayward, Company H, when the regiment advanced the second time at Bristoe, set a noble example to the old soldiers by putting himself at the head of a number of the drafted men and leading them back to the wood.

During the day we lost 5 men killed, 2 commissioned officers and 8 enlisted men wounded (2 enlisted men mortally), and 25 men missing; total killed, wounded, and missing, 39.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. W. BRADLEY,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. CHARLES P. HATCH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 31.

Report of Capt. Henry S. Dimm, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.

NEAR WARRENTON, Va., October 26, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting the following report of the operations of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers on the 14th instant:

Being in bivouac near Auburn, Va., I received orders from Colonel Brooke, commanding brigade, to have my regiment in readiness to move at 5 a. m. Accordingly at that time we formed in line. I was ordered to follow the Second Delaware Volunteers. We took up the line of march in the above-named order, and crossed Kettle Run at Auburn, Va., near where we were formed in line on a hill, my regiment being on the left of the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers.

I was then ordered by Colonel Brooke to have my men cook coffee and eat their breakfast. Before this was done, however, the enemy opened a very destructive fire upon us from a battery placed in a woods some distance in our rear, and near the road leading from

* See revised statement, p. 248.

Auburn to Catlett's Station, Va. I was immediately ordered by Colonel Brooke to move my regiment forward on the brow of the hill, and thus escape the well-directed fire of the enemy; also to about-face my regiment. This was quickly done, under the fire of the enemy's battery.

A few moments afterward I was ordered to about-face my regiment, and move forward on the road leading from Auburn to Greenwich, and countermarch my regiment, and thus have it right-in-front. This movement placed my regiment on the right of the brigade. After remaining in this position for some time, the enemy were seen advancing in our rear. I was ordered by Colonel Brooke to countermarch my regiment, and throw it forward as skirmishers, connecting on the right with those from the Second Delaware Volunteers, and on the left with those from General Carroll's brigade. After this movement was completed, the enemy opened a destructive fire upon us from a battery in front, doing us considerable damage. It was while in this position that all the casualties occurred in this regiment.

We remained in this position until about noon, when I was ordered by Colonel Brooke to assemble my regiment on the left, and follow the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers on the road leading to Catlett's Station. Accordingly, I assembled my regiment and marched off in the manner ordered. We had gone but a short distance, when it was discovered that the enemy were advancing through the woods on the right of Kettle Run. I was immediately ordered by Colonel Brooke to move my regiment in a field on the right of the road and deploy it as skirmishers. This movement was quickly completed. The enemy seemed loth to advance after we had formed to meet him, but left us quietly in possession of the field.

Some time afterward I was ordered by Colonel Brooke to march my regiment in retreat as skirmishers, on the right of the road, connecting on the left, at the road, with the skirmishers of the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers. We marched in this manner about 500 yards in rear of the column until we arrived at the railroad, when I was ordered to move my regiment as flankers. I kept up this manner of marching until we arrived within a mile of Bristoe Station, when I was ordered to assemble my regiment on the right and follow the Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers. This movement brought my regiment in rear of the brigade.

After our arrival at the station, I was ordered to form my regiment on the railroad on the left of the Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers. The position here chosen by Colonel Brooke was an excellent one, entirely protecting us from the fire of the enemy. A continuous fire was in progress between our skirmishers and those of the enemy while we remained in this position. In the night, about 11 o'clock, I received orders to march my regiment by the flank and follow the Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers. We crossed Broad [Run] and Bull Run, and arrived near Centreville about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 15th instant, where we bivouacked.

I cannot speak too highly of both officers and men of this regiment, all doing their duty well.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. DIMM,

Captain, Commanding Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieut. CHARLES P. HATCH,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 32.

Report of Col. Hiram L. Brown, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 145TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
October 26, 1863.

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following report of the regiment under my command in the action near Auburn, the morning of the 14th instant, as also in the action at Bristoe Station during the afterpart of the same day :

The morning of that day at daylight, in pursuance of orders, the regiment marched from a piece of woods where we had bivouacked the night before, and moved down the road in the direction of Manassas, crossed Cedar Run, and halted on a hill near Auburn, where we stacked arms and commenced making coffee. We had remained here but a few minutes when musketry firing was heard in the direction whence we came. About the same time a battery opened suddenly upon us from the opposite direction, and for a time our camp was most vigorously shelled. We immediately changed front and formed line of battle on the left of our brigade, which position was held against the enemy for about two hours. In obedience to orders we then moved down the Alexandria road, skirmishing on the way for about 3 miles.

Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing in this action was 2 officers and 31 enlisted men.*

We proceeded on our way to Bristoe Station, where we arrived about 4 p. m. and found the Second Division of the Second Corps engaged with the enemy. We then, with the rest of our division, formed in line of battle on the left of the Second Division, taking up a strong position behind the railroad, expecting an attack, our skirmishers at one time having been driven in. We remained in this position until about 10 o'clock that night, when we were ordered to abandon it and march to Bull Run.

During the action in the morning at Auburn, and while awaiting an attack at Bristoe Station during the afternoon, the officers and men in my command behaved with that coolness and bravery which has ever characterized them, and I would with especial commendation refer to the conduct of that portion of my command which had but a short time previous been placed in the regiment under the conscription act. Their conduct was such as to assure me that hereafter they may be fully relied upon to do their duty in similar emergencies.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
H. L. BROWN,
Colonel, Commanding 145th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieut. CHARLES P. HATCH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See revised statement, p. 248.

No. 33.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Alexander S. Webb, U. S. Army, commanding
Second Division.*

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
October 16, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of the 14th instant at Bristoe Station:

The Second Division debouched from the woods west of Broad Run at about 2 p. m. Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, chief of staff, Second Corps, reported to me that the enemy had a battery north of the railroad to my left and front. The First Minnesota was deployed as skirmishers on the left of the column and opened fire at once, showing that skirmishers of the enemy were close to my left flank. The commanding officer reported two columns of the enemy coming down on my left flank.

As I had then seen a line of battle of the enemy's infantry, apparently following the Fifth Army Corps, whose rear guard was just disappearing in the woods beyond Broad Run, I moved my column to the right, determined to prevent their seizing the hill west of Broad Run and south of the railroad. Having taken a position with my line on the railroad with Lieutenant Brown's battery (B, First Rhode Island Artillery), on the hill just mentioned, and my right resting near Broad Run, I prepared to move to the right with the object of connecting with the Fifth Army Corps, and ordered Lieutenant Brown to follow up this movement to the right, seizing the best points for his battery in rear of the column. I gave the order to move by the right flank, in the face of the enemy, and had crossed over Broad Run with half of my right brigade (the First, Col. F. E. Heath, Nineteenth Maine Volunteers, commanding), when the general commanding the corps directed me to hold only to Broad Run. By a movement to the left at a double-quick, my line was placed in position along the railroad with its right about 150 yards from Broad Run.

The Second Brigade, Col. D. W. C. Baxter commanding, had been detached as wagon guard and was not in this engagement. My line, therefore, consisted of only two brigades in line, the First, Colonel Heath commanding, on the right, and the Third, Col. James E. Mallon, Forty-second New York Volunteers, commanding, on the left.

The enemy attacked immediately with a strong line of battle, preceded by a very strong line of skirmishers. The skirmishers halted upon the rise of ground immediately in front of the railroad and distant only 50 yards, after receiving the fire of only a small portion of the line. The commissioned officers of the division were conspicuous at this time for their endeavors to make the men reserve their fire for the line of battle. The enemy's line came up, charged to the railroad, and was driven back.

As there was a large number of deserted huts in an old camp in my front, the enemy's sharpshooters became very annoying, and it became necessary to send out a line of skirmishers, which surrounded and captured about 250 rebels.

The left of that portion of the enemy's line which attacked my front, overlapping my right, crossed the railroad and fired into my rear. The Eighty-second New York Volunteers suffered more severely than any other regiment from this fire, as they held the right of the line. This regiment was under command of Major Baird, since the colonel (reinstated by the President of the United States,

more than a month ago, with an order to be mustered in from the time at which he reported at Morrisville) has not yet been on duty with the regiment. The regiment held its ground well.

As the fire of the corps artillery had driven the enemy from the battery in my front, Lieut. Col. Ansel D. Wass, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, was sent out with a line of skirmishers to seize the guns, five of which were brought in. The sixth gun could not be brought off, since its carriage had been broken and the enemy's fire was severe at this point.

The enemy formed a line of battle along my front, with another line, reaching obliquely to my right and front, about 600 yards long, about 4 p. m. I heard this line called to attention about 5 p. m., but beyond a picket skirmish there was no attack.

Lieutenant Brown's battery crossed Broad Run under the general orders which I had given it, and obtained a position which completely enfiladed the enemy's line when it charged. This battery did good service, was without infantry supports for a long time, but by its activity and boldness held its position without attack except by artillery fire, since the enemy naturally supposed it well supported.

The enemy lost in this attack about 300 prisoners, 2 battle-flags, and 5 guns. A large number of dead lay in front of my line.

My own loss was 1 officer killed, 9 officers wounded, 15 men killed, 85 men wounded, and 24 men missing.*

Of my staff, Capt. Francis Wessels, judge-advocate, and Capt. S. Newell Smith, acting assistant inspector-general, were severely wounded. Sergeant Tallman, Tenth New York Cavalry, carrying the division colors, was killed.

Colonel Mallon, commanding Third Brigade, was mortally wounded, rallying a few men of one of his regiments who were driven back from the most exposed position on his line. I lost in him an able commander and a brave, intelligent gentleman.

Brigade commanders have named those of their staffs who deserve special mention. As in this attack the position of staff officers was one of great exposure, this mention is well deserved.

I have no special mention to make of the conduct of regiments; all held their lines. The Seventh Michigan rose and moved to its front, with their colors leading them, when the enemy charged. The conscripts of the command evinced no disposition to fall back.

I desire to recommend to the commanding general Capt. J. P. Wood, assistant adjutant-general of this division, for zealous, intelligent assistance during this action; his duties and position entitle him to promotion, and I recommend him for a majority. As the staff officers were much exposed, I recommend for their gallant conduct Capts. Francis Wessels and S. Newell Smith, and Lieuts. William R. Steele and Augustus M. Van Dyke, aides-de-camp.

Brigade commanders kept their men well in hand, were close to them, and among them with their staffs.

Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, chief of staff, was constantly an important adviser of the movements of the enemy, and of great assistance to me.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. WEBB,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. FRANCIS A. WALKER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See revised statement, p. 249.

No. 34.

Report of Col. Francis E. Heath, Nineteenth Maine Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
October 16, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the late action at Bristoe Station:

When the enemy was first discovered I formed my command, under the direction of the general commanding, on the line of the railroad to the south of Broad Run. When the enemy advanced we repulsed them with heavy loss, capturing two flags (one by the Nineteenth Maine Volunteers and the other by the Eighty-second New York Volunteers) and a large number of prisoners. The Eighty-second New York Volunteers was then sent, by the order of the commanding general, to support Brown's Rhode Island battery on the north side of Broad Run. The First Minnesota Volunteers were, however, deployed as skirmishers in our front, and during the engagement captured and brought off 2 guns.

Of the behavior of my command I cannot speak in too high terms. Although a large portion of it was composed of drafted men, none faltered. The field-officers of the different regiments composing the brigade behaved gallantly. I would especially mention Captain Duryee, assistant adjutant-general, Captain Hale, acting assistant inspector-general, and Lieutenant White, aide-de-camp, members of my staff, for their coolness and bravery.

I have already forwarded to you a nominal list of the casualties.* Respectfully submitted.

F. E. HEATH,
Commanding Brigade.

Capt. J. P. Wood,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

 No. 35.

Report of Lieut. Col. Henry W. Cunningham, Nineteenth Maine Infantry.

NEAR BULL RUN, VA.,
October 16, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this regiment in the action near Bristoe Station, Va., on the 14th instant:

My command was placed in position by order of Colonel Heath, commanding brigade, about 2 p. m., on the left of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, and on the eastern side of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. When the attack was made by the enemy in our immediate front, it was most gallantly met and repulsed by this regiment. After a severe action of nearly one hour the enemy had fallen back in disorder, leaving large numbers of his killed and wounded in our front.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 249.

A large number of prisoners were taken by this regiment and the regimental flag of the Twenty-second North Carolina Infantry (Confederate) was captured in front of our line by Private Moses C. Hanscom,* of Company F, of this regiment. While the loss of the enemy was heavy, that sustained by my regiment was comparatively slight, owing to our splendid position, and the protection of the railroad bank where we were. The whole loss of the regiment was 1 killed and 12 wounded.

The conduct of the officers and men of the entire regiment during this action was most excellent. I cannot specify any without injustice to the rest. I would also report that the conscripts of my regiment (about 250 in number), assigned to me within the past month, and who had never been in action before, behaved with great steadiness and gallantry, justly winning from all who observed them equal praise with our volunteers.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. CUNNINGHAM,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Nineteenth Maine Volunteers.

Capt. W. B. C. DURYEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 36.

Report of Lieut. Col. George C. Joslin, Fifteenth Massachusetts Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,

October 16, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the engagement with the enemy on the afternoon of the 14th instant, near Bristoe Station:

As we approached the above-named place the enemy suddenly opened fire with artillery, and I received orders to move to the right by the flank, and then by the left flank, forming a line of battle. Being on the right of the brigade at the time, we moved forward obliquing to the left to the railroad, where we halted, and the men ordered to lie down under cover of the embankment of the railroad. At this place the Eighty-second New York Volunteers, which was formed on our left, moved in our rear and to the right of us, giving place for a battery.

We remained but a short time in this position, when we were ordered to move by the flank along the line of the railroad and across Broad Run at double-quick. A portion of the command had crossed the run, when orders were given to face about, and move back at double-quick along the line of the railroad. While thus moving the enemy opened with musketry upon us without any effect. We soon arrived at a position where the railroad covered us from the enemy's fire. Here we halted, and, forming upon the side of the railroad, immediately opened fire upon the enemy, who were advancing in a heavy line of battle. We kept up a steady and rapid fire, and repulsed the enemy after about an hour's fighting, with a loss of 1 officer wounded, and 9 enlisted men, 2 of them mortally.

* Awarded medal of honor.

As soon as the firing ceased, quite a large number of prisoners came in and were taken by my men. I was then ordered to send four companies to the front of our line of battle as pickets. At dark we withdrew from the line of the railroad, taking up our line of march and leaving the four companies sent out as pickets to withdraw when the column had passed, and to join us on the following morning, which they did at Bull Run.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. C. JOSLIN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. W. B. C. DURYEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 37.

Report of Maj. Mark W. Downie, First Minnesota Infantry.

CAMP NEAR BLACKBURN'S FORD, VA.,

October 16, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command during the battle of Bristoe Station, October 14, 1863:

In obedience to directions from the general commanding division, I deployed my regiment as skirmishers on the front, perpendicular to, and its right resting on, the railroad. The line was then moved forward with orders to pass through a piece of woods on our front. The extreme left had entered the woods several rods, when, on discovering the enemy in superior force and fairly upon them, they delivered their fire and fell back slowly toward the right. The position and force of the enemy was such that it was deemed impracticable to extend the left, and it was drawn back to a position more secure, but sufficiently near for purposes of observation.

The line was then wheeled to the left, which movement brought it into the open field and within half musket range of the enemy's skirmishers, and in full view of his column, which was advancing directly on our front. The firing became very brisk along the whole line, and had continued some moments when the enemy's line of battle was discovered advancing rapidly some few rods in rear of their skirmishers. Their object was evidently to obtain possession of the railroad—a position not yet occupied by our troops—and I immediately gave the order to fall back behind the railroad. The movement was not commenced until their line was fairly upon us, and was executed under a very heavy fire from their front, but with very small loss. By this time the road had been secured by a brigade of the Third Division and our men found themselves extended along a front equal to their skirmish lines. The two lines had become engaged and it was found impracticable to reform the regiment, and the men fought in that position during the whole battle.

When the enemy's line was repulsed some of our skirmishers from the center were again sent to the front for purposes of observation. On passing a ridge of ground some 300 yards from our line they discovered a battery which had been abandoned by the enemy and one of its pieces dismantled. They were enabled to bring in two pieces

only, but sent word back to the line for more men. Our men were then engaged in bringing in prisoners, and Captain Maginnis, not being able to collect a sufficient number, reported the fact to a colonel of the Third Division (General Hays'), who immediately gave an order for a detail of 10 men from each regiment, stating at the same time that "our (his) brigade would get the credit of it." Three of the pieces were in consequence brought off from the field by men of the Third Division, although first discovered and taken by men of this regiment.

The entire number of prisoners brought in by men of this regiment was 322, among which were 2 field and 5 line officers.

With regard to the conduct of the officers and enlisted men, the result of their effort is a sufficient answer. They were never more firm and steady under fire, and to their valor and perseverance is due that meed of praise which is extended to the gallant and victorious soldier.

All of which I have the honor to submit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARK W. DOWNIE,

Major, Commanding First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers.

Capt. W. B. C. DURYEE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 38.

Report of Maj. Thomas W. Baird, Eighty-second New York Infantry.

BLACKBURN'S FORD, VA.,

October 15, 1863.

CAPTAIN: On the afternoon of the 14th instant, the regiment was engaged in the fight at Bristoe Station. After the brigade had formed in line of battle on the left of the railroad, the command was ordered to march by the right flank and double-quick across Broad Run. After crossing the stream we were ordered back to our position in line, on the extreme right of the brigade. Before this object could be accomplished the enemy had advanced to within 100 yards of the railroad, and kept up a rapid fire on our line from the wooden huts of a deserted camp, which afforded them cover.

On reaching our position, we opened fire to the right oblique, as the enemy were by this time crossing the railroad on our right. Their advance was soon checked, and the line thrown into confusion, when the greater number of those in our front threw down their arms and surrendered. Corpl. Thomas Cullen,* of Company I, taking the colors of the Twenty-eighth North Carolina Regiment from the hands of the bearer of the rebel flag.

As soon as the infantry firing ceased in our front, we were ordered again across Broad Run to support Battery B of the First Rhode Island Artillery, which was in position near the stream and under a severe artillery fire. The command was deployed as skirmishers to the right and 500 yards in front of the battery, which soon after changed positions. We were not again under fire.

* Awarded medal of honor.

The command lost in the action 7 non-commissioned officers and privates killed and 19 wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

T. W. BAIRD,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. W. B. C. DURYEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 39.

Report of Lieut. Col. Ansel D. Wass, Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
October 15, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade during the fight near Bristoe Station, yesterday, the 14th instant:

Leaving its temporary halting place near Catlett's Station about 2.30 p.m., the column continued the march on the left of the railway without any appearance of the enemy until, when about half a mile from Bristoe, firing was heard on the left. The column was halted and the Fifty-ninth New York was sent out as skirmishers on that flank, pushing into the edge of the woods. They were met by a line of the enemy's skirmishers, who, after firing, fell back, and with their main body moved to their left. Our column then continued its march till at the edge of the cut near the station, we could see a considerable force of the enemy in the woods on the left. We then filed across the track and formed in line behind the embankment to await the advance, for which the enemy was evidently making his dispositions. The Seventh Michigan Regiment was deployed as skirmishers, connecting with the left of those already established, and extending into a piece of woods completely covering the left flank. The enemy's line advanced beyond the crest, but meeting a severe fire from our artillery and skirmishers, withdrew.

Soon after a much stronger line advanced under our fire till, when very near the railway, it broke and retired in confusion, leaving the ground covered with its dead and wounded. A few succeeded in climbing the embankment, where they were either killed or made prisoners. A party of about 20 took position in a ruined building within 100 feet of our line, and continued firing until they were surrounded and the entire party captured by men from the Forty-second New York.

The fire was continued until the enemy disappeared in the woods behind the crest. A line of skirmishers was immediately thrown forward and pushed after them. Upon the crest was a battery of five guns. The skirmishers from this brigade, under Lieutenant Thompson, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, drew four of these guns into our lines. The fifth gun being dismounted, it was not considered advisable to attempt to bring it off, as the enemy was delivering a sharp fire upon those who brought away the others. A large number of prisoners were also brought in.

During the advance of the enemy, and while the fire was hottest,

a part of the line of the Forty-second New York, composed principally of conscripts, and much exposed where a road crossed the track, gave way. In attempting to rally them Colonel Mallon, commanding the brigade, was shot through the body and died in an hour afterward. Through the exertions of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Forty-second the break was filled. A large number of the men in the Forty-second New York, Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts Regiments were conscripts and under fire for the first time. Their conduct, especially of those belonging to the Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts, was all that could be desired, and they showed themselves worthy to rank with the veterans of those regiments. With the exception above mentioned, those of the Forty-second New York also behaved well.

Where all did their entire duty it would be unjust to particularize any individuals. In Colonel Mallon the service has lost a valuable officer. He fell in the extreme front while using his utmost exertions to rally the men who had given way from the most exposed position. After he fell the command of the brigade devolved upon me as senior officer.

The casualties were: Officers, 1 killed and 4 wounded; enlisted men, 3 killed, 31 wounded, and 23 missing.*

That there may be no doubt who brought off the captured guns, I mention the names of the enlisted men who first saw and were most conspicuous in their capture: Sergeants Corrigan and Malony and Private Johnson, of Company E, Nineteenth Massachusetts; and Corporal Curtis, of the First Company of Andrew Sharpshooters, Massachusetts Volunteers.

Respectfully,

ANSEL D. WASS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. J. P. WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 40.

Report of Maj. Edmund Rice, Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry.

NEAR BLACKBURN'S FORD, VA.,
October 17, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this regiment during the engagement at Bristoe, Va., October 14, 1863:

At the first appearance of the enemy the regiment was marching by the right flank along the railroad, when they were suddenly separated from the advance of the brigade by a battery of artillery breaking the column, thereby causing a delay of some minutes. As soon as the battery had passed, the regiment advanced on the double-quick until they joined the brigade, when they were halted and formed into line of battle behind the railroad track. The enemy advanced, and after a severe contest with the skirmishers in our immediate front, drove them in.

At this point Colonel Mallon, commanding brigade, being severely wounded, Lieutenant-Colonel Wass assumed command of the bri-

* See revised statement, p. 249.

gade; therefore the command of the regiment devolved upon myself.

Observing that the skirmishers were being hard pressed, I ordered the men to reserve their fire until the skirmishers had retired and the enemy were within about 100 yards. The regiment reserved its fire until seeing that the enemy would advance no farther, when they poured into them a terrific fire, which caused them to make a hasty retreat.

Having received orders from Lieutenant-Colonel Wass, commanding brigade, to throw out a line of skirmishers in my front, I immediately deployed my two flank companies as such, which advanced and captured a large number of the enemy who had concealed themselves in a house and ditch. Among the prisoners were a field officer and several line officers.

After the capture of the prisoners Lieutenant Thompson, who had command of the two companies, seeing that the enemy had deserted a battery of five guns in front of us, and not being desirous to weaken his line, allowed 3 men, Sergeants Corrigan and Malony and Private Johnson, of Company E, to advance to the pieces, which they did, and brought in one piece, with the limbers, and 4 horses. He immediately sent word to the brigade that there was more artillery there, and requested men to bring them in, which were immediately furnished from this regiment and First Company of Andrew Sharpshooters, they bringing in two pieces more.

The men behaved admirably, and I would state that the gallantry of the conscripts far exceeded my expectations.

Respectfully submitted.

EDMUND RICE,

Major, Commanding Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Lieut. WILLIAM R. DRIVER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 41.

Report of Maj. Henry L. Abbott, Twentieth Massachusetts Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTIETH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY,

October 17, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the share of the Twentieth Massachusetts Infantry in the affair of the 14th instant, near Bristoe Station:

Shortly after the enemy appeared on the flank of the column, and the fire of the skirmishers opened, the regiment, in obedience to orders from superior authority, was halted, faced to the front, and placed behind the embankment of the railroad along which the road ran. The enemy were soon seen in full, advancing in an oblique line to our position from the right, their left toward us, and their right considerably refused. The regiment held its fire until, the hostile line being very near, the order came from the colonel commanding the brigade to open. The fire was the fire by rank until it degenerated into file firing. So close was the enemy before the regiment opened fire, and so speedily did they break and get out of range, that with the exception of the skirmishers only about six rounds per man was expended.

I cannot say too much of the coolness and obedience of the men of this command, as the circumstances made the occasion very trying, although the losses from the enemy's fire were unimportant in numbers. This conduct, though of course to be expected from the veteran soldiers, was to many unexpected on the part of the substitutes who had but recently joined, and who formed one-half the regiment. Except that they were rather slow to get up before delivering their fire, they behaved as well as could be wished from old troops.

The First Company of Andrew Sharpshooters, attached to this regiment, thrown out as skirmishers immediately after the enemy retired, gradually advancing at first, finally at a run, captured two pieces of a battery which the enemy had placed in front of our line, but which had been deserted except by a few skirmishers. The first man at the guns was Corpl. George Curtis, of same company, to whom belongs the credit of originating and effecting the capture of these two guns, the first which were taken from this battery.

Although these skirmishers suffered no loss in this attempt, I think they deserve the highest praise for the well-timed audacity of a scheme which only a very brave man could have originated and been the first to execute, since the enemy's skirmishers could still be seen among the trees about the battery, and were very likely to be there in force sufficient to repel such an assault, as, in fact, they were shortly afterward. I would therefore respectfully call the attention of the colonel commanding the brigade to the conduct of the company generally, and that of Corporal Curtis in particular.

In conclusion, I would also call most particular attention to the fact that 1 man was killed and 4 badly wounded by the careless firing or poor ammunition of our own battery in the rear of us. Such a fire from the rear is much more trying than a fire ten times more destructive from the enemy. If this evil were unavoidable and accidental, it would of course be superfluous to mention it; but the same thing was done in a previous battle (I think, by the same battery), and on occasions the battery persisted in the same course long after the damage done was properly represented to them, seeming to regard it as a matter of slight importance whether or not the infantry in front, taking the brunt of the fight, lose a few more or less, from the fire of our own side in addition to what the enemy inflicted. In this particular case it happened that our battery caused just double the loss that the whole fire of the enemy did. I would therefore respectfully request that some measures be taken to prevent a repetition of this very disheartening occurrence.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. L. ABBOTT,

Major Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Lieut. WILLIAM R. DRIVER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 42.

Report of Maj. Sylvanus W. Curtis, Seventh Michigan Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTH MICHIGAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
October 17, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that about 4 p. m. on the 14th instant, while this regiment was marching at the rear of the brigade,

and when within a short distance of Bristoe Station, picket firing was heard on our left flank. This regiment was ordered to be deployed as skirmishers to cover our left flank and rear.

Soon after deploying, a force of the enemy's infantry was discovered marching in the same direction some 50 rods on our left. The enemy soon opened fire upon us and we fell back to the railroad. At this time a brigade of the Third Division came up and occupied the same ground which we then held. The enemy were advancing with an evident determination to obtain possession of the line of railroad and soon exposed their right flank. At this time we opened upon them with a right-oblique fire and were soon ordered to charge them by General Hays, commanding the Third Division, and they soon fell back in disorder. We then advanced toward the left of the hill upon which their battery was placed until we arrived at a ravine lying across our course, and upon the opposite side of which we found the enemy drawn up in line of battle. We opened fire upon them and soon drove them from their position, which we held until ordered to fall back to the railroad, where I rallied the regiments and took position in line with a portion of the Third Division, by General Hays' order, which position we held until about 8 p. m., when I was ordered to rejoin the brigade, and soon after marched with it in the direction of Centreville.

Officers and men, with but few exceptions, behaved in the most unexceptional manner.

Captains Vrooman and Harris and Lieutenant McPherson were under arrest at the time, and the first-named officer was also sick and had been so for several days. These officers went to the rear as soon as the action commenced, and did not join the regiment until after it had marched from the field.

Our loss was 1 officer and 8 men wounded, most of them slightly.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. CURTIS,

Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. WILLIAM R. DRIVER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 43.

Report of Capt. Robert C. Wright, Forty-second New York Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLS.,

October 17, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report to you that on the 14th day of October, near Bristoe Station, Va., while marching by the right flank, the enemy appeared advancing on us in line of battle.

I was immediately directed by Colonel Mallon to take up position behind the bank of the railroad, which was directly in our front. We there awaited the advance of the enemy, who were marching on with unflinching bravery. Our fire was reserved until they came close upon us. Then we opened with terrible effect, and succeeded in repulsing them with severe loss and capturing many prisoners. I then sent out two companies to follow up the retreating foe, and act as skirmishers in our front. They advanced about a quarter of

a mile to a wood, and there found the enemy in force and advancing. They then fell back according to orders and joined the regiment.

Colonel Mallon, of this regiment (in command of the brigade), while gallantly leading his command, was killed.

The officers of this regiment acted with great courage and gallantry, doing all in their power to urge and encourage the men. The men of this regiment surpassed all anticipation in coolness and bravery, most of them being substitutes or conscripts, having joined but a few days previous to the engagement.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. C. WRIGHT,

Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. WILLIAM R. DRIVER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 44.

Report of Capt. Horace P. Rugg, Fifty-ninth New York Infantry.

NEAR CENTREVILLE, VA.,

October 17, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the engagement at Bristoe Station, October 14, 1863:

On the march from Catlett's we were the leading battalion in the brigade, and on nearing the scene of the engagement we were ordered out as skirmishers. We had hardly crossed the railroad track and got formed in line before a volley of musketry was fired at us. We immediately deployed and advanced, soon finding the enemy, who were falling back in line of battle. They soon advanced again, and moved by the left flank toward our right. I reported both these movements to the brigade commander.

Shortly after this I was ordered to move by the right flank and cover the brigade, which I attempted to do, but, on getting to the outside of the woods through which we were passing, I found that the enemy were advancing in line of battle and were engaging our line. I then ordered the regiment to fall back to the railroad track, where they obtained shelter and remained, as there were no other troops there. A portion of the Third Division soon came up and occupied that part of the track. I then attempted to get my men together but did not succeed, as the left wing had advanced to the wood in front with the Seventh Michigan Regiment, and was retained there by General Hays. With the men that I did get together I returned to the brigade and took our former position on the right, but was immediately ordered to advance them to the skirmish line again, where we remained until the column moved off.

The reason that a portion of the battalion advanced with the Seventh Michigan was that when we fell back to the cut in the railroad we were deployed as skirmishers, and the Third Division coming up to the position we occupied, the regiment got mixed up and divided, and the left wing was ordered to advance with the Seventh Michigan Volunteers by Major Curtis, commanding that regiment.

Our loss was 5 enlisted men wounded and 4 enlisted men missing, probably taken prisoners.

In conclusion, I would beg leave to state that both officers and men behaved well, and nobly did their part in winning the day.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

HORACE P. RUGG,

Captain, Fifty-ninth New York Vols., Comdg. Battalion.

Lieut. WILLIAM R. DRIVER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 45.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alexander Hays, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

AUBURN, FAUQUIER COUNTY, VA.,

October 22, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor, according to instructions, to forward this report of the operations of the Third Division, Second Army Corps, during the day of the 14th:

The division, excepting the first brigade, which had been retained as guard to trains, marched from bivouac at daybreak. Crossing the stream at Auburn, it was directed to take the road to Catlett's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Here the march was opposed by the rebels in such force as to render precautions necessary. A light skirmish line was thrown forward, but was soon repulsed by the rebel cavalry. The entire regiment of the One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. J. M. Bull, was then moved forward, supported by the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers. In a short time our force came in conflict with the rebels. It was short, but very decisive. The rebel cavalry, led by Col. Thomas Ruffin, charged furiously upon the deployed One hundred and twenty-sixth and were most gallantly repulsed, with the loss of their leader, who was mortally wounded.

Our march from this point past Catlett's Station and along the railroad was not interrupted until we arrived at Bristoe Station. It was there announced that the rebels were advancing in line of battle to attack our flank. As soon as possible the successive brigades of the division were put in rapid motion and flanked to meet the rebel line. The contest was for possession of the line of railroad, which afforded a strong defense. We gained it and met the rebels with a withering fire of musketry, while our artillery played upon them from our rear. The results of our victory are marked by 2 stand of colors and the possession of 5 pieces of artillery which the rebels left behind.

General Webb's, the Second Division, occupied our right, while General Caldwell's, the First Division, held the position on our left. Colonel Carroll, commanding the First Brigade of the Third Division, also arrived from the rear, and took position on the extreme left of the line of battle.

After the first repulse of the rebels, the Second Brigade of the Third Division, commanded by Colonel Smyth, advanced through the dense grove of pines in advance of the left of the division, and

approached the point of attack. In the meantime a line of skirmishers, commanded by Col. C. D. MacDougall, One hundred and eleventh Regiment New York Volunteers, detailed from regiments, brigades, and divisions, without distinction, advanced to the wood and withdrew the artillery captured. A second attack was attempted, but was repulsed by our artillery, without the aid of infantry.

I respectfully refer to the accompanying reports of my brigade commanders for full particulars, Brig. Gen. J. T. Owen, commanding Third Brigade; Col. S. S. Carroll, commanding First Brigade, and Col. T. A. Smyth, commanding Second Brigade. To them and to their subordinate officers and men is due the credit of our almost perfect success.

To my personal staff, Asst. Adjt. Gen. G. P. Corts; aides Lieuts. D. Shields and J. S. Sullivan; Lieut. W. E. Potter, ordnance officer, and Capt. J. C. Lynch, division inspector, I feel deeply indebted for their effective assistance in the attack and on all other occasions.

I inclose herewith the nominal lists of the killed, wounded, and missing, also a general summary of the same, showing the loss of the division to be 1 commissioned officer killed and 11 wounded; 19 enlisted men killed, 133 wounded, and 35 missing; total loss, 199.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. HAYS,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Division.

Lieut. Col. FRANCIS A. WALKER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 46.

Report of Col. Samuel S. Carroll, Eighth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,

October 17, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the brigade which I have the honor to command in the operations of the 14th instant:

At 4.30 a. m. we left camp as guard for the ammunition train. At about 6 the enemy's cavalry attacked our cavalry on our left flank, upon which I immediately threw out flankers and covered the crossing of the train at Cedar Creek. I was then ordered to take up a position on the crest of the hill on the left of the creek, and to hold the same until the train was out of the way, which I did. My crossing after the rear of the corps passed was covered by a brigade of the First Division, which brigade and mine alternately fell back, covering each other until we arrived at the railroad. I then took the advance of the division until I arrived within about 2 miles of Bristoe Station, when I was ordered to hold a hill upon the right until all the infantry had passed. At about 4 p. m. firing commenced upon the right, and I was ordered forward and took up a position on the railroad upon the right of Colonel Brooke's brigade.

I held my position upon the railroad until 10.30 p. m., when the corps having crossed Broad Run, I brought up the rear with my

* See revised statement, p. 249.

brigade. Our skirmishers were engaged several times, and twice the enemy advanced in front as for a charge, but upon seeing our position, changed his mind and fell back.

The officers and men of the command behaved as they always do.

Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing was as follows: 2 enlisted men wounded, 3 missing, and 3 taken previously.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

S. S. CARROLL,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. GEORGE P. CORTS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 47.

Report of Lieut. Col. Elijah H. C. Cavins, Fourteenth Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
January 18, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to an order just received, I submit the report of the part taken by the Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers in the engagement near Auburn and Bristoe Station, on the 14th day of October, 1863.

The regiment was commanded by Col. John Coons, and was in the First Brigade, commanded by Col. S. S. Carroll. At daylight the enemy opened fire on the cavalry skirmishers on our left as the regiment was marching along the road over which the corps was to march. By order of Colonel Carroll, skirmishers were sent out to support the cavalry, and our skirmishers marched on the flank until the regiment arrived on the hill overlooking the ford at Cedar Run, at which place the regiment took position with the brigade to cover the ford while other troops and the trains were passing.

About 10 a. m. the regiment, with the brigade, left the position at Cedar Run by order and marched toward Bristoe. When within 3 miles of Bristoe the regiment, with the brigade, halted for the purpose of covering the rear of the corps. After the corps passed they took up their line of march for Bristoe, arrived there about one hour before sunset, and took position along the railroad, the left of the regiment resting on the right of Colonel Brooke's brigade, of the First Division. The enemy, while concealed in the thickets, fired upon the column as it was marching to Bristoe and while the regiment was taking position, but none was injured thereby, nor did the regiment have any opportunity of engaging the enemy. The regiment remained in position at that place until 10 p. m., when by order it marched with the brigade to Bull Run.

The following-named men were taken prisoners by the enemy early in the morning while on picket: Ed. Dehan, private, Company G, and James Riley, private, Company D.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. C. CAVINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers.

Lieut. J. G. REID,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 48.

Report of Lieut. Col. Gordon A. Stewart, Fourth Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
January 19, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part the Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry took in the action at Bristoe Station, on the 14th of October, 1863:

On the march from Catlett's to Bristoe, the regiment had the left of the brigade. After arriving on the field, I was ordered to take a position to cover the left of our line along the railroad. I threw out three companies as skirmishers, changed the front of the regiment perpendicular to the railroad, the right resting on the road, and remained in this position until about 9 p. m., when I received orders to withdraw and join the brigade. The regiment covered the rear of the column.

The regiment was under but slight fire, and did not suffer any casualties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. STEWART,
Lieut. Col. Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Regt.

Lieut. J. G. REID,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 49.

Report of Lieut. Col. Franklin Sawyer, Eighth Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
October 18, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteers at and near Bristoe Station, on the evening of October 14:

The regiment occupied the left center of the brigade, and was formed in line with the brigade in support of Colonel Brooke's brigade, between the railroad track and a thick pine wood to the south of the track, soon after our forces were attacked in our advance, which position we maintained until near 10 o'clock in the evening, when, the enemy having been driven back, we withdrew with the brigade. The enemy's advance was near us at times, and though not immediately attacked, we were within his range of fire. My loss was.*

The officers and men behaved well throughout the engagement.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN SAWYER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. J. G. REID,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 wounded and 3 missing.

No. 50.

Report of Lieut. Col. Jonathan H. Lockwood, Seventh West Virginia Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTH [WEST] VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS,
January 19, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventh [West] Virginia Volunteers on the 14th of October, 1863, in the engagement at Bristoe Station:

During most of the day while on the march we were guarding the ammunition train and were not engaged. Arrived near the station at 4.30 p. m., when we took position in line of battle on the right of the brigade, the enemy being in our front in heavy force, but were held in check for some four hours. There was considerable cannonading in front, and on the right the engagement was accompanied with heavy musketry. In the evening, with the rest of the brigade, we marched on toward Bull Run, where we arrived on the morning of the 15th of October, 1863.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. H. LOCKWOOD,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. J. G. REID,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 51.

Report of Col. Thomas A. Smyth, First Delaware Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
October 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the action of the 14th of October at Turkey Creek and Bristoe Station:

The command marched from camp on the Warrenton road at daylight on the morning of the 14th of October. While crossing Turkey Creek the enemy opened on the column with artillery. An order was received from Brigadier-General Hays, commanding the division, to deploy skirmishers on the right and left flanks of the column. I accordingly deployed five companies of the First Delaware Volunteers, under the command of Major Woodall, and the One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Powers, the First Delaware on the left and the One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers on the right. The Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers was formed in line of battle with the right resting on the road, and as the enemy commenced a fire of musketry farther to the left, the First Delaware skirmishers were extended by the left flank, and the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers were formed in line of battle, facing to the left with the right resting on the left of the Fourteenth Connecticut. Receiving an order from General Hays to advance by a flank on the road and throw flankers on the right, the column then moved on.

About 3 p. m., as the column was marching by a flank from a wood toward the railroad near Bristoe Station, the enemy suddenly attacked the column with artillery. General Hays ordered me to form line of battle to the left, and advance as the brigade debouched from the wood. I marched it by the left flank, owing to the right of the brigade marching in line, while the left was obliged to move forward into line as it came out of the wood. Some little disorder was occasioned which was, however, soon rectified, and the brigade was formed into line of battle along the railroad. A column of the enemy appeared on a hill in our front and a little to our right, and opened a fire of musketry. An order was received from General Hays to move forward through the wood and charge that column of the enemy on their right flank. I ordered my command to fix bayonets and advance through the woods. The line was formed of the following regiments in succession to the left: The Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, Twelfth New Jersey, and One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers.

A regiment of the Second Division, the Seventh Michigan, came to the front at this point. They had been deployed as flankers. As there was an interval between the Twelfth New Jersey and the One hundred and eighth New York, I placed the Seventh Michigan there to complete the connection, thinking that more service could be obtained by forming it in the line than here by permitting it in the emergency to fall back to seek its brigade. This regiment was commanded by Maj. S. W. Curtis, who seemed anxious to perform his share in the action wherever circumstances might place him. His regiment fought well.

Col. C. J. Powers, One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers, reported a force of the enemy moving toward our left, and several musket shots were fired into the One hundred and eighth New York, wounding 1 or 2 men. I reported this to General Hays, who directed me to make such disposition as would meet the enemy. I then ordered the One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers, Seventh Michigan, and two companies of the Twelfth New Jersey to file to the left. Finding that skirmishers from the First Division were deployed in our front, I cautioned the command against firing unless they were sure they saw the enemy.

About this time the skirmishers of the Third Brigade were advancing to capture one of the enemy's batteries. In order to prevent the enemy in our front from moving to the rescue of the battery, my line was advanced to the open space on the side of the wood toward the enemy. A rebel line then made its appearance about 400 yards from my line, their line of battle moving a little diagonally to mine, their right being closer to us than their left, at which my command opened a severe fire of musketry upon them, and arrested their progress. Receiving an order from General Hays to halt my command and hold the position, I did so.

Soon after I received an order from General Hays to fall back and take position along the railroad. This was accordingly executed, the brigade retiring to its new position in good order. About dark the enemy opened upon us with a battery, which did but little injury, however, before it was silenced. About 8 p. m. an order was received to prepare to resume the march, following the Third Brigade. At 10.30 the march commenced quietly and in perfect order, and the command continued to Bull Run, where it bivouacked at 3 a. m. on the morning of the 15th.

One hundred and thirty-five men of different regiments of the Second Division, Third Corps, who had straggled from their commands, were assembled at Turkey Creek and assigned temporarily to this brigade. I attached them to the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers and they were joined to several companies. Many of these men again dropped out from the regiment when going into action, but the majority of them remained and fought bravely. Of these, 1 man was killed and 3 wounded, but owing to the activity of the day no opportunity offered to get their names, companies, or regiments.

In concluding my report, I deem it but justice to mention to the general commanding the division the efficient service and gallantry of Col. Charles J. Powers, commanding the One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers; Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Davis, commanding the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers; Col. Theodore G. Ellis, commanding the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, and Maj. Daniel Woodall, of the First Delaware Volunteers. All of these officers are entitled to much credit for the promptness with which they executed my orders, and the energy and zeal with which they labored to secure success.

Considering the suddenness of the attack, the difficulties under which the command formed, the density of the wood through which it moved, and remembering that a large portion of it was untried soldiers, I think they behaved very well indeed.

I would also respectfully recommend to your notice the gentlemen of my staff, Capt. William P. Seville, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. John L. Sparks, acting assistant inspector-general, Lieut. Theron E. Parsons, aide-de-camp, and Lieut. Edward M. Dubois, aide-de-camp. Their conduct was cool and self-possessed, and their services meritorious.

I have the honor to forward herewith a nominal list of the killed, wounded, and missing of this brigade.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. SMYTH,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. GEORGE P. CORTS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 52.

Report of Col. Theodore G. Ellis, Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,

October 17, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers in the engagement near Bristoe Station, on the 14th instant:

We were marching along the easterly side of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad when we came in sight of the enemy, posted on a hill some 500 yards west of the railroad, our column marching by the right flank, being about the same distance east of it. Coming up opposite the enemy's batteries on the double-quick, the regiment was marched to the front in line of battle across the railroad, and

* Embodied in revised statement p. 249.

through a piece of woods to its farther edge, where we remained for some time in line of battle. In advancing toward the railroad we met with most of our loss, from a severe infantry fire from our front and right.

The enemy being driven off from the position on the hill to our front, we were ordered to advance. After advancing a short distance, we observed a line of battle of the enemy through the woods on our left. We immediately changed front to left, and engaged such part of the line as could be seen through the openings. Receiving orders to fall back to the railroad, we did so, and remained lying in line of battle along its easterly side until the troops were withdrawn at night.

The following is a list of the killed, wounded, and missing of this regiment during the action.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. G. ELLIS,
Colonel Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

Capt. WILLIAM P. SEVILLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 53.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edward P. Harris, First Delaware Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DELAWARE VOLUNTEERS,
October 18, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the movements and the part taken by the First Regiment Delaware Volunteers in the engagement with the enemy at Turkey Run and Bristoe Station, Va., on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, on October 14, 1863:

The regiment, with the brigade, arrived on the south side of Turkey Run at 10 p. m., October 13, where it bivouacked until the morning of the 14th instant. The command got under arms at 5 a. m., and took up its line of march by the right flank (being on the extreme right of the brigade), passing the wagon train, crossed the run, and halted in the road, as firing was heard in our rear and right flank.

By order of the colonel commanding the brigade, five companies of the regiment, consisting of the right wing, commanded by Major Woodall, were deployed on the left flank of the brigade. The enemy in the meantime opening upon them with artillery and musketry in front, the left wing of the regiment was formed in line of battle to the left and front, connecting with Third Brigade on right and Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers on left, remaining in this position one hour under fire from the enemy's artillery. The enemy being driven away, the command commenced its march to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Arriving at or near Catlett's Station, the right wing of the regiment joined the column, the left wing, consisting of five companies (in its stead) were deployed, as hereto-

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 4 men killed, 1 officer and 17 men wounded, and 4 men missing.

fore, under command of Major Woodall, on the right flank of the brigade as skirmishers. Arriving near Bristoe Station, marching in column by a flank, the enemy opened fire upon the regiment with artillery and musketry. The regiment was immediately ordered to move by left flank and proceed at double-quick to the east side of the railroad. They did so at a run, receiving a furious fire of musketry from the enemy immediately in front. Arriving at the railroad, the regiment commenced firing. Being ordered forward, they went, engaging the enemy in a pine woods. Driving the enemy through the woods, the regiment was halted with the brigade on its outer edge. The enemy not making their appearance in the front, it remained there one hour.

The enemy's battery in front being silenced, the regiment was ordered forward to cross an open field. The enemy here engaged the regiment. Arriving on the crest of a hill in the field, the regiment was halted, by order of the colonel commanding the brigade, to await the coming up of the brigade, formed line, and were marched to our original position on the east side of the railroad, where the regiment remained until marched to Mitchell's Ford, where the command is now encamped.

The left wing, which was deployed as skirmishers on the flank, received a heavy artillery fire, and also musketry, having 4 wounded. The loss during the engagement was 1 officer slightly wounded, 2 men killed, 11 wounded, and 2 missing in action.

The officers and men behaved as soldiers should.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD P. HARRIS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. First Delaware Volunteers.

Capt. WILLIAM P. SEVILLE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 54.

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Davis, Twelfth New Jersey Infantry.

HDQRS. TWELFTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLS.,

October 17, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers in the action of October 14, as follows:

While moving by the flank at rout step, the enemy opened a brisk fire on us from the left bank of the railroad. We were then ordered by Colonel Smyth, commanding brigade, to move by the left flank and charge across the field at double-quick, which was done, under a heavy fire, to the railroad. Driving the enemy from the railroad, formed line and advanced across the road through the woods; then halted until ordered to fall back to railroad, which was done in good order. After recrossing the railroad was then ordered by Colonel Smyth to support Ames' battery, which order was executed, and remained in support until the battery was withdrawn, and we were then ordered to join the brigade.

Casualties were as follows: 1 commissioned officer severely wounded; 1 enlisted man killed, and 5 enlisted men wounded.

I will add that while on the march, a short time previous to the engagement, a number of stragglers, belonging to the Third Corps, who were arrested by the provost guard, were placed in the ranks of this regiment. The number that followed the regiment to the fight behaved nobly, 5 being wounded. Owing to the short space of time and continual marching, we were unable to learn their names, regiment, or company.

The following officers were in the engagement, and conducted themselves in the best manner: Maj. John T. Hill and Adj. Josiah P. Franklin; Capt. Sylvester S. Chase, Company A; Lieuts. Benjamin F. Lee and Richard C. Wilson, Company B; Lieut. Newton M. Brooks, Company C; Capt. James McComb and Lieut. James L. McIlhenny, Company D; Capt. Daniel Dare, and Lieuts. Philip M. Armington and Stephen G. Eastwick, Company E; Lieut. James S. Stratton, Company F; Lieut. James T. Lowe, Company G; Lieut. Samuel Williams, Company H; Capt. Henry F. Chew, Company I; Capt. Richard S. Thompson, Company K; Sergt. Maj. Charles D. Lippincott; Color-Sergts. Charles E. Cheeseman and William H. Griffin.

Very respectfully,

THOS. H. DAVIS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. WILLIAM P. SEVILLE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 55.

Report of Col. Charles J. Powers, One hundred, and eighth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. 108TH REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLDS.,
October 21, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following report of the part my regiment took in the recent battle at Bristoe Station, October 14:

The Second Army Corps moved from bivouac at Auburn on the morning of that day in the following order: Second Division, Third Division, First Division. The Third Division moved the Third Brigade and Second Brigade, the First Brigade being detached. The Second Brigade, of which my regiment forms a part, marched: First Delaware, Fourteenth Connecticut, Twelfth New Jersey, and One hundred and eighth New York.

Crossing the Orange and Alexandria Railroad about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southerly from Bristoe Station, we moved rapidly up the line of the road on the south side. When within three-fourths of a mile of the station, the artillery firing which we had heard from that direction for some little time greatly increased and was accompanied by musketry, indicating that the head of the column had become engaged with the enemy. The command was here ordered to double-quick, and at that pace we moved on to the scene of action without halting. The brigade then advanced by the left flank immediately on to the enemy's position, crossing the railroad at right angles and driving through a dense cedar brush to where the enemy were supposed to be lodged.

My regiment being on the extreme left and a number of straggling skirmishers from the Second Division misleading me, it was with

difficulty I kept up my connection on the right. Doing so, however, and after a smart firing with the skirmishers and sharpshooters of the enemy, in which I lost several men and 1 officer wounded, we debouched in open ground. Here we could easily distinguish the retiring rebels, who had apparently been utterly routed by the severity of our attack and the rapidity and unexpectedness of our movements. Their stragglers and retiring skirmish line fell, many of them, an easy prey to our rifles. But we soon discovered a formidable body of the enemy to the left of our front, perhaps 500 yards distant. It was long range, but some of their balls reach'd us, and we opened on them, carefully giving the distance to the men that they should not carry short. We must have done considerable execution here. We were, however, soon ordered to fall back, which I did in good order; recrossing the railroad, we lay behind the heavy embankment which the road here forms, until about 9 p. m., we moved under orders to the north side of Bull Run in the neighborhood of Centreville, crossing at Mitchell's Ford.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of my command; both officers and men acted their parts manfully. I had not one of my field or staff officers with me, but Captain Deverell, senior captain present, aided me with intelligence and courage, as also did Captain Everett. Lieutenant Porter, who was wounded, is an invaluable officer in action. This is the second time that he has been wounded while doing his duty gallantly with the regiment.

The following are the casualties, nominal list having been sent in heretofore: Killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 1 officer and 13 enlisted men; total 15.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES J. POWERS,

Colonel 108th New York Volunteers.

Capt. WILLIAM P. SEVILLE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 56.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joshua T. Owen, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,

October 18, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 14th instant I started with my command from Auburn, at daydawn, on the road to Catlett's Station. Immediately after crossing Kettle Run I was attacked by cavalry and artillery in what appeared to be strong force. I had already deployed two companies as an advance guard, and thrown out flankers to the right and left of my column, in accordance with orders from division headquarters.

The advance guard, being deployed as skirmishers, were unable to cope successfully with the enemy and began to fall back, when I re-enforced them with the One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, under Lieut. Col. James M. Bull. I deployed the other regiments of my brigade under cover from the fire of the artillery so as to occupy the high ground upon the left of the road, and made preparations to receive the advance of the enemy.

Finding the enemy not disposed to advance, I ordered an advance

of the whole brigade upon the enemy's position. The enemy gave way precipitately, leaving some 28 prisoners and 7 horses in our hands. Among the prisoners was Colonel Ruffin, of the First North Carolina Cavalry, mortally wounded. Among the enemy's killed was Colonel Thompson [?], also of the First North Carolina. The enemy's loss is not known, but must have been severe. In this action Lieutenant-Colonel Bull acted with great gallantry, and his command, officers and men, deserve praise for their successful advance upon the enemy. I regret to say that my own loss was severe, numbering 7 killed and 17 wounded.

After the repulse of the enemy I moved by the flank on Catlett's Station, and, after a short halt, moved on Bristoe Station. Here the enemy appeared in great force, and prepared to dispute our right of way. After my column was unmasked from the woods through which I had been marching, I received orders to march my brigade by the left flank and on the double-quick, and to occupy the deep cut on the railroad. This was accomplished under a heavy fire of artillery and infantry, with considerable loss in killed and wounded. I found two brigades of the Second Division on my right already in position, and, subsequently, the Second Brigade, of the Third Division, took position on my left. From this position I opened a very effective fire upon the enemy, and soon forced him to retire from my immediate front. Owing to Captain Arnold's battery being posted in my rear and firing over my men, and my not receiving any orders so to do, I did not move forward to take advantage of the enemy's flight. Some skirmishers were deployed to the front, who took and brought back to our lines four of the enemy's forsaken cannon and a number of prisoners.

I am fortunate in having such good regimental commanders and so many good line officers. Their ardor needs rather to be restrained than excited, and they are lacking only in a full appreciation of the necessity of a strict conformity to, and patient waiting for, orders in battle.

My senior aide-de-camp, Lieut. M. Coste, was instantly killed in the early part of the action, while in the act of bearing an order to the left of the line, which I had just given him. He was a valuable officer, courteous, industrious, and soldierly in his bearing.

Of my personal staff, I may say that all behaved with their usual coolness and gallantry. Capt. R. S. Seabury having advanced to the front with the skirmishers, and superintended the removal of the guns, Captain Hyde and Lieutenant Huntoon conveyed my orders with great dispatch and correctness.

I am satisfied with the brigade, and believe that it will be equal to any emergency.

My loss in the two engagements on the 14th was as follows: Morning, 7 killed and 17 wounded; afternoon, 12 killed and 74 wounded.*

Inclosed please find the several reports of the regimental commanders, which will explain fully the part taken by them and their commands in the two engagements.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOSHUA T. OWEN,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. GEORGE P. CORTS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See revised statement, p. 249.

No. 57.

Report of Maj. Hugo Hildebrandt, Thirty-ninth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-NINTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Bivouac, October 22, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders received from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report concerning the engagement of October 14, 1863, respecting the part the Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers took:

On morning of that day, after the column had been marching an hour, it met some of the enemy's cavalry, whose purposes, it seemed to me, was to reconnoiter our strength; [especially] that of the corps or column in onward progress. The regiments of this brigade were soon got in position, some of them deploying. The enemy, who had but three pieces of flying artillery, soon disappeared. In the skirmish of that morning my regiment acted but as a *soutien*. We marched them unmolested forward.

The column reached near Bristoe on the afternoon of the same day (14th). I heard some artillery practice and some small-gun firing toward the left, very close. We were marched hastily across a small run up to a plateau. Here General J. T. Owen gave the command, "Battalions by the left flank, double-quick, march." I advanced accordingly by the left flank, in line of battle with the brigade, the One hundred and twenty-fifth New York Volunteers on my right and the One hundred and eleventh New York Volunteers on my left. The regiment charged forward amid a rather thick shower of bullets, reaching a hollow where a railroad track ran. I halted my regiment, and kept up firing until the enemy in our front disappeared. I left my place as ordered, in the evening, when the column resumed its line of march. Officers and men behaved as soldiers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

H. HILDEBRANDT,

Major, Commanding Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers.

Capt. R. S. SEABURY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 58.

Reports of Col. Clinton D. MacDougall, One hundred and eleventh New York Infantry.

HDQRS. 111TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Camp at Mitchell's Ford, Va., October 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the night of the 13th instant the One hundred and eleventh Regiment New York Volunteers encamped with the brigade in the woods near Little Auburn, and early on the morning of the 14th instant, with the brigade, under command of Brigadier-General Owen, took up the line of march by the right flank, but had proceeded but a short distance beyond the village when the enemy were discovered on the left of the column on the hills commanding the road. Companies A and H were sent forward as skirmishers, and the regiment deployed in line of battle, on the left of the brigade, on the hill, in front of a battery of the enemy which had opened fire upon us. The enemy were driven back, when the regiment was marched with the brigade to a field on

the left of the road and again formed in line of battle on the left of the brigade, and in this manner advanced about a mile, when, no enemy appearing, the column resumed its march by the flank to Catlett's Station. In this engagement the regiment met with no casualty.

At Catlett's Station the regiment was detailed to guard a road leading to the right, and from that point, when the column resumed its march, was deployed as flankers on the right and left of the brigade. On arriving near Bristoe Station, our artillery were found engaging a force of the enemy which advanced to attack the column from the hills on the left of the railroad. The men were suffering much from the fatigue of a rapid march through the underbrush and thick wood which extended along the route, but at the command assembled on the right group and formed in line of battle on the left center of the brigade. At this point one of our batteries, advancing to take position, broke through the line and caused some confusion on the left, but the regiment speedily reformed and advanced on the run, under a severe fire of musketry, to secure the embankment of the railroad, which the regiment reached simultaneously with the Thirty-ninth and One hundred and twenty-fifth New York Volunteers, which were on the right of the brigade. The regiment maintained this position behind the railroad, and assisted in the repulse and defeat of the enemy, who charged down the hill with the intention of carrying the position.

The loss of the regiment in this engagement was 2 enlisted men killed, 2 commissioned officers and 21 enlisted men wounded, and 2 enlisted men missing. Details from the regiment brought into our lines about 100 prisoners, and assisted in securing 4 guns captured by the brigade.

Both officers and men conducted themselves most gallantly through the entire action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DUGALD MACDOUGALL,

Colonel, Commanding 111th New York Volunteers.

Capt. R. S. SEABURY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 111TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Camp at Mitchell's Ford, Va., October 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that early in the afternoon of the 15th instant, a detachment of this regiment, under command of Capt. Frank Rich, was sent out as skirmishers, in front of the brigade and on the left bank of Bull Run and on the left of Mitchell's Ford. The enemy occupied the rifle-pits on the opposite bank of the stream, and opened fire upon us, which we returned.

The skirmishing was kept up until about 5 p. m., when, the ammunition of the detachment being exhausted, it was relieved by a detachment from the Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers.

Our loss was only 1 man slightly wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DUGALD MACDOUGALL,

Colonel, Commanding 111th New York Volunteers.

Capt. R. S. SEABURY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 2d Army Corps.

No. 59.

*Report of Col. Levin Crandell, One hundred and twenty-fifth
New York Infantry.*HDQRS. 125TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
October 17, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers, Third Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, in the late engagements:

The regiment left camp near Auburn about daybreak on the morning of the 14th of October, being in advance of the brigade and division. On crossing a stream near Auburn we met the enemy, consisting of two pieces of artillery and two regiments of cavalry, as near as I have been able to ascertain. Five companies of this regiment were immediately deployed as skirmishers, two companies upon the right of the road and three upon the left. The line of skirmishers were re-enforced by the One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, they deploying upon the right of the road. The skirmishers then advanced, driving the enemy from their position; he retired skirmishing. * * *

The following named persons were killed, wounded, or are missing, or are supposed to be taken prisoners.*

The regiment then marched direct to Catlett's Station; from there took up the march toward Bristoe Station. When near Bristoe the column was attacked by the enemy in force upon the left flank. On the regiment arriving opposite the point of attack, it was immediately ordered to flank to the left and move to the railroad over an open field, a distance of near one-fourth of a mile, which was done under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery. On arriving at the railroad immediately opened fire on the enemy, who were drawn up in line of battle on a hill opposite our position, a distance of about 200 yards from the railroad. The enemy, soon after our arrival at the railroad, advanced to a house distant about 100 yards from the railroad, and were there repulsed and driven back.

Soon after I was ordered to deploy 40 men of my regiment under a commissioned officer as skirmishers in front of the brigade, which orders I immediately caused to be executed, the skirmishers being under command of Lieut. Harry L. Haskell. The skirmishers moved forward to the line and deployed to left of the house. Lieutenant Haskell went to the officer in charge of the skirmishers of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, who were deployed on right, and asked him to co-operate with him in moving forward to the battery, which he refused to do, but advised him to wait until re-enforcements were obtained. Lieutenant Haskell then moved forward with a few men, and ascertained that the guns were there in position. The cannoneers (6 or 8 in number) were lying under the pieces. He immediately advanced; they retreated. Lieutenant Haskell then mounted a gun and claimed the battery as his. He then brought off four guns with the assistance of his men and the men sent to him from the regiment, and a few of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment, who had by this time come up. Two of the guns he turned over in person to a captain of a battery in rear of the brigade, and informed him that two more guns were at the railroad and that

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 man killed, 4 men wounded, and 1 man missing.

they needed horses to draw them up. The horses were immediately furnished and the guns taken off the field.

The regiment remained in this position until ordered to march with the column.

There were killed, wounded and missing (supposed prisoners) the following officers and men:*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVIN CRANDELL,

Colonel, Comdg. 125th Regiment New York Volunteers.

Capt. R. S. SEABURY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 60.

Report of Lieut. Col. James M. Bull, One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. 126TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
October 18, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with a general order of this date, emanating from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to report as follows:

Before sunrise on the 14th instant, my regiment left camp near Auburn in the rear of the brigade, and after marching a short distance the enemy opened upon us with musketry and artillery. I was ordered to deploy my regiment as skirmishers, and advance, take, and hold a road, in front of which was planted a battery of the rebels supported by dismounted cavalrymen. I executed this order, moving forward under a sharp fire. While moving forward, my right was threatened by cavalry, who retreated under a heavy fire from my men. My regiment was then detached as skirmishers, and marched, deployed, in advance of the column until about noon, when it was relieved and took its place in the column.

About 4 p. m., while marching rapidly in column, we were attacked suddenly on the left by the enemy. My regiment was marched under a very heavy fire to the railroad near Bristoe Station, and there assisted in repulsing the attack of the enemy, designed to drive us from that position. This attack was repulsed, and in the evening I marched my command with the corps to Centreville, Va., arriving there about 4 a. m.

I do not claim to have captured any guns, although Capt. W. Scott, Company C, of my regiment, co-operating with Capt. R. S. Seabury, assistant adjutant-general, claims to have taken and brought in one which had been abandoned by the enemy. This abandonment was undoubtedly caused by the heavy fire of artillery and musketry brought to bear upon those working the battery in question, together with the operations of the flanking movements on the left.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. BULL,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. R. S. SEABURY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[P. S.]—My regiment captured 1 adjutant, 1 lieutenant, 6 men, 6 horses, equipments, and a small quantity of small-arms and accou-

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 killed, 20 wounded, and 5 missing.

terments. Colonel Ruffin, First North Carolina [Cavalry] Volunteers, was wounded and taken prisoner in the attack on our right on the morning of the 14th instant.

No. 61.

Report of Capt. John G. Hazard, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND CORPS D'ARMÉE,
Near Warrenton, Va., October 23, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part sustained by the Artillery Brigade on the 14th instant, in the actions of the corps at Auburn and Bristoe Station, Va.:

On that date the brigade was composed of—

Battery A, First Rhode Island Light Artillery (6 3-inch rifled guns), Capt. W. A. Arnold commanding.

Battery F, First Pennsylvania Artillery (6 3-inch rifled guns), Capt. R. Bruce Ricketts commanding.

Battery G, First New York Artillery (6 light 12 [pounder] smooth-bore guns), Capt. Nelson Ames commanding.

Light Company I, First U. S. Artillery (4 light 12 [pounder] smooth-bore guns), First Lieut. F. S. French commanding.

Battery B, First Rhode Island Light Artillery (4 light 12 [pounder] smooth-bore guns), First Lieut. T. Fred. Brown commanding.

Making in all five batteries, and numbering 12 3-inch rifled guns, and 14 light 12 [pounder] smooth-bore guns.

The advance of the corps, the First Division, moving on the road passing through Auburn toward Bristoe Station, was fired into on crossing Cedar Run, a little after daybreak, by a battery of the enemy, in position on an eminence to the east of the road. Ricketts' battery, immediately in rear of the division, was placed in position and soon silenced the battery engaged. Scarcely was it silenced, when the enemy's skirmishers appeared in the rear, necessitating a change of front to rear. Arnold's battery and Ames' battery remained with the First Division, at this point. The other batteries of the brigade resumed the march toward Bristoe Station, with the Second and Third Divisions of the corps.

Two hours after the departure of the corps from Auburn, a strong line of the enemy's skirmishers appearing in front of First Division, fire was opened upon them by order of Major-General Warren. In about an hour the enemy opened fire from a battery distant about 1,500 yards, on the opposite side of Cedar Run. It was immediately replied to, and the fire sustained nearly an hour, with an expenditure of 200 rounds of ammunition. Ames' battery remained unengaged. The artillery at this point being relieved by a section of Martin's horse battery, the batteries resumed the march of the corps with the First Division. In the engagement the loss was extremely slight.

At 3 p. m. the advance of the corps while marching by the flank was met at Bristoe Station by a column of the enemy moving in the same direction. The Second Division immediately secured the southern side of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad as a line of defense, and Brown's battery, temporarily attached to the division, obtaining a most fortunate position, opened fire with spherical case upon the

advancing line of the enemy, checking it, and causing it to seek shelter under the crest in the immediate front. Lieutenant Brown was then ordered into position on the eastern side of Broad Run by General Webb, whose division (the Second) was about to make a similar move. After crossing the battery it was seen the division had recrossed the run to its former position. The battery was unable to recross as the road it had just passed over was fully commanded by the enemy, so it moved up the railroad a distance of 200 yards to a position that enfiladed the enemy, and opened fire with good effect.

Every exertion was employed to hasten the batteries on their way to the field, and the arrival of Ricketts' and Arnold's batteries was most timely. Ricketts' was immediately placed in position in rear of that first occupied by Brown, while Arnold's took an advantageous position in rear of the First Division. The fire of these batteries upon the charging lines of the infantry was most effective and deadly, and assisted greatly in securing their demoralization. Upon the withdrawal of the infantry of the enemy, the fire of the two batteries was directed upon a rebel battery of six guns that had opened fire in front of the Third Division, and with such accuracy and ardor as to cause the hasty retreat of the rebel gunner, and the capture of five guns of the battery by the prompt advancement of skirmishers from the Second Division. One gun of Captain Ames' battery was placed about 100 yards to the left and front of Captain Arnold's battery, upon the line of the railroad, and did excellent execution.

About 4 p. m., an attack being anticipated upon the left and rear, two sections of Captain Ames' battery were placed in position facing Cedar Run. French's and Brown's batteries were placed in position on Arnold's right. The sixth gun of Ames' battery was placed upon the left of the first gun of his battery in position on the line of the railroad.

The enemy opened an artillery fire upon our left and front. The fire of Arnold's, French's, and Brown's batteries, and the two guns of Ames' battery were concentrated upon it, and in twenty minutes caused its withdrawal. During this fire the other four guns of Ames' battery opened fire upon two brigades of rebel infantry on the west side of Cedar Run, with good effect. Assistance was rendered by Horse Battery A, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and Martin's horse battery, Sixth New York Artillery.

At dark orders were received from the general commanding to move the brigade and the two horse batteries, A, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and Martin's Sixth New York battery, supported by Colonel Miles' brigade, First Division, to Centreville.

During the two engagements of the day the batteries of the brigade sustained the following losses, respectively :

Arnold's battery.—Killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 1 officer, 7 enlisted men. Horses: Killed, 2; wounded, 4.

Ricketts' battery.—Wounded, 1 officer, 6 enlisted men. Horses: Killed, 3; wounded, 5.

Ames' battery.—None.

French's battery.—Wounded, 5 enlisted men.

Brown's battery.—Killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 4 enlisted men. Horses: Killed, 2.

Praise is due to the battery commanders for the cool and able manner in which their commands were fought and the precision of their fire.

Notice is respectfully called to the following extract from the report of First Lieutenant Brown, commanding Battery B, First Rhode Island Light Artillery :

Bugler John F. Leach is especially to be mentioned for collecting 13 stragglers and disposing of them as skirmishers on the right flank of the battery on north side of the railroad at the time when the battery was wholly unsupported across the run, without doubt preventing much annoyance from the enemy's skirmishers (who engaged his men), if not the capture of the battery.

I would especially mention First Lieut. G. L. Dwight, acting assistant adjutant-general, and First Lieut. Thomas Farrell, acting aide, for their efficient aid during the day.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN G. HAZARD,

Capt., First Rhode Island Light Artillery, Comdg. Brigade.

Lieut. Col. FRANCIS A. WALKER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 62.

Report of Capt. R. Bruce Ricketts, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, commanding Batteries F and G.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERIES F AND G,

October 22, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my command in the engagements at Auburn and Bristoe Station, October 14, 1863:

At daybreak on the morning of the 14th of October, while my battery was marching in rear of the First Division, Second Army Corps, the enemy opened fire on us from a battery stationed on a hill near the road leading from Auburn to Bristoe Station. I immediately engaged their battery and soon silenced it. I was then ordered to report to General Hays, commanding Third Division, Second Army Corps, and marched with that division to Bristoe Station, where the Second Army Corps was again attacked by the enemy's artillery and infantry. I placed my battery in position, by order of Capt. J. G. Hazard, commanding Artillery Brigade, on a hill near the railroad bridge crossing Broad Run, and opened on a column of infantry near the railroad with canister and shrapnel until they broke, when I engaged a battery in my immediate front, which was silenced and five of its guns were captured and brought off by our infantry skirmishers. I expended during both the engagements 633 rounds of ammunition.

The casualties were as follows.*

There were 3 horses killed and 5 wounded.

Lieuts. B. Spence, C. B. Brockway, and C. H. Mitchell fought their sections with great coolness and bravery.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. BRUCE RICKETTS,

Captain, First Pennsylvania Artillery.

Lieut. G. L. DWIGHT,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 6 men wounded.

No. 63.

*Report of Capt. William A. Arnold, Battery A, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.*HEADQUARTERS BATTERY A,
Camp near Auburn Mills, Va., October 22, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor respectfully to report the operations of my battery, on the 14th instant, to be as follows:

Left camp occupied for the night, a few miles from Auburn Mills, at 3 a. m. Marched toward Auburn, arriving there about daylight. Crossed Cedar Run, and went into position near the mill so called. Captain Ricketts' battery was in position firing at the enemy. Took position on his right fronting the same way. Soon after, the mist clearing away, it was found that the enemy was in our rear. I at once, by order of Captain Hazard, changed front to rear. Reported to Brigadier-General Caldwell, commanding First Division, by order of Captain Hazard. Remained in that position about two hours, when a strong line of the enemy's skirmishers appeared. Fired upon them by order of Major-General Warren. In about one hour the enemy brought up a battery on the opposite side of Cedar Run and opened fire upon me, distant about 1,500 yards. I at once replied to the fire, which was continued nearly an hour, expending about 200 rounds. The position was to be held by me until relieved by a section of Martin's horse battery. The section came up, when I retired from the position with the First Division. After getting on the road sent one section, under Lieutenant Hunt, to report to Colonel Brooke, commanding brigade, by order of General Caldwell, to bring up the rear.

In the engagement 1 officer was slightly wounded. One gun carriage was hit three times and slightly damaged, and the limber-box of one caisson was damaged.

Moved down the road toward Catlett's Station about 2 miles; went into position on the left of the road. Remained about two hours. Moved out and continued the march to Catlett's Station. Halted a short time. Again moved on toward Bristoe Station. Before getting there heard firing ahead. Shortly after was ordered to turn off to the right of the railroad by Lieutenant Haskell, of the corps staff, and told to make all haste, as the enemy were in force in our front. After getting through the woods a staff officer of General Meade ordered me to gallop my horses and get into position as soon as possible. Mounted the men and started at a gallop and went up to the railroad. Went into position and opened fire upon a large body of the enemy's infantry. After firing a few rounds, was fired upon by a battery. After a short time the enemy was repulsed, when they ceased firing. Then I ceased firing, limbered up, and retired under the crest of a small hill, which I occupied, ready to take the position again if needed. Very soon the enemy again appeared in the same place. Immediately went up and took same position, and opened on them at short range. After firing a few rounds the axle-tree of the left gun broke. Had it limbered and sent to the rear, thus leaving me but three guns, the two guns that were with the rear guard not having come up. After firing very rapidly a short time, the enemy's guns being silenced, I ceased firing. This engagement was a very spirited one on both sides.

I had 1 man killed (an infantryman attached from the Forty-second

New York Volunteers), 2 severely and 3 slightly wounded, and 2 horses killed and 4 wounded.

Again retired under the hill, to repair damages and make ready for another engagement. Was engaged with the enemy three times before dark, changing position twice. Did not meet with any more loss either of men or *matériel*. Remained in position last occupied until after dark, when I was ordered by Captain Hazard to join the other batteries of the brigade and move off. Crossed Broad Run, marched to near Centreville, and went into camp. I forgot to say after engaging the enemy the second time my other guns came up, making five guns. I expended 400 rounds.

Officers and men during the day behaved in the most gallant manner, particularly at Auburn in the morning, when the enemy got a perfect range on the battery, but fortunately did not do much harm. I cannot mention individual names without doing injustice to many. The longer I serve with this company, the prouder I feel of it.

Recapitulation: Killed, 1; wounded, 1 officer and 7 privates; total, 8. Horses, killed 2, wounded 4.

Damage to *matériel*: One trail of gun carriage slightly damaged; limber box of 1 caisson damaged at Auburn; at Bristoe Station 1 gun carriage axle-tree broken.

Ammunition expended: Schenkl percussion, 200; Hotchkiss percussion, 142; shell, 138; case, 120; total, 600 during the day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. ALBERT ARNOLD,

Captain, First Rhode Island Artillery, Comdg. Battery A.

G. L. DWIGHT,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 64.

Report of Lieut. T. Fred. Brown, Battery B, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY B,
Camp near Auburn, Va., October 21, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by Battery B, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, in engagement of 14th October:

Was attached to Second Division, Second Corps, Brig. Gen. Alexander S. Webb commanding, and at 3 p. m. on the 14th, was moving up to the north side of Alexandria and Orange Railroad near Bristoe Station, Va., when the enemy's skirmishers suddenly opened upon the battery from the woods on the left; moved forward on a trot, and fortunately was soon enabled to cross to the south side of railroad without loss and join the advance of our column.

General Webb ordered battery into position, with instructions to fire a few rounds at the enemy, who were rapidly advancing in line of battle upon the railroad, from the north side, at a distance of about 600 yards. General Webb further ordered the battery to cross Broad Run as soon as a similar movement on the part of his division began to take place.

Opened fire with spherical case with such effect as to cause the

enemy to conceal himself. Observing that the movement of our troops across Broad Run had commenced, proceeded to follow as ordered. From the nature of the ground was obliged to proceed some distance down the run. After crossing, it was seen that our troops had all recrossed. The battery was unable to recross, as the road it had just passed over was fully commanded by the enemy, so moved alone up the railroad about 200 yards to a commanding position that enfiladed the enemy, and immediately opened fire, with good effect. A battery of four light 12-pounder guns and one rifled gun replied, and maintained a well-directed fire for two hours that was fully responded to. Was ordered to recross Broad Run, join division, go into park, and await orders. Was again placed in position, and expended about 20 rounds. Withdrew at dark and moved with corps across Bull Run and encamped.

Sustained a loss during engagement of 1 man killed and 4 wounded, 2 horses killed and 7 wounded. Expended about 170 rounds of ammunition.

Bugler John F. Leach is especially to be mentioned for collecting 13 stragglers and disposing of them as skirmishers on the right flank of the battery, on the north side of the railroad, at the time when the battery was wholly unsupported across the run, without doubt preventing much annoyance from the enemy's skirmishers (who engaged his men), if not the capture of the battery.

Privates McMeekin and Kelley, who are under sentence of court-martial, but which sentence has not yet been carried out, owing to constant movements of the battery, distinguished themselves by their exhibition of bravery.

I remain, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. FRED. BROWN,

First Lieut., 1st R. I. Light Arty., Comdg. Battery B.

Capt. JOHN G. HAZARD,
Commanding Artillery Brigade.

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No. 65.

Report of Maj. Gen. David B. Birney, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Third Army Corps.

HDQRS. BIRNEY'S DIVISION, THIRD CORPS CAMP,
November 3, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor, in obedience to circular of the 2d instant, to make the following report of the movements of my division during the movement from Culpeper to this time:

The Sixth Corps moved from my right on the Sperryville turnpike on the 3d of October, and I made proper dispositions to protect my right flank by changing the camp of the Third Brigade, Colonel De Trobriand, and fronting it to Stone-House Mountain. My division remained on the extreme right until the 10th of October, when, by the command of Major-General French, I formed line of battle, connecting on my left with Carr's division and on the right with the Second Corps, in a position a mile nearer Culpeper than my previous camp. My division remained in this position until the next morning, October 11, when, under orders from Major-General French, I prepared to bring up the rear of corps in its march to Freeman's Ford,

via Welford's Ford, on the Aestham River. By the same orders the quartermaster's and supply train had been sent to the rear on the 10th instant, and on this day the ambulances and ammunition train led the column, under guard of a brigade from Carr's (Third) division. General French ordered me to send a regiment about a mile up the Sperryville turnpike, to remain until the column had retired and then to rejoin. Under this order the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-Colonel Biles, from Ward's (Second) brigade, was detached, performed the duty, and overtook the column at the brick meeting house.

During the march the cavalry of the enemy hung upon and threatened the left flank of the column, and at one time made an attack upon my flankers, forcing me to form a brigade in line of battle and place a battery in position. The First U. S. Sharpshooters, Lieutenant-Colonel Trepp, were deployed as skirmishers, and speedily drove away the enemy.

Near Welford's house, I saw the attack on Pleasonton's cavalry near Brandy Station, and, forming Ward's brigade in line of battle, made a demonstration of force and artillery to protect Pleasonton's right, and sending Capt. J. B. Fassitt, aide-de-camp, to Major-General Pleasonton, offered him any assistance that he might desire. He declined the assistance. To this offer I obtained the willing consent of General French. At Welford's I received orders to detach a regiment to take up and escort the pontoon bridge, which was done. My division crossed Freeman's Ford at midnight and bivouacked near Freeman's house.

At 5 a. m. next morning (October 12), I advanced toward Sulphur Springs, under orders received from corps headquarters the night previous, to occupy the position held by my command previous to the advance on Culpeper Court-House. After advancing 2 miles, I received orders from corps headquarters ordering me to mass my division in front of Freeman's Ford, and to picket my front, connecting with Gregg's cavalry at Fant's on the right and with Carr's division on my left. This was done. About 2 o'clock p. m. I received, through corps headquarters, a copy of a dispatch from army headquarters, ordering troops to be in readiness to recross the river with the army.

At about 9 p. m. of same day, the cavalry pickets at Fox's Ford came to my bivouac, reporting that the enemy had driven Gregg from Fox's Ford, and the bridge and ford at Sulphur Springs, and were crossing with all arms at both places. I immediately formed Ward's brigade to protect my right flank, and sent Captain Briscoe, aide-de-camp, to establish pickets on flank and rear. I sent a staff officer to report the facts to Major-General French, and received from him orders to protect my right flank and rear. This was done, and, until 4 o'clock in the morning, the crossing of wagons and artillery at Fox's Ford was distinctly heard through my camp.

At 5 a. m. of the 13th of October, under orders from corps headquarters, I marched my division, via Denning's house, following Carr's division, to Three-Mile Station, on the Warrenton Branch Railroad. At this place the corps was placed in position for battle, and my division on the right. Pickets were thrown to the front, but no enemy discovered. At about 2 p. m. I received an order from corps headquarters to move, preceding with my division the column. I moved promptly, and was joined at the head of the column by Major-General French and escort. Before reaching

the woods immediately in front of the bridge at Auburn, the dismounted cavalry of the enemy, said to be the brigades of Wickham and Jones, poured a volley into the head of the column and advanced guard. The section of Sleeper's battery, following advanced guard, was opened upon from the woods. The First Brigade (Collis') and part of the Third Brigade (De Trobriand's) were formed on right and left of road, and a charge was made upon the woods and the force speedily dislodged. By command of General French, I immediately advanced, took possession of the heights on which the enemy had their battery, and leaving upon it a section of battery and a regiment of infantry (Third Michigan) as support, proceeded to Greenwich, reaching that place about 8 p. m., and bivouacking for the night.

On the 14th, my division, preceding corps column, moved at fifteen minutes before 7 a. m., reaching Welford's at 9 a. m., where, under the command of Major-General French, I massed the division on the heights south of the ford. The halt did not exceed half an hour. After crossing the ford, the division was again massed on the north side for one hour, to allow the column to close up. The march was resumed, via Manassas Junction, crossing Bull Run at Mitchell's Ford, and a position was assigned to me by one of the corps staff on the left of the First Corps. In passing Manassas, I received an order from Major Norvell, assistant adjutant-general, to send a section of artillery and a regiment of infantry to Manassas Junction. This was done, and the detachment was relieved by the division following. Under orders from Major-General French, the Third Brigade (De Trobriand) was massed near Mitchell's Ford until late in the evening, when it rejoined the division.

On the 15th of October, under orders from corps headquarters to hold and cover Fairfax Station, I moved to that place, and remained on the height south of the station until the 19th of October, when, in obedience to orders from corps headquarters, the division marched via Union Mills to near Bristoe Station.

On the 20th of October, in obedience to orders, I preceded the corps, with my division in double column, infantry, artillery, and teams in the center, toward Gainesville. After fording Broad Run (much swollen by the rain) the major-general commanding corps showed me an order from the major-general commanding army to change his route to Greenwich. Under his order I recrossed the run, counter-marching and moved to Greenwich, bivouacking for the night on Fitzhugh's farm, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of Greenwich.

On the 21st of October, marched via Auburn to Catlett's, and encamped on the south side of the railroad fronting it. The division remained in this camp until the night of the 26th of October, when, under orders from Major Hayman, of corps staff, I proceeded with it to height at Foulk's, and took position, my right at Foulk's, and my left at Dr. King's, on the Brentsville road. I placed Randolph's battery, light twelves, at Hazen's house to cover the ford, and the First New Hampshire Battery, rifled, at Foulk's.

On the morning of the 29th of October, received orders to move and take position on the heights of Licking Creek, with my right resting at or near the railroad. I have been in this camp since that date.

The admirable marching of the division, and its cheerful endurance of the fatigues incident to the movements and the fording of streams, were never more manifest.

I forward a list* of all stragglers or deserters during the march. As some 850 conscripts had, just previously to the movement, joined the division, I trust that it will not seem large.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. O. H. HART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, THIRD ARMY CORPS,
October 21, 1863.

Lieut. Col. O. H. HART, *Asst. Adj. Gen.* :

SIR : I have the honor to make the following report of casualties in this division during the recent skirmish at Auburn on the 13th instant :

Brigade.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
First Brigade.....	2	3	23	.....	.....	28
Second Brigade.....	1	.....	.....	1
Third Brigade.....	8	.....	1	9
Total	2	3	32	.....	1	31

Respectfully submitted.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. BIRNEY'S DIV., THIRD CORPS,
No. 93. } October 17, 1863.

The major-general commanding the division thanks the officers and men for their admirable conduct during the late movements. Especial credit is due to the First Brigade, Colonel Collis, for its gallantry in repulsing the enemy's attack on the head of the column at Auburn, and to Colonel Collis for his skill and promptitude in making the dispositions ordered.

By command of Major-General Birney :

F. BIRNEY,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ERRATUM.] HDQRS. BIRNEY'S DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
Fairfax Station, October 18, 1863.

General Orders, No. 93, from these headquarters, is hereby corrected so as to read :

" Especial credit is due to the First Brigade, Colonel Collis; to the Third Michigan Volunteers and the First U. S. Sharpshooters, and

* Omitted.

to the Tenth Massachusetts Battery, Captain Sleeper, for their gallantry in repulsing the enemy's attack on the head of the column at Auburn, and to Colonel Collis for his skill and promptitude in making the dispositions ordered."

By command of Major-General Birney :

F. BIRNEY,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 66.

*Reports of Brig. Gen. Henry Prince, U. S. Army, commanding
Second Division, including operations October 7-30.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, THIRD ARMY CORPS,
November 4, 1863.

COLONEL : I have the honor to submit the following report, in compliance with circular dated Third Army Corps, November 2 :

Sunday, October 11.—Orders to march at daybreak were received at 3 a. m. Took up the line of march at 9.30 a. m., turning off the Sperryville pike at Pendleton's into a by-road leading to Welford's Ford of Hazel River. Marched this route for 2 miles in rear of all the trains and the Third Division, and found the First Division in line of battle on the left of the road, facing from it. There skirmishers were thrown out, and occasionally some scattered shots along the front were exchanged with those of the enemy. The division halted here for a short time. Reaching the ford, the division was massed, in accordance with verbal orders received from the major-general commanding the corps to cover the trains while crossing Hazel River. The division crossed on the pontoon bridge of six boats shortly after dark, and followed the ridge road leading to Freeman's Ford, on the Hedgeman River. The division crossed Freeman's Ford by wading, about 5 p. m., in rear of the trains, and by orders from headquarters took position on the right of General Carr. Orders were received at a quarter before 7 a. m. to send out a brigade at once to picket the river from Freeman's Ford to Beverly Ford. The First Brigade was detailed for this duty.

Monday, October 12.—Received orders to move and take position on the left of the Third Division, also moving, and the right of the Fifth Corps, and for the troops to be massed so as not to be exposed to artillery fire from the south side of the river. Battery D, First New York, Captain Winslow, reported for duty with the division. An order received to establish my headquarters at the house that the headquarters Second Brigade, Fifth Corps, had occupied. Not knowing where it was, waited further orders. The division subsequently moved to the left, camping about noon on Mrs. Moore's farm, guided by a staff officer from the corps headquarters, and bivouacked near the road leading to Beverly Ford, with orders to conceal camp and be ready for a sudden movement.

A communication was received from the corps that there would be an advance of the army for the purpose of reoccupying Brandy Station. Division commanders were required to hold their commands in readiness at short notice, as a general battle might take place; also received orders for an inspection of arms and ammunition.

Tuesday, October 13.—By some mistake the order of march for this day, from corps headquarters, was not received, excepting that the division was to bring up the rear of the corps. At 7 a. m., on sending to corps headquarters, I learned it had gone, and I obtained my orders to move from General Meade, and direction where to march to. At the same time Major Norvell brought them from corps headquarters. The column then moved immediately.

The division was accompanied by Captain Robinson's battery, Fourth Maine. The pickets from Beverly and Freeman's Fords were withdrawn at the time the column moved out. The division marched in order of battle, near Fayetteville overtaking the column of the Second Corps, filing into our road. They permitted us to pass them. The column was much delayed by the perplexity of the roads, having no guide. Reached Three-Mile Station, on the Warrenton Branch Railroad, about 3 p. m., and formed line of battle on the left of the Third Division, facing Warrenton, by orders from corps headquarters. Orders were immediately received to continue the march to Greenwich, the column moving in the same order. The corps train kept the division back so that it was about 3 a. m. when we arrived at Greenwich, where we went into bivouac on the right of the First Division.

Wednesday, October 14.—Ordered to resume the march at 4 a. m., and to follow the First Division, which had then the advance of the corps. The division moved off at once, the artillery, ambulances, and ammunition train marching in the road, the troops on either side. Marching in direction of Bristoe, the columns crossed Broad Run above the railroad bridge and massed for half an hour on the other side at noon. From here the division moved over Manassas Plains to the railroad station, where it took the Centreville road, fording Bull Run at about 3 p. m., and was ordered to go into camp. The division took up position with the left resting near the run, and the right extending obliquely toward Centreville. This position was held until dark, when the division was ordered to the high ground between Centreville and Bull Run, when it bivouacked for the night on the left of the First Division.

Thursday, October 15.—Orders were received to march after the First Division and proceed to Union Mills. The division immediately moved out with two batteries, Fourth Maine and Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, but, being intercepted by the First Division, massed for it to pass, when it gained its road, and arrived at Union Mills near noon. On the march, orders were received from corps headquarters to detach a brigade and a section of Napoleon guns to McLean's Ford. I detailed the Third Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. G. Mott, U. S. Volunteers, and a section from Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery. Through the assistance of Lieut. Col. R. L. Bodine, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, of my division, who was acquainted with the region, having been previously stationed at Union Mills, I reconnoitered the route for General Mott in advance, and detached him on the march. At half-past 2 General Mott was attacked by a column of cavalry and artillery, during which the former charged him several times to the brink of the stream. A spirited contest continued for about two hours. While it was progressing General Mott sent to these headquarters for re-enforcements, and Major-General French being present, the application was referred to him. By his orders, first a section and afterward the whole of Robinson's battery was sent to his support, and also a regiment of the

Third Division of the Third Corps. The fight ended by a complete repulse of the enemy, with considerable loss in men and damage of artillery. The interesting report of General Mott, herewith transmitted, mentions particularly the regiments commanded by Colonel Burling and Lieutenant-Colonel Gilkyson. The action of the Napoleons was of little use, opposed to the enemy's rifled guns. Capt. O'Neil W. Robinson, Fourth Maine Battery, rendered excellent service. The First and Second Brigades were massed at Union Mills.

Friday, October 16.—The Third Brigade was relieved by a detail from the Third Division, and it rejoined the division.

Saturday, October 17.—The division was paraded to receive Major-General Sickles. An inspection by brigade commanders was ordered from corps headquarters at 11 a. m., deficiencies of ammunition and provisions to be made up at once. The report of the actual amount of subsistence on hand was also called for and rendered.

Sunday, October 18.—The Twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was ordered from corps headquarters to report to Colonel Keifer, Second Brigade, Third Division, Third Corps, general officer of the day, for the purpose of picketing Yates' Ford on Bull Run, the cavalry picket having been withdrawn, and the troops were ordered to be under arms at 4 a. m.; reveille to be sounded at 3 a. m.

Monday, October 19.—Orders were received to march at daylight toward Bristoe Station and form a line of battle. The division was to cross Bull Run on the railroad bridge, and then take such position as to cover the crossing of artillery and trains. The division went into bivouac for the night on the south side of Canon Run and east of the railroad. The First Brigade deployed and masked in the woods, the other two massed in rear.

Tuesday, October 20.—Orders were received to march at 6 a. m. toward Buckland Mills. The division brought up the rear of the corps. The movement by double column of infantry, with artillery between, and the command well closed up and in hand for any emergency. Order of march as usual, with the above exception. About noon the direction of march was changed toward Greenwich, which place the column passed at 5 p. m. Went into bivouac about a mile from Greenwich toward Auburn.

Wednesday, October 21.—The march was resumed at 7 a. m. for the vicinity of Catlett's, following in rear of the Third Division, which moved at 6 a. m. Crossed Cedar Run, and went into bivouac east of the railroad on the high grounds to the left, under guidance of a staff officer from corps headquarters.

Thursday, October 22.—A regiment (Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Bodine) was ordered to report to Captain Tallman, assistant quartermaster First Division, upon the railroad about 1 mile from Catlett's Station toward Bristoe, at 2 p. m., for escort to a corps wagon train. Division commanders were requested to furnish without delay tracings of the positions of their respective commands, showing the line of pickets and direction of their front.

Friday, October 23.—A detail was called for and made of 600 men, with seven days' rations, with the proper number of officers, in charge of Major Hugo, First Excelsior, to report for fatigue duty on the railroad to Colonel Clark, engineer officer at Catlett's Station, at 8 a. m. A communication from headquarters of the army, reporting

that the enemy were in some force at Rappahannock Station, was received, with an order from headquarters of the corps to hold the division well in hand, prepared for any emergency that might arise.

Saturday, October 24.—Orders were received to be in readiness to support a brigade of the Third Division advancing to Bealeton, should the division be called on for re-enforcements.

Sunday, October 25.—A dispatch was received at 5.20 p. m. from headquarters of the corps, dated headquarters of the army, stating that the movement of the enemy to Kelly's Ford, &c., might mean an intention on his part to advance by the railroad through Bristersburg, crossing Cedar Run at Weaverville. Orders were received to change the position of the division in such a manner as to face a line parallel to and near the railroad.

Monday, October 26.—The division was ordered across to the north side of Cedar Run on the west side of the railroad; wagon trains were ordered to be moved at once (8 p. m.), and parked on the north and west side of the railroad, so that they should not interfere with the movement of the First Corps up on the south and east side of the railroad during the night.

At an early hour in the morning of the 27th, the division was ordered by the major-general commanding the corps to be on the alert, and ready at a moment's notice for any emergency. In the afternoon the order was changed and the troops were permitted to rest, information having been received that the cause for keeping them under arms had been removed. They were required, however, to be kept in hand and prepared for any immediate emergency. A detail of 600 men and the proper number of officers was ordered from the headquarters Third Corps for picket duty, to be performed in accordance with instructions heretofore received from headquarters of the army.

October 28.—An additional detail of 600 men, with the proper number of officers, was ordered from corps headquarters to report, with three days' rations, to Colonel Clark, engineer of construction at Knoxville, at 8 a. m.

October 29.—Information having been received that the army had retired, the picket was reduced one half.

October 30.—The division marched from Catlett's to the heights of Licking Run, bringing up the rear of the column of the corps, trains and reserve artillery being in rear of the troops. Bivouacked on the left of the Third Division, the First Brigade deployed in line of battle. Third Brigade massed in rear, and the Second Brigade was ordered to remain in rear for the purpose of guarding Cedar Run, the railroad bridge, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY PRINCE,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. O. H. HART,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,

Brandy Station, Va., November 13, 1863.

COLONEL: I beg leave to amend my report of operations dated the 4th instant by inserting the following paragraphs at the end of the account of Thursday, the 15th, in continuation of that account,

and in the place of the words, "The First and Second Brigades were massed at Union Mills," viz:

"The habitual gallantry and good conduct of the Jersey brigade, alike creditable to officers and men, was again rendered conspicuous by this neat and important affair. The promptness of the arrangements of General Mott, no less than their excellence, points unmistakably to the ability and experience of this officer. The First and Second Brigades were massed at Union Mills. Simultaneously with the attack on McLean's Ford, the picket over the railroad bridge from Union Mills was assailed by dismounted cavalry in full view of my headquarters. I caused it to be re-enforced and to advance, which forced the enemy back in that quarter."

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY PRINCE,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. O. H. HART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,

October 26, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, in conformity with the order contained in your letter dated October 23, 1863, a copy of which is subjoined, the manner in which I carried out the instructions personally handed to me by the major-general commanding Third Army Corps, dated at your office, October 7, 1863, a copy of which is subjoined.

The conversation with the corps commander, on receiving the instructions, amounted to this: I am to ascertain the strength of the enemy? "Yes." If an engagement is necessary, am I to expect support? "Certainly." Is the cavalry already in front? "Yes." How am I to communicate with them? "Your instructions are to go to James City." Who commands there? "I do not know." I believe I understand the matter fully.

The hour of this and of receiving these instructions was about 9 p. m. of the 7th instant. It was very dark. As early in the morning of the 8th as the road could be followed, I left my camp near Pendleton's and passed through Culpeper Court-House, and I arrived at James City about 10 a. m. I halted a mile or two off, and sent a staff officer to communicate with the cavalry. He found Brigadier-General Kilpatrick in command, and told him from me that I was on the ground to co-operate with him, and would be glad to receive any information in his possession.

Meantime I reconnoitered for a position for my troops and marched them to it, I then went to General Kilpatrick, and desired that he would recommend any position which his acquaintance with the country and his operations indicated for my force. He told me that his pickets were all along Robertson's River up to Criglersville; that no enemy could pass that river on that account; that his cavalry had had two engagements that morning at two different fords on that river, and had repulsed the enemy with ease, driving him back across the fords again. I reconnoitered the position he recommended to me, guided by one of his staff officers. I finally chose, however, the one selected by myself, in which my troops already were halted. It was

a strong as well as bold position, well seated with respect to its object, but not with reference to communication with the army. In the afternoon Lieutenant Whittaker brought the message from General Kilpatrick that as I had been so kind as to offer to support him freely, he proposed to send a regiment across the river in the morning to see what was doing there, and wished a regiment of infantry to go in support to the cross-roads, only 2 miles beyond James City and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles this side of the ford. I replied that I would put under his charge and order a small regiment for this purpose, to receive its orders from and be posted by him, he being responsible for its safety. The One hundred and twentieth Regiment of New York Volunteers forthwith marched off, guided by Lieutenant Whittaker. Nothing further of interest occurred this day.

On the 9th, after sending twice to General Kilpatrick to obtain information, and being informed that he had none, I received the message from him that he would immediately communicate anything concerning operations which should henceforth come to his knowledge, and that he intended to visit my camp. During this day I reconnoitered my position in all directions. Did not see or hear further from General Kilpatrick.

On the 10th, between 8 and 9 a. m., an officer of General Kilpatrick's staff informed me that the enemy had crossed Robertson's River, and was advancing in three columns. I formed my troops to meet a dash of cavalry, preceded by skirmishers, and in readiness for its appearance anywhere. At the same time I sent the Sixteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers (Colonel Merriam) to support the One hundred and twentieth Regiment New York Volunteers. The former had not marched a mile before the cavalry announced that the enemy had forced the position of the One hundred and twentieth, and I then ordered the Sixteenth back into line. A very emphatic message came repeatedly from General Kilpatrick for me to double-quick to him two regiments and a section of artillery, which I declined doing. He then courteously offered, through Lieutenant Whittaker, to assume the entire command if I would acquiesce. These facts, and the coming in of the cavalry pickets suggesting that the troops were all to be assembled soon, indicated to me that I ought to assume command myself, and I did so.

In doing so I notified General Kilpatrick that the plan would be to defend the side of the stream we were both upon; that I would now send him Colonel Burling, in command of two regiments and a section of artillery, to which the remainder of the One hundred and twentieth New York, now in from the front, would be added, and I wished him to defend his position. This was between 9 and 10 a. m.

A wide, deep hollow separated us from James City, in which was a mill stream not passable for cavalry or artillery, save on the two roads to James City leading from my position and his. The usual route of communication between the two positions was via James City on these two roads. There was but one other for wheels, which was via Brown's Store. A road to Madison Court-House went from my [my division's] left, another from my [its] center, and another from my [its] right communicated with all the roads from Madison Court-House northerly.

The events which occurred now were the announcement that Thoroughfare Mountain was yielded by our signal corps to that of the enemy. This was quite a change, as it deprived us of further

information in regard to the enemy, while he could look down upon us. Next the information that the enemy was massing behind the houses and trees of James City, and then they displayed a long line on foot, into which General Davies burst a shell, causing it to disappear.

All our cavalry was now driven in. In front, on the center or Church road, it was within a thousand yards, and it was entirely in everywhere else, save one regiment up the road to Griffinsburg. (It was stationed at Kilpatrick's headquarters.) Also on the right of Mott, where Brigadier-General Davies had his headquarters, with a battalion or so and two guns of a 3-inch rifle battery, and between the two positions some were deployed in the woods. The enemy made a show of coming down the hill through James City, and Mott deployed and loaded to meet them. General Davies was ready for a charge. The enemy kept back, and there made much display of extending his right very far. General Kilpatrick, attended by his staff, rode to my headquarters. We seemed to agree that the enemy must be meaning very little on our left, and also we agreed on the choice of the next position, if this one should be abandoned.

In the night I had received the dispatch, No. 6, and in the morning I had sent Captain Willian to corps headquarters, with the verbal message that we had news from the signal station on Thoroughfare Mountain that the enemy was advancing in three columns, and that I intended to maintain my position. I expected that I might receive encouragement in this determination, because my position and what was evidently transacting on the enemy's side rendered me liable, if I held on to it, to become so much engaged as to require support to clear myself. The answer, which came verbally, showed that I could in no case, if fighting here, receive support, and I received the written dispatch, No. 7, "Not to allow myself to be brought to an engagement." This was all I needed to convince me that I was now, i. e., by the lapse of time, occupying a cavalry and not an infantry position. It was 1 p. m. Our cavalry on the left and in front had been driven in early in the day. The enemy had made their *entrée* in force into James City, and extended to right and left of it. The only pickets we had out (save the regiment on the road to Griffinsburg) had been a long time skirmishing on a line between the head of the mill stream hollow and the road by the church, not a thousand yards distant from my line, in perfect *statu quo*, all the time neither gaining nor losing.

I issued orders for the retirement of my division piecemeal, changing front, so as to face the only direction of danger. I gave no order for any change whatever at Kilpatrick's position, no change there being deemed by me to be necessary. The message which I sent to him was that I should retire from where I was to take up finally the position I had spoken to him of, that the movement would commence immediately, and the cavalry cover it. I sent Lieutenant Ordway with a message, in answer to No. 7, intended simply to reassure General French that I was acting and relying upon my written instructions, but the mission was not fulfilled with that accomplished staff officer's ordinary skill. At the same time I ordered Clark to take two sections of his battery back on the road, and halt in the first position in which they could be used. My infantry was *encheleoned* to Brown's Store, and halted with the left resting there, the brigade of Colonel McAllister remaining unmoved, until I ascertained that General Davies was sufficient to restrain any enterprise

of the enemy on the left and front of the position I was moving my division from.

While resting in this position I received the note No. 8 (from General Kilpatrick), and also wrote the dispatch, No. 9, stating the information of a deserter just then come in, that A. P. Hill's corps was over Robertson's River and turning the right, the postscript to which was made at General Kilpatrick's request. I also received two dispatches, 10 and 11, by one messenger near here. I had brought Colonel McAllister into the road and pushed my head of column a little farther along, where these were received. Upon the receipt of them, I wrote the dispatch No. 12, which expressed in reality the actual feeling I was acting under prior to receiving them. It was nearly 6 p. m. I was half a mile from Brown's Store, personally attended by my staff. With them I reconnoitered the whole front, and found no change, no additional need of support to the cavalry anywhere. General Davies, unmoved, was firing with his rifle guns at James City, being in perfect safety on account of the new position of the infantry. The skirmishing became a little more brisk at this time on account of the arrival of more cavalry, and some firing took place from the bench of Thoroughfare Mountain, aimed toward Kilpatrick's position at Bigger's. There was nothing anywhere upon which I could change my intentions already in operation, and as I was certain that nothing would be done by the enemy till their turning project was resolved by them, I tried to get my men to their intended bivouac by dark, ordering General Mott to attend to this.

Previous to leaving him, in conference with General Kilpatrick, I made arrangement to leave with him Colonel Burling's command, with permission for it to take position at Brown's Store, with a body of cavalry under General Davies, for the night. There was no difficulty whatever in maintaining the position with cavalry, and I had no misgiving in leaving Colonel Burling, supported by me, but I could not leave my whole command without support in any position to invite a turning operation, unless some object was pointed out to me for doing so. As my aim was "to support the cavalry," rather than to occupy the position of cavalry, I did so till in the night of this day I received the peremptory order, No. 12 [13], to rejoin the corps for the purpose of moving elsewhere. This order disturbed two most comfortable bivouacs, that of my main force and that of the detachment under Colonel Burling, at about the time that they were falling asleep amid fields of the most cheerful rail fires ever lighted; but in the morning we were where our orders directed that we should be, the entire division and battery.

If I have given a clear narrative, it will be apparent from it that I did not retire from the support of the cavalry till in the night, and then in consequence of a written order to do so. It will appear probable that General Kilpatrick, in reporting that he could hold his position, referred to the one at his headquarters (which Colonel Burling said he could hold without cavalry), and this is supported by the fact that the postscript to my dispatch, No. 9, was written at his request, he being with me at the time I wrote it; but it is probable that my designs were not fully comprehended through defects of expression committed by myself. Their true interpretation lies in what I actually did with my command.

The extreme right of the main position of the army was between Stone-House Mountain and Pendleton's, on the Sperryville turnpike.

The enemy's line of operations was from Madison Court-House to that point. There is a vast difference between being at 1, 2, 3, and being at 4 (*vide map**), especially after occupation of James City by the enemy. The position at 4 bases itself on the country then covered by Sedgwick, while the other communicates directly with the right and the corps my troops pertained to. I was particularly directed to support myself on the corps (No. 2, No. 7, and Captain Willian's report). If I had taken the position 4, I should have considered it a veritable retreat. Our body of men there would have no disturbing effect on the enemy's line of operations, because the position was under perfect surveillance from Thoroughfare Station, communicating with all parts of that line. The infantry in the positions 5 and 6, or 5 itself, was more in support of the cavalry than it would have been at 4. It was more salient toward the enemy's line of operations. Finally, to have permitted it to remain all night at its first position (at 1, 2, 3.), where it would be turned before morning by a superior force of infantry, according to all reasonable calculation, would have been not to support the cavalry with it.

May I request of the commanding general of the Army of the Potomac an expression of his full satisfaction with my conduct on the occasion to which this report refers, or a statement as to wherein it may yet seem to him to have been deficient?

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY PRINCE,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. O. H. HART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
October 28, 1863.

This report is respectfully transmitted, being a reply as to why the Second Division fell back, without waiting to be attacked at all, from James City to about half way to Culpeper Court-House, in non-compliance with instructions to the contrary. It is not satisfactory to me.

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General of Volunteers.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

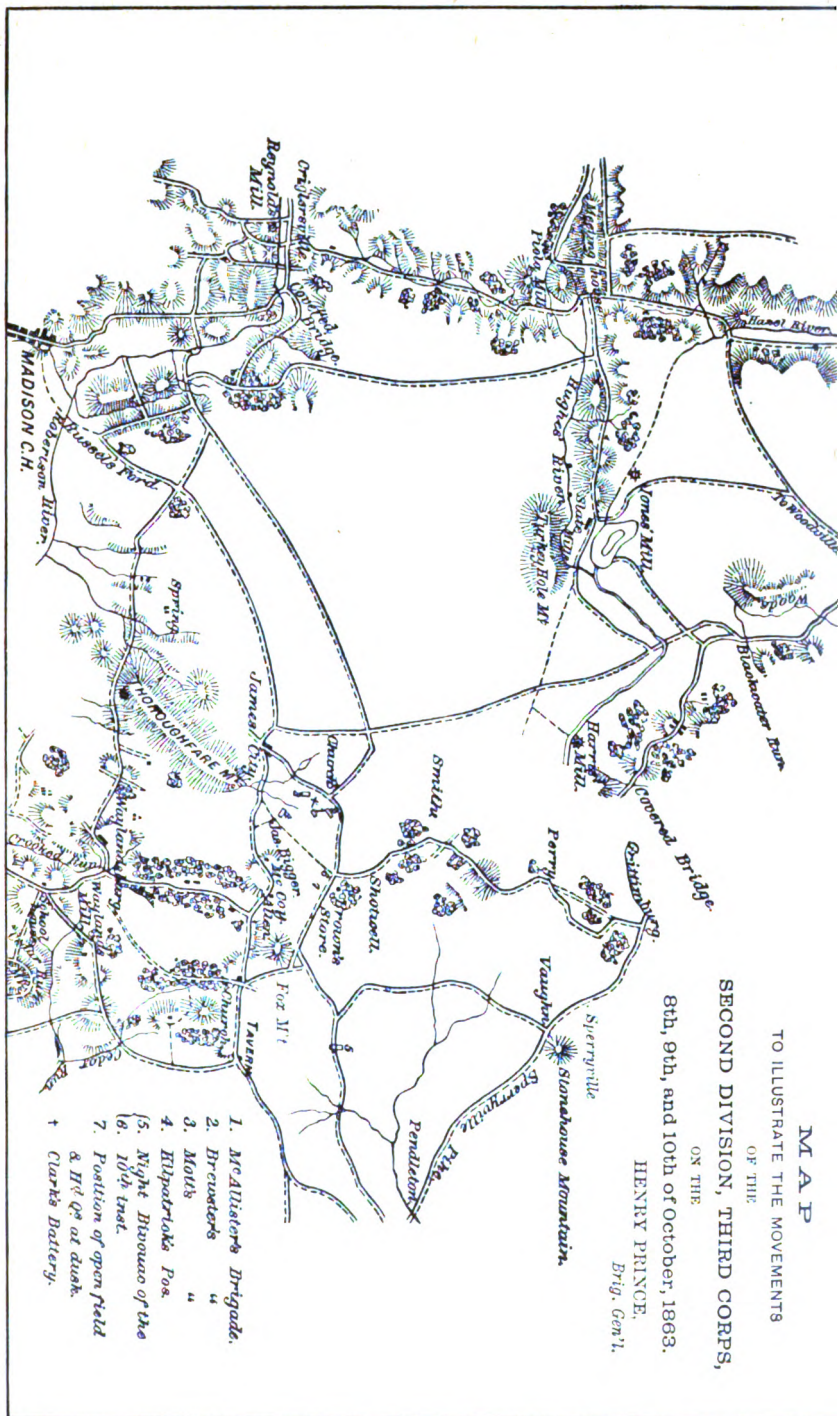
HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Catlett's, October 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General PRINCE,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding the corps to call upon you for a report why you withdrew your division from the support of the cavalry at James City, in violation of your instructions from headquarters Army of the Potomac, communicated to you through these headquarters, which you were not to do unless pressed by a superior force of the enemy, while General Kilpatrick reported that he could hold the position without infantry.

The general commanding directs a full and explicit report, for the information of the major-general commanding the Army of the

* See p. 323.



Potomac, in which you will state the distance you fell back, and whether, after receiving the instructions by dispatches from headquarters Army of the Potomac forwarded to you, you reoccupied your original position at James City.

The call for this report has been delayed by the operations of the army.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

O. H. HART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
October 7, 1863.

Brigadier-General PRINCE,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you will get your division in readiness to move promptly at 4 a. m. to-morrow to James City, and support the cavalry in event of its being attacked. Should your division be forced to retire by superior numbers, it will resume its present position.

Three days' rations will be taken with the command. The service being temporary the trains of the division will remain in their present position.

Information received indicates the probability of a reconnoissance in force by the enemy's cavalry on our right flank to-morrow.

A battery of Napoleon guns will be ordered to report to you to-night.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. NORVELL,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 8, [1863]—11 a. m.

Major-General FRENCH,
Commanding Third Corps:

The following dispatch from General Sedgwick is sent for your information, and for that of the division commander at James City:

Brigadier-General Torbert reports that appearances indicate a movement of the enemy to our right; that wagons and artillery were moving in that direction last night. I have sent for further information.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

SIGNAL STATION, THOROUGHFARE MOUNTAIN,
[October 9, 1863]—12.30 p. m.

General KILPATRICK:

Enemy is moving in force toward Madison Court-House. Madison and Gordonsville pike is full of wagons and troops. Infantry column near Madison Court-House.

TAYLOR,
Signal Officer.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
Camp in Field, October 9, 1863.

Major NORVELL:

By direction of Brigadier-General Prince, who is absent at the present moment, I forward the following telegram, viz:

SIGNAL STATION, THOROUGHFARE MOUNTAIN,
[October 9, 1863]—12.30 p. m.

General KILPATRICK:

Enemy is moving in force toward Madison Court-House. Madison and Gordonsville pike is full of wagons and troops. Infantry column near Madison Court-House.

TAYLOR,
Signal Officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES HAMLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

SIGNAL STATION, PONY MOUNTAIN,
October 10, 1863—12.45 a. m.

General PRINCE:

* * * * *

Corps commanders will at once have their commands in readiness to move at very short notice. The five days' rations heretofore directed to be carried in knapsacks will be immediately issued and placed in the knapsacks.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Please acknowledge this immediately on receipt.

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General.

Your five days' rations will be sent out to-night.

JNO. M. NORVELL,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. A. TAYLOR,
Captain, and Signal Officer.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
October 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General PRINCE,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that if attacked by superior numbers, you will fall back to your original position, and not allow yourself to be brought to an engagement.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. M. NORVELL,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 8.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General PRINCE,
Commanding Division of Infantry:

GENERAL: I am to be re-enforced by a brigade of cavalry and six pieces of artillery. It will be here in an hour. Another brigade of

cavalry from General Gregg's division is moving up to Waylandsburg to support me. We have not yet been attacked. Our pickets only have been drawn in. I can only learn that cavalry and artillery are moving against us. When the brigade arrives, I will send you cavalry, or your infantry and artillery. General Davies can then move farther to your right. We occupy a good position, and have easy lines of retreat. I think we had better wait further results.

Very respectfully,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

[Inclosure No. 9.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
October 10, 1863.

Major NORVELL:

A deserter from the enemy just in to the cavalry, says that A. P. Hill's corps is moving to flank the right of the main position of our army, and that Stuart's entire force is in our front covering the movement. We are falling back quietly.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY PRINCE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—There is a picket of 25 cavalry on the Sperryville pike, and they will give you information.

[NOTE:] This P. S. was made by General Kilpatrick, who was present at its writing.

HENRY PRINCE.

[Inclosure No. 10.]

OCTOBER 10, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General FRENCH,
Commanding Third Army Corps:

The major-general commanding is gratified to learn by your dispatch just received that General Prince still maintains his position.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

[NOTE:] This dispatch and the following one were received by me at 5.45 p. m. I was then in position marked 7 on the map, half a mile from Brown's Store; because position 4, and almost 1, 2, 3 was in view, and it was a fine place for my headquarters.

HENRY PRINCE.

[Inclosure No. 11.]

OCTOBER 10, 1863—2.50 p. m.

Major-General FRENCH,
Commanding Third Corps:

Your dispatch containing information brought from General Prince, by Lieutenant Ordway, is received. The major-general commanding is surprised to learn this, as General Kilpatrick reported that he could maintain his position even without infantry, and directs that General Prince hold his ground unless forced by superior numbers to retire.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 12.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
October 10, 1863—5.45 p. m.

MAJOR: Copies of dispatches from army headquarters just received. The firing in front of the skirmishers is renewed. I shall hold the roads and maintain my position till forced to retire. My present position is not liable to be turned, I think. I shall go to the extreme front immediately.

Respectfully, yours,

HENRY PRINCE,
Brigadier-General.

Major NORVELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 13.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
October 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General PRINCE,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you rejoin this command at once with your division, and that you will hold it in readiness to make a night march.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. NORVELL,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSARY OF MUSTERS,
October 24, 1863.

Maj. CHARLES HAMLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that about 8 a. m. on the 10th day of October, 1863, while near James City, Va., I was ordered by General Prince to carry the following message to the headquarters Third Army Corps:

The enemy have crossed the Robertson's River, and are advancing in three columns, and have made an attack on the pickets, compelling them to retire. General Prince has taken a position in which he intends to maintain himself, and desires to know if there are any further instructions for him.

This message was delivered by me to Major-General French about 9 a. m. on the above date. I at the same time informed him, by General Prince's direction, of a rumor that the One hundred and twentieth Regiment New York Volunteers was captured, said regiment being at that time detached with cavalry in our front, at the request of Brigadier-General Kilpatrick. Major-General French directed me to say that he (General Prince) had his written instructions, by which he would be governed, and that in case the enemy advanced in superior numbers he would fall back to his original position, as it was not intended that General Prince should fight a battle.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILLIAN,
Captain, and Assistant Commissary of Musters.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, THIRD ARMY CORPS,

October 26, 1863.

Maj. CHARLES HAMLIN,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: On the afternoon of October 10, I was sent by General Prince, from the vicinity of James City, to General Kilpatrick, with a dispatch which had just been received from headquarters Third Army Corps, and to inform General Kilpatrick that the general considered the dispatch an order for him to retire. General Kilpatrick sent a note by me in reply, and requested me to say to the general that he thought it would be well to retire as far as Brown's Store. I delivered the note to the general on my return, and complied with General Kilpatrick's request, and also informed him that Colonel Burling had received orders to retire. He immediately ordered me to countermand those orders, and to see that Colonel Burling remained in the same position, which I did.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE S. RUSSELL,

Captain, and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

 No. 67.

Report of Capt. Abram L. Lockwood, One hundred and twentieth New York Infantry, of skirmish at James City.

HEADQUARTERS 120TH NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS,

October 13, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to my regiment from Thursday, the 8th instant, when it left the brigade, until Sunday, 3 a. m., the 11th instant, when it returned:

Upon the arrival of our division to within about three-fourths of a mile from James City, in the afternoon of Thursday, the 8th instant, I was ordered by Colonel Brewster, commanding Excelsior Brigade, to report with my regiment to General Kilpatrick. I marched the regiment to James City, and was there met by Lieutenant Whittaker, of General Kilpatrick's staff, who conducted me to a position between 4 or 5 miles distant from James City, on the road leading to Russell's Ford, on Robertson's River. About 200 yards in my rear was stationed about two companies of cavalry, and a cavalry picket in my front at the ford. My instructions were that I was to support the cavalry in case of an attack by the enemy.

On Friday afternoon, I was informed by Lieutenant Whittaker that the enemy had appeared in large force on the other side of the river, and that I must be on the alert. He informed me that in case the enemy crossed in force information would immediately be given to the cavalry, and before the enemy could be upon me a cavalry force would be up to my assistance.

About daylight on Saturday, the 10th instant, a lieutenant of cavalry notified me that Stuart's cavalry had crossed the river in large force and were advancing. I immediately made such disposition of my command as I considered best to check the advance of the enemy. The cavalry pickets were soon driven in, the enemy advanced

upon me in heavy force, attacking on both flanks and in my front. No support coming to my assistance, I was forced to order my regiment to fall back, skirmishing, as the only means of preventing our being captured in a body. We fell back, keeping up a skirmish fire until we emerged from the woods in sight of James City, where I got a position behind a fence, and checked the advance of the enemy. From here I sent an orderly to General Prince for instructions, who returned with orders from General Davies (commanding a cavalry brigade) for me to retire immediately. I then reported with my command to General Kilpatrick, who ordered me to the support of a flying battery. After remaining here for about two hours, Colonel Burling, who was in command of two other regiments, ordered me to fall in with his command, and move in position to support a battery that was under his command.

About 3 or 4 o'clock we again got in line, and Colonel Burling conducted us about 3 miles to the rear, and there received orders to move back to the field again. We formed again in line and stacked arms. Had orders from Colonel Burling to be ready to move at daylight. It was now dark. A short time after I had orders to fall in, and we moved to beyond Brown's Store, and formed line in the woods and stacked arms again. About 11 p. m. Colonel Burling ordered me to fall in and move back to join the division at our old camp, which I did, and reached the brigade between 2 and 3 o'clock on Sunday morning.

Our regiment numbered 211 when we marched out. Our loss was, 2 assistant surgeons, 1 hospital steward, and 10 sergeants missing; 2 sergeants wounded, 11 corporals missing, 2 corporals wounded, 1 private killed, 5 privates wounded, and 80 privates missing; total, officers and men, 114.

A. L. LOCKWOOD,

Captain, Comdg. 120th Regt. N. Y. State Vols.

Capt. J. P. FINKELMEIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 68.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Gershom Mott, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of skirmishes at James City and McLean's Ford.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,

October 25, 1863.

MAJOR: On the 10th instant, near sundown, General Prince requested me to go where the artillery was in position and select a place for the division to bivouac, and to place the troops accordingly, which I did, and then sent for the division to return to the place selected. They did not arrive until after dark. The First Brigade was placed on the right of the road, the Second and Third on the left, where they remained until about 10 p. m., when an order was received to join the corps at Culpeper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. MOTT,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Maj. CHARLES HAMLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
November 4, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the action at McLean's Ford on the 15th of October, 1863, in which my brigade was engaged:

After leaving Centreville, with the division, on the morning of the 15th, I was ordered by an aide of General Prince to proceed with my brigade and a section of Seeley's battery to McLean's Ford, and to hold it should the enemy attempt crossing at that place. I immediately proceeded there, and ordered Colonel Burling, Sixth New Jersey Volunteers, with his regiment, to take possession of some old rifle-pits on the north side of said ford, and to throw out pickets well in front on the opposite side of Bull Run stream. I was informed that General Warren, commanding the Second Corps, would connect with my picket on the right, and General Carr, commanding the Third Division, Third Corps, on my left. The communication was not entirely made when a column of the enemy's cavalry, at 2.30 p. m., was seen debouching from the woods in the direction of Manassas Junction into a large plain immediately in my front. He immediately dismounted a part of his men and attempted to drive in my pickets, whom I strengthened from the Sixth New Jersey, and ordered the One hundred and fifteenth Pennsylvania to support them, and repulsed his skirmishers, who were soon re-enforced and again advanced on my pickets, who, as I had ordered, had retired to the rifle-pits on the north side of the stream.

The enemy now brought up a battery of artillery, and opened a very sharp and accurate fire, not only on the Sixth New Jersey Volunteers and One hundred and fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, occupying the rifle-pits, but on the balance of my brigade, which was posted on the high ground, and on the right and left of the road leading to the ford. The dismounted men, now in considerable force, came on with their own peculiar yell, and charged to the brink of the stream, expecting to carry the ford, but that and a number of similar charges were repulsed handsomely by my men in the rifle-pits, assisted by a detachment from the Fifth New Jersey Volunteers that were occupying a small earth-work a little to my right of the ford (all under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gilkyson, Sixth New Jersey Volunteers), with considerable loss to the enemy and but slight to my command.

I ordered Lieutenant Smith, commanding a section of Seeley's battery, to open with grape, shell, or whatever he had that would be most effective in repulsing the advance of the enemy, when, to my surprise, he started to leave with his guns, giving as a reason that he was afraid of losing them. As my whole brigade and the Bull Run river were between the enemy and him, I did not think that the danger was imminent. I therefore repeated the order, when he fired but two or three rounds, and again limbered up for the purpose of leaving. About this time a section of Robinson's battery, Fourth Maine, reported, so I allowed Lieutenant Smith to leave with his section. The conduct of this officer, to say the least, was very strange. Upon inquiry I am informed that it was the first time he had had a separate command; that he is a young officer and has formerly conducted himself gallantly, and I hope by passing this over he will prove by his future actions that there was an error in judgment, and not a willful disobedience of orders.

When the section of Robinson's battery reported, it was so short

of men that I had to detail some of my infantry to hold the horses and put the drivers to working the guns. There being no officer with the section, Capt. J. W. Crawford, aide-de-camp, took command and got one of the guns at work, which did considerable execution. I was informed that the sergeant who was started in command, and ordered to report to me, was wounded on the way. Captain Randolph now reported to me that the balance of Captain Robinson's battery had arrived, which he had posted to my left, and also to the section with him. The men in the rifle-pits had now nearly exhausted their ammunition, and I relieved them with portions of the Fifth and Eighth New Jersey Volunteers, which was successfully done without losing a man, although under a sharp musketry fire.

The action lasted about two hours, when the enemy withdrew with a loss, as I afterward learned, of some 60 killed and wounded, and with a portion of his artillery disabled, the latter showing that Captain Robinson did good service with his battery.

At about 4 p. m. the One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen, reported to me with about 350 men. I placed him on the left of the road leading to the ford, and although under a heavy artillery fire for a short time, met with no casualties.

The officers and men of my brigade behaved with their accustomed gallantry, and well sustained their hard-earned reputation, and gave the enemy their usual greeting.

My command can hardly be called a brigade, although consisting of five regiments. The field return showed on the morning of the action but 691 muskets, but I have the consolation of knowing that the numbers that have been lost are nobly accounted for.

Capt. T. W. Eayre, assistant adjutant-general, Capt. J. V. Crawford, acting aide-de-camp, and Lieut. T. H. Fisher, aide-de-camp, rendered me efficient service in carrying out my instructions, and merit on this, as on many former occasions, high commendation.

Appended is a list of casualties.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. MOTT,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Maj. CHARLES HAMLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 69.

Report of Col. George C. Burling, Sixth New Jersey Infantry, of skirmish at James City.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Callett's Station, Va., October 24, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from the division commander, I submit the following as my report of the operations of Saturday, October 10, near James City, Va.:

I was ordered by the brigade commander, with my own regiment and the One hundred and fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers and a section of Clark's battery, to General Kilpatrick's headquarters. I placed the regiments and artillery in position to repel any attack

* List (omitted) shows 2 men killed, 1 officer and 23 men wounded, and 3 men missing.

from the enemy, remaining in this position until near 1 p. m., when I was ordered to report to the brigade with my command. I will here state that the One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers had been assigned to me by General Kilpatrick. Before I had time to rejoin the brigade the order was countermanded. I was ordered by General Kilpatrick to take the post I had just vacated. I did so, and remained until near 4 p. m., when I was ordered by General Kilpatrick to rejoin the brigade and division at Culpeper, Va.* I had marched some 2 miles, where I was overtaken by a staff officer of General Kilpatrick's and ordered back. I again took a position near my former one, and remained until 7 p. m., when I was ordered by General Kilpatrick to report to General Davies on the right. I did so, and was assigned a position and remained until 11.30 p. m., when I received orders from General Prince to rejoin the division at Culpeper, Va., which I did near 2 a. m., October 11.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. C. BURLING,

Colonel Sixth New Jersey Volunteers, Commanding.

Captain EAYRE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 70.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Carr, U. S. Army, commanding
Third Division.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Near Warrenton Junction, Va., November 3, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of circular from headquarters Third Army Corps, dated November 2, 1863, I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of my command from the commencement of the march from Culpeper Court-House, Va., to the present time:

About 10 a. m. on the 10th of October, 1863, I received a verbal order from Major-General French, commanding Third Army Corps, to have my division under arms immediately, as it was reported that the enemy were advancing. The troops were immediately formed in line of battle a short distance in front of the division camp. They remained in that position until about 3 p. m., when the command was moved a short distance to the left and bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 11th, the command moved toward the Rappahannock, crossing that river at Freeman's Ford about 7 p. m. When the movement began on the morning of the 11th, 1,200 men of the Third Brigade were on picket. The One hundred and sixth New York, which formed a part of the picket, were attacked by the enemy's cavalry about 9 a. m., while withdrawing from the picket line. The enemy were quickly repulsed.

*[NOTE ON ORIGINAL:] This looks as if General Kilpatrick thought at 1 p. m., when I sent him the message that I should retire from my position, that I intended to abandon the support of the cavalry, which was not in my thoughts as is evident from my orders to the artillery and Colonel Burling, and from what I had told General Kilpatrick in connection with the next position; nor was it my intention that any orders should be given to Colonel Burling to move. General Kilpatrick must have been very soon reassured.—HENRY PRINCE.

The regiment lost in this affair 1 captain and 2 enlisted men killed, 7 enlisted men wounded, and 18 enlisted men missing.

On the 12th, in compliance with orders from corps headquarters, the command was placed in position about midway between Freeman's and Beverly Fords, the First Division being on the right, the Second Division on the left. The division left camp on the morning of the 13th about 5 a. m., taking the advance of the corps, moving on the Fayetteville road. Arrived at the Three-Mile Station, on the Warrenton Junction Railroad, at 11 a. m.; moved again about 4 p. m., reaching Greenwich at 9 p. m.

The march was resumed on the morning of the 14th at 7 a. m., the division this day bringing up the rear, moving on the left of the road parallel with and covering the ammunition and ambulance trains of the corps. At Manassas the First and Second Brigades, with Winslow's and McKnight's batteries of artillery, were halted by General Meade. General Morris, commanding First Brigade, was ordered to hold with those troops the works near Manassas Junction until the arrival of the Fifth Corps at that point. General Morris received the same order from General French. I crossed Bull Run at Mitchell's Ford with the remainder of my command, consisting of the Third Brigade, Colonel Smith taking position on the north bank of that stream, near the ford, at 2 p. m. General Morris rejoined the command with the First and Second Brigades and the artillery at 8 p. m., having been relieved by General Ayres' division of the Fifth Corps.

At 8 a. m. on the 15th, I was directed to proceed with my command to Union Mills. Reached that place at 12.30 [p.] m., and was ordered to send a regiment to support General Mott's brigade, Second Division, at McLean's Ford. My command was massed in rear of the Second Division, and remained in that position from the 15th until the morning of the 19th.

On the 16th, in obedience to orders from corps headquarters, three regiments of Third Brigade and one regiment from Second Brigade, all under Colonel Smith, commanding Third Brigade, were sent to Wolf Run Shoals, to support the cavalry under General Buford. Colonel Smith returned on the evening of the same day. The command moved from Union Mills early on the 19th, going into camp near Bristoe Station. On the 20th, moved toward Buckland Mills, bivouacking at night about 2 miles west of Greenwich.

On the 21st, marched by way of Auburn to Catlett's Station, going into camp at that place on the 21st. Received orders on the 22d to send a brigade to Bristoe Station to relieve the cavalry. The Second Brigade, Colonel Keifer, was sent there, returning on the 25th. The Third Brigade, Colonel Smith, was ordered to proceed to Bealeton on the 25th, to support the cavalry under Colonel Devin. Colonel Keifer, with the Second Brigade, relieved the Third Brigade on the 28th, and is now on duty at that point. The division moved from camp near Catlett's Station October 5 to its present position near Licking Run, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in front of Warrenton Junction.

I inclose herewith the reports of brigade commanders and list of casualties.*

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 JOS. B. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. O. H. HART, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

* Casualties stated in body of report.

No. 71.

Report of Brig. Gen. William H. Morris, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., THIRD ARMY CORPS,
November 3, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with circular from headquarters Third Division, Third Army Corps, November 3, 1863, I have the honor to make the following report:

My brigade broke camp near Culpeper, Va., at about noon October 10, 1863, advanced about a mile and formed line of battle, supporting the rest of the division. At 9 a. m., October 11, it marched on the Sulphur Springs road, crossed the Rappahannock River at Freeman's Ford, and bivouacked near the ford, where it remained until the morning of the 13th. At about 6 a. m., October 13, it marched to Three-Mile Station, where it formed line of battle and remained until 4 p. m. It then marched through Auburn to Greenwich, and there bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 14th, the brigade marched at 8 o'clock to Manassas Heights, and I there received orders from General Meade, through Captain Pease, "to take position near the earth-works, and retire as soon as the head of the Fifth Corps came in sight." I also received the same orders from General French. The troops under my command at that time consisted of the First and Second Brigades and Winslow's and McKnight's batteries. We remained in position until Ayres' division, Fifth Corps, formed line of battle, and I communicated my orders to him in person. He expressed no desire to have my troops remain, and they were therefore withdrawn, by way of Blackburn's Ford, and bivouacked on the neighboring heights.

The next morning, October 15, we marched, by way of Centreville Heights, to Union Mills, where we remained until the following Monday, October 19. At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, the brigade recrossed the river and marched to Bristoe Station, where it went into camp and remained until the following morning, when it marched to Kettle Run, and after a short time returned to the railroad, passed through Greenwich, and bivouacked near Auburn. At 6 a. m., October 21, the brigade marched to Catlett's Station, and remained in the vicinity until it accompanied the Third Division to its present encampment, October 29, 1863.

The orders from higher headquarters during the time, relating chiefly to the order of march, the time of starting, &c., do not seem to be of a nature sufficiently remarkable to require any special mention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. MORRIS,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. J. JOHNSON, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 72.

Report of Col. J. Warren Keifer, One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Bealeton Station, Va., November 3, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular of this date from division headquarters I have the honor to report the following movements

and operations of my command (composed of the One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, Sixth Maryland, and One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry Regiments), from the commencement of the march from Culpeper Court-House to the present time, viz :

On the 10th of October, 1863, my camp (located 2 miles from Culpeper Court-House, on the Sperryville road) was broken up by an order from Brigadier-General Carr, commanding Third Division, Third Army Corps, and the troops of my command took up a position a short distance to the front of my camp, to meet an attack of the enemy should one be made.

On the morning of the 11th, we left our position and marched to the rear, and crossed the Rappahannock River about 11 p. m. at Freeman's Ford.

On the evening of the 12th, the One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry was detailed as train guard to the corps ammunition and ambulance trains, and did not rejoin the brigade until October 22, 1863.

On the 13th, my brigade was ordered to take the advance of the corps and march upon the road leading to Three-Mile Station, on the Warrenton Branch Railroad. Captain Winslow's battery, First New York Artillery, reported to me and was with my brigade on its march to Three-Mile Station. Flankers were thrown out as well as an advance guard kept well to the front. My brigade arrived at Three-Mile Station, without incident, about 12 m. During a temporary halt at this place the Ohio troops voted. About 3 p. m. the brigade moved in advance of the division for Greenwich, arriving at that place about 9 p. m. The head of the column of the First Division was engaged near Auburn. My brigade was ordered forward to take part, but arrived after the enemy were retreating. During this day's march, my brigade was under the immediate direction and was accompanied by Brigadier-General Carr.

On the 14th instant, I was ordered, with my brigade, to form the rear guard of the Third Corps. Captain McKnight, Twelfth New York Battery, reported to me to accompany the rear guard. I received verbal instructions from Brigadier-General Carr to cover the rear with a good rear guard, avoid bringing on a general engagement, and, as far as possible, baffle the enemy in their endeavors to delay the main column. The corps arrived at Bristoe Station about 12 m. The enemy, with a small force of cavalry and a large body of infantry, followed closely, but did not attack. They succeeded in capturing few if any stragglers from the Third Corps. After a short halt at Bristoe Station the Third Corps moved by the way of Manassas Heights toward Centreville. At Manassas Heights I received an order from a staff officer of the general commanding to take position and hold the heights of Manassas until the arrival of the Fifth Army Corps. Brig. Gen. W. H. Morris, commanding First Brigade, also took position upon the heights at Manassas. Upon the arrival of the Fifth Army Corps I marched my brigade across Bull Run at Blackburn's Ford. Under the direction of the general commanding division, I took up a position with my command for the night, covering, with the other troops of the Third Division, Mitchell's Ford. On the 14th, the division marched to Union Mills via Centreville. The troops remained at Union Mills until October 19, 1863, when orders were received and the troops marched to near Bristoe Station. On the 20th day of October, marched again to near Greenwich.

On the 21st day of October, marched to Catlett's Station. My brigade remained at the latter-named place until October 23, when, in compliance with an order emanating from corps headquarters, marched to Bristoe Station and relieved Brigadier-General Merritt's cavalry command stationed at that place. My brigade was relieved at Bristoe Station by the First Army Corps October 24, and, in accordance with orders from division headquarters, rejoined the division at Catlett's Station October 25, 1863. The brigade changed position under the direction of division commander about 9 p. m. to cover the ford over Cedar Run near Weaverville.

On the 26th, about 9 p. m., the brigade again changed position and formed line of battle, with the left resting on the railroad about 1½ miles north of Catlett's Station.

At 3 p. m., October 28, I received orders from division headquarters to proceed with my brigade to near Bealeton Station and relieve the Third Brigade, Third Division (Colonel Smith's). Marched the same evening, relieved Colonel Smith's brigade, and encamped on the right of the railroad about 2 miles from Bealeton Station, which position the brigade still occupies.

During the time included in this report, nothing of any special importance occurred in the operations of my brigade. My orders were, with one exception, received from or through the division commander, in many instances, on the march, from the division commander in person. Considering the amount of rations (eight days') constantly required to be kept on the person of the soldier, and the loss of sleep occasioned by night marching, the troops in my command endured the march very well.

Eight men are yet absent and unaccounted for who straggled upon the march. From the best information, it is thought that they were not captured, but willfully separated themselves from the command and escaped to the rear.

The officers were, with few exceptions, prompt in the discharge of their important duties, and especially was this the case upon the part of regimental commanders.

All were separated from their baggage during the march to the rear, and suffered uncomplainingly the many inconveniences and privations.

Lieutenants Hathaway, Yarger, and Black, members of my staff, rendered all possible assistance on the march in keeping the command together, keeping up stragglers from other commands as well as my own, and aiding in carrying out orders generally.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient, and humble servant,

J. WARREN KEIFER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. J. JOHNSON, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 73.

Report of Col. Benjamin F. Smith, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., THIRD ARMY CORPS,
November 3, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with circular from division headquarters this morning, I have respectfully to report the movements and opera-

tions of this brigade, embodying the purport of all orders and instructions, written and verbal, from headquarters of the division relative to the movements from the commencement of the march from Culpeper to the present time.

While at camp near Culpeper Court-House, on the 7th day of October, 1863, 1,200 officers and men of the brigade were detailed for picket, to remain on such duty three days.

On the 10th, the remainder of the brigade, as a part of the division, marched from camp, and formed in order of battle in an open plain about 2 miles west of Culpeper Court-House at 3 p. m. same day, remaining at this place until 8 a. m. of the 11th. The night previous a circular was received from headquarters of the division directing the command to be in readiness for a night march. Large fires were kindled and the men slept but little.

On the morning of the 11th, I was verbally notified that the regiments of the Second Brigade had been ordered to report to me and, with my command not on picket, act as guard to the corps train (consisting of ammunition, pontoon, and ambulance trains of the Third Corps), which preceded the troops. The order of march of the train and guard was given me by an aide of Major-General French. The train moved by way of Welford's, toward the Rappahannock River. No incident of importance occurred on the march, except the accidental blowing up of one of our ammunition wagons. The train crossed the Rappahannock in safety during the night.

On the morning of the 11th, after the departure of the corps from the camp near Culpeper, the pickets referred to above from the brigade were attacked by the enemy; this while endeavoring to join the command. The detail from the One hundred and sixth New York Volunteers (432 strong, under charge of Maj. A. N. McDonald, commanding regiment) repulsed the attack, but with the loss of Capt. James L. Peach and 2 enlisted men killed, 7 enlisted men wounded, and 18 enlisted men captured. The loss of the enemy unknown; several saddles were emptied. Our men left the ground in good order. The picket detail rejoined the brigade about 9 a. m., October 12.

I was then ordered verbally by General French to rejoin the division. Did so, and camped with it the remainder of the day at a point about a mile from the Rappahannock River. By written order from division headquarters, the whole division marched at 4 a. m. on the 13th, and arrived about noon near Three-Mile Station, on branch road from Warrenton Junction. Remained in position nearly two hours. Thence marched to Greenwich, arrived 9 p. m., and bivouacked. Following day the whole division guarded the corps train, crossed Bull Run creek without particular event, took position on its north bank, and remained in line of battle all night.

At 8 a. m., October 15, the whole division marched to Union Mills, via Centreville. The Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, of this brigade, was ordered on picket on our arrival at Union Mills. Skirmished slightly with the enemy, holding its position. No casualties. Received written order from corps headquarters, through division headquarters, to support General Buford at crossing of Bull Run, at Wolf Run Shoals. Marched for that purpose with my brigade on the morning of the 16th, meeting General Buford before arriving at the shoals, with his command and trains safely across. Rejoined the division at last camp same day.

October 19, marched to Manassas plains and the following day to near Buckland Mills, via Greenwich, and bivouacked at sunset.

October 21, marched to Catlett's Station and encamped.

October 24, this brigade was ordered by circular from corps headquarters, through division headquarters, to proceed immediately to Bealeton to support Colonel Devin's brigade of cavalry. The order to move that evening was verbally countermanded by Major-General French, and the brigade returned to camp after marching about a quarter of a mile.

The next morning the order was renewed, and the brigade marched to within a mile of Bealeton Station, where I took position under cover of woods, after consultation with Colonel Devin.

The following morning, the 26th, the vedettes were driven in by the enemy in force, he having, as nearly as can be ascertained, two brigades of infantry, a brigade of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, and his object being to carry off the railroad iron of the torn-up track between Bealeton and Rappahannock Station. His artillery continued firing at random several hours, injuring none of my command. General Buford arriving on the ground at the commencement, took command of all the troops. The cavalry did all the skirmishing, falling back slowly, with the intention of drawing the enemy on my position in ambush. I received, during the firing, a note from General French directing me to be governed by the dispositions of the cavalry. The enemy ceased firing and disappeared at sunset.

October 28, my brigade was relieved by the Second Brigade of the division by a circular from division headquarters, and rejoined near Catlett's Station on the following morning.

October 30, marched to our present camp near Warrenton Junction.

It may be proper for me to state that the 1,200 officers and men of my brigade on picket near Culpeper when the command evacuated were under the command of General Morris, commanding First Brigade, and then the general officer of the day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. SMITH,

Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

Lieut. J. JOHNSON,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 74.

Report of Maj. Andrew N. McDonald, One hundred and sixth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. 106TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,

October 12, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that 433 officers and men of the One hundred and sixth Regiment New York Volunteers were detailed for picket on the 8th instant. I occupied the left of the Third Corps picket, where we remained until the morning of the 11th, when I was ordered by Brigadier-General Morris, corps officer of the day, to assemble the regiment, and march to the Culpeper pike to join Third Brigade.

On arriving about 1½ miles from the pike, I found I was between

the enemy's cavalry reserve and skirmishers who were engaged with our cavalry. We were marching by the right flank when I made this discovery. I immediately ordered an advance on their skirmish line, which gave way to our left. In making this advance, which was through a dense underbrush, my regiment got broken up slightly, which the enemy perceived; and, thinking we were in confusion, ordered two squadrons of cavalry, supported by a much larger force, to charge my left flank. I brought the regiment by the right flank on double-quick and into line, faced to the rear. Withholding my fire until they were within 200 yards, I opened on them. They turned and got out of range double-quick. I then joined our cavalry, and retired in good order with them through Culpeper.

My casualties are as follows: Killed, 3; wounded, 10; missing, 25. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded were at least three times our entire loss.

Among the killed was Captain Peach, who was shot through the body while at the head of his company.

Too much credit cannot be given to the line officers and men of my command for their prompt obedience to every order, and their firmness while holding in check a force so much superior to our own.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. N. McDONALD,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Brig. Gen. W. H. MORRIS.

No. 75.

Report of Capt. George E. Randolph, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, THIRD ARMY CORPS,
November 4, 1863.

COLONEL: In compliance with circular of November 2, 1863, I have the honor to report the movements and operations of the artillery of the corps, as follows:

On the 11th of October, the artillery, excepting one battery attached to the Second, one to the Third, and two to the First Divisions preceding the corps, marched by way of Welford's and Freeman's Fords, to the north side of the Rappahannock, the last battery arriving at 12 a. m., and encamped for the night near Freeman's Ford. On the road from Culpeper to the Hazel River, the skirmishers of the rear division (the First) discovered a small party of cavalry; and not knowing the force of the enemy, General Birney deployed a brigade, placed a section of Sleeper's rifled battery and the whole of Randolph's in position to cover the road running perpendicular to that on which the corps was marching, where the enemy had been seen. The enemy retired before General Birney's skirmishers, and the division almost immediately resumed the march in accordance with orders from General French.

On the 12th, the reserve batteries were encamped in the low ground in the angle formed by the roads to Rappahannock and to Fant's Mills, one battery being still attached to each division. At

night, on the receipt of the information that the enemy was crossing at Sulphur Springs, by direction of Major-General French, I placed Clark's battery in position covering the reserve batteries, in order to guard against any raid or night attack from the direction of Fox's Ford.

On the 13th, two batteries were assigned to the Second, two to the Third, and three to the First, and the corps marched to Three-Mile Station, where line of battle was formed, six batteries being placed in very good positions, facing toward Warrenton and the direction of the Warrenton pike. One battery was held in reserve, and two rifled batteries placed on the right of road leading to Auburn were intended to be used wherever on the field more artillery should become necessary.

At 3 p. m. the corps, First Division leading, resumed the march toward Greenwich. Near Auburn, the major-general commanding discovered the cavalry vedettes of the enemy on a high hill on the left of the road, and, sending his escort for the purpose, discovered in our immediate front a large force of the enemy's cavalry. Skirmishing having commenced on the part of the escort, General French ordered the leading section of Sleeper's battery into battery on the road, and deployed the infantry of First Division on the left of the road. The section opened fire with shell upon the woods in which the enemy were, and soon after the remaining four pieces also opened fire with good effect. After the enemy had been driven, a section of Clark's and one of Sleeper's were placed by General French on the top of the hill on the left, to reply should the enemy use artillery, but these guns had no occasion to fire. The march was resumed, and the corps encamped at Greenwich, the batteries attached to the Second Division reaching camp between 3 and 4 a. m. of the 14th.

At 5 o'clock of the 14th, I received your order to move at 6. The march was promptly made, trains doubling at every opportunity and every exertion made to shorten the column and hasten the march. The corps massed at Broad Run and then moved on through Manassas, across Mitchell's Ford, to Centreville. One battery remained at Manassas with two brigades of Third Division, retained by General Meade, until night, and then rejoined the corps at Centreville.

On the morning of the 15th, three batteries marched with the First Division to Fairfax Station; the other four marched to Union Mills. A section of 12-pounders was sent to McLean's Ford with General Mott. This section was found to be of too short range, and when General Mott was attacked by the enemy's cavalry, I was sent by General French, with a section of Robinson's rifled guns, with discretion to use a whole battery if I thought best. I moved the section which had preceded from the position assigned it by General Mott, near the ford, to the commanding hill upon which was a redoubt built by the enemy. This position commands the ford and the hills in front of Blackburn's Ford, as well as the road from Centreville to Manassas, via Blackburn's and McLean's Fords. The section engaged the enemy at once, firing upon his cavalry, and receiving the fire from his artillery. I ordered the remainder of the battery up, but before it arrived the enemy had nearly all retired. Captain Robinson did very good service. The section of 12-pounders was placed in reserve behind the hill, and at night returned to Union Mills.

On the 19th, the batteries, one attached to each division and five in reserve, marched to Bristoe Station.

On the 20th, marched, in the order prescribed by circular of July 22, to Greenwich, the reserve batteries encamping at the village, and those attached to divisions, about 2 miles down the road toward Auburn.

On the 21st, marched the reserve batteries by direct road to Catlett's Station, the other batteries going with the troops by way of Auburn, and encamped near the station, having one battery covering bridge over Cedar Run and one covering ford at Weaverville.

On the 25th, moved the reserve batteries to farm of Mr. Stone and near the road from Catlett's to Greenwich, in compliance with the order of General French. The position of the batteries attached to divisions was not materially changed.

On the 26th, sent Edgell's rifled battery to General Birney at Foulk's house, Randolph's being near the left of the line covering the ford over Cedar Run at Hazen's house.

On the 30th, the batteries marched in the usual order to Licking Run, those with divisions camping on the south, and the reserve on the north side in positions assigned them by the major-general commanding.

Of the many verbal orders that I have received from the major-general commanding, I can only say that on our march from Culpeper they constantly impressed me with the importance of making a compact and rapid march, correcting errors or irregularities calculated to impede or disarrange the march of the troops, and enjoining care, vigilance, and promptness.

I desire to commend Captain Sleeper and his battery for their good conduct and promptitude in their first engagement. In this skirmish they gave promise of what they can be depended on to perform in affairs of more importance.

The behavior of Captain Robinson and his men at McLean's Ford was all very praiseworthy.

I forward herewith report of Captain Clark of operations under General Prince just previous to our march from Culpeper.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. RANDOLPH,

Capt., First R. I. Art., Chief of Art., Third Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. O. H. HART,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 76.

Report of Capt. A. Judson Clark, Battery B, New Jersey Light Artillery, of skirmish at James City.

HDQRS. BATTERY B, NEW JERSEY ARTILLERY,

October 25, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my battery in the recent movement to James City :

At 10 p. m., October 7, I received an order from Captain Randolph, chief of artillery, Third Corps, to report to General Prince, commanding Second Division, Third Corps, which I did immediately, and was ordered by him to move at 4 a. m. next morning, one section following the leading brigade, and the remainder of the battery following the Second Brigade in column. This I did, and marched to

near James City, halting about 12 m. Nothing of moment occurred that day or the day following.

Early on Saturday, October 10, information was received that the enemy were crossing Robertson's River in force, and that our pickets were being driven in. The battery was held in readiness for immediate service, but did not move from its position. At 10 a. m. one section was ordered to report to General Kilpatrick, and was by him placed in position about half a mile west of James City, commanding a road leading from that place. About 4 o'clock I was ordered by General Prince to move [two sections*] the battery back on the road until I came to a good position, where I would await further orders, which I did. The division arrived at the same place about dark. At 9.30 p. m. received orders to go back to Culpeper, and at 11.30 reached that place, reporting to Captain Randolph, chief of artillery. The section which reported to General Kilpatrick reached Culpeper at 3 a. m.

The battery was not engaged at any time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. JUDSON CLARK,
Captain, Commanding Battery B.

Maj. CHARLES HAMLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 77.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps, including casualties October 19–November 26.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
October 11, 1863—8.30 p. m.

GENERAL: My two divisions had crossed the river before the order reached them not to cross. The cavalry followed them to the old picket line. They fell back again after General Buford crossed. General Buford will cross early in the morning and establish the picket line.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
October 17, 1863.

GENERAL: General Kilpatrick is skirmishing with the enemy this morning on the Gainesville road. The enemy advanced their skirmish line toward Kilpatrick—merely a light line of skirmishers. General Kilpatrick will report if he finds any force in front of him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff.*

* Interlined by me for clearness. Further on, at †, he shows that he had not the detached section with him.—HENRY PRINCE.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

October 17, 1863—9 a. m.

GENERAL: General Kilpatrick reports the streams toward Thoroughfare Gap so swollen his scouts could not cross. The enemy have their cavalry massed at Gainesville.

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General.

Major-General HUMPHREYS.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

November 3, 1863.

GENERAL: Herewith I have the honor to forward complete nominal lists* and corrected numerical lists of the casualties in this corps from the time of leaving the Rapidan, in the late movement of the army, up to the 22d ultimo.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosures.]

List of Casualties in the Cavalry Corps, during engagements October 9-22, 1863.

Command.	Officers.			Enlisted men.			Total.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	
Major-general and staff.....		1					1
6th U. S. Cavalry.....		3			5	19	29
First Division.....	1	8	2	35	100	44	190
Second Division.....	3	12	7	14	105	440	581
Third Division.....		4	17	15	69	336	441
Reserve Brigade.....		1		3	4	1	9
Total.....	4	29	26	69	283	840	1,251

SUMMARY OF CORPS.

Casualties.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
Officers.....	4	29	26	59
Enlisted men.....	69	283	840	1,192
Total.....	73	312	866	1,251

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding Cavalry Corps.

* Omitted.

List of Casualties in the First Brigade, Horse Artillery, Army of the Potomac, Capt. James M. Robertson, Second Artillery, commanding, during the engagements from the Rapidan, commencing on the 9th of October, to date of report.

Command.	Officers.			Enlisted men.			Total.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	
Commanding officer and staff							
4th U. S. Artillery, Battery E						1	1
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery M					1		1
4th U. S. Artillery, Battery A					1		1
2d U. S. Artillery, Batteries B and L					1		3
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery D				1			3
6th New York							3
Total				1	7	1	9

RECAPITULATION.

Casualties.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
Killed		1	1
Wounded		7	7
Missing		1	1
Total		9	9

J. M. ROBERTSON,
Captain, Second Artillery, Commanding Brigade.

Return of Casualties in the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, October 19–November 26, 1863.

[As reported by General Pleasonton.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
FIRST DIVISION.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
8th Illinois		2	2	10			14
12th Illinois		1					1
3d Indiana				10			10
8th New York						3	3
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery D				3			3
Total First Brigade		3	2	23		3	31

Return of Casualties in the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, &c.—Cont'd.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
4th New York				3			3
6th New York				3		1	4
9th New York		1		3			4
17th Pennsylvania							
3d West Virginia	1					14	15
3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries B and L							
Total Second Brigade	1	1		9		15	26
<i>Reserve Brigade.</i>							
1st New York Dragoons						3	3
6th Pennsylvania	1			1			2
1st United States						3	3
2d United States						1	1
5th United States					2	1	3
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery G			1	1			2
Total Reserve Brigade	1		1	2	2	8	14
Total First Division	2	4	3	34	2	26	71
SECOND DIVISION.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
1st New Jersey						10	10
1st Pennsylvania		1		1		6	8
3d Pennsylvania						6	6
Total First Brigade		1		1		22	24
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
1st Maine				1			1
10th New York			1				1
2d Pennsylvania		1	1	11		10	23
4th Pennsylvania						4	4
Total Second Brigade		1	2	12		14	29
Total Second Division		2	2	13		36	53
THIRD DIVISION.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
2d New York						1	1
5th New York		1	1	4		5	11
18th Pennsylvania	1				2	26	29
1st West Virginia						2	2
Total First Brigade	1	1	1	4	2	34	43
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
1st Michigan		1				5	6
6th Michigan						1	1
7th Michigan				1		3	4
1st Vermont						4	4
Total Second Brigade		1		1		13	15
Total Third Division	1	2	1	5	2	47	58
1st Ohio (squadron)		1		1		3	5
Grand total	3	9	6	53	4	112	187

No. 78.

*Reports of Brig. Gen. John Buford, U. S. Army, commanding
First Cavalry Division.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Morton's Ford, October 11, 1863—6 a. m.

I arrived here about 8 p. m. Was delayed by bad roads and darkness. My supports are not to be found. Rumor says they have marched back to Culpeper. I shall remain for further instructions.

We found a small regiment of infantry and the dismounted men of Fitz. Lee's brigade.

Very respectfully,

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Major-General PLEASANTON.

HEADQUARTERS,
Brentsville, October 14, 1863—5.30 p. m.

I feel uneasy about the wagons. I found the Sixth and Third Corps trains here, and all excited. The Cavalry Corps train is still in park here on account of the road being blocked up. I have a regiment that has passed Union Church on the Dumfries road *en route* to Wolf Run Shoals. Saw nothing. Will do the best I can, but the train is so large and so badly conducted that I apprehend trouble. I do not know even now on what roads the trains are moving, and night is upon us.

Very respectfully,

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Major-General PLEASANTON.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Oak Hill, October 15, 1863.

Night is on us, and the trains not yet across Bull Run. I will do all I can to keep the enemy back. I cannot do much in the night, but will do all I can.

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General PLEASANTON.

[Indorsement.]

General MEADE:

Would it not be well for General French to send a brigade of infantry to Wood Yard Ford at daylight.*

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General.

* Buford was notified by dispatch of 6 p. m. that French had been ordered to send a brigade of infantry to his support at once.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Oak Hill, October 15, 1863—6.25 p. m.

The firing on both sides has ceased. The rear of the train cannot cross for an hour. I think nothing has followed me but cavalry and artillery, and that for the purpose of overhauling the trains. It may have had a support of infantry, but I do not know. I have sent the Third Indiana and a regiment of Gregg's to Wolf Run Shoals, and a strong force of Gregg's to Union Mills. I do not believe the rear of this command can cross before midnight. I will do the utmost to carry out your instructions about picketing. I have sent out scouts by order, but have had no volunteers thus far. The rebels have made nothing off of me yet. My loss is trifling.

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General PLEASANTON.

WOOD YARD FORD, BULL RUN,
October 16, 1863—2 a. m.

Everything is across Bull Run except the pontoon train, which started to cross Wolf Run Shoals, and this may be across, for all that I know, but I have heard nothing from it. I will move the First Division, with its artillery, up to Fairview, and complete the picketing as soon as possible. We are all out of forage, and must have it or give up our horses. Nothing followed my rear.

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General PLEASANTON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
November 14, 1863.

COLONEL: On the morning of October 10, while at Stevensburg, I received the following instructions, viz :

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 9, 1863—7.20 p. m.

Brigadier-General BUFORD,
Commanding First Cavalry Division :

GENERAL: You will force a passage at Germanna Ford as soon as possible, pursue the enemy, and endeavor to uncover Morton's Ford, communicating with General Newton, commanding First Corps, who is instructed to force a passage there also. This being effected, you will continue to follow the enemy, reporting your progress frequently.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

These instructions were handed to me after sunrise, and found the division without a particle of forage. The train was at Culpeper awaiting its supply. It, with every available empty wagon, was ordered to be filled and instructed to cross at Morton's Ford and join the division. At 8.30 a. m. the command, composed of Colonel Chapman's (First) brigade, with Williston's battery, and Colonel Devin's (Second) brigade, with Lieutenant Heaton's battery, with three days' rations, without a particle of grain, was in motion, and reached Germanna Ford about noon, where preparations were

made to force a crossing. At 1 p. m. this was most handsomely effected, in the face of a small force of the enemy, by the Eighth New York Cavalry, and followed in haste by the whole division.

The command next marched over the rough country near the river until it reached the enemy's intrenchments in rear of Morton's, capturing the different pickets at the fords from Germanna to Morton's, arriving at Morton's after night, and having driven the enemy out of his exterior intrenchments. The command bivouacked for the night, leaving the enemy in considerable force to hold his interior works and the ford. The next morning about 7 a. m. I learned that the First Corps had retired during the night, and that the commanding general had changed the programme.

Being without instructions, and my train having been ordered to recross the Rappahannock, I was at a loss to know what course to pursue. At this point a messenger arrived with instructions, of old date, for me not to cross the Rapidan at all, but to return and recross the Rappahannock at the station or Kelly's. I immediately started to recross the Rapidan at Morton's, driving with ease the enemy from his inner works. He retired toward Raccoon, and finding that he was not followed, and receiving re-enforcements, soon returned to retard my crossing. The ford was bad and had to be repaired, which caused some delay. During this crossing the enemy was very active on my left flank, skirmishing, and in crossing the river above at Raccoon. This latter movement was discovered in time to foil his plan, and Colonel Chapman, with all of his brigade that had crossed, was sent to check him while Devin crossed his command. Colonel Devin was sorely pressed, as his force on the enemy's side decreased, but he, by frequent dashing and telling charges, and the two batteries by their fire from the north side, kept the enemy from closing on his rear. Colonel Devin's command on this occasion was beautifully handled, fought too bravely, and consequently suffered quite severely.

Captain Conger, Third [West] Virginia, by his courage and hard fighting won the admiration of all who saw him.

While Colonel Devin was doing so well, Colonel Chapman, with his brigade, had made his preparations to meet the force that had crossed at Raccoon, and a very warm reception he gave them. He found a superior force of cavalry formed and ready to charge. He speedily made his dispositions, and as soon as completed, down came this overwhelming force of cavalry upon him, not to stay, however, but to be hurled back dismayed, in confusion, and terribly punished. Shortly after the rout of this cavalry, its support (infantry force) advanced, and Colonel Chapman withdrew from his position directly toward Stevensburg. When near Stevensburg, the Second Brigade connected, each line still followed closely by the enemy. Seeing a number of wagons passing along the road from Culpeper, through Stevensburg toward Kelly's, I determined to make a stand until they were all safe. Here the division fought the enemy's cavalry until its support came up with its long-range muskets. The division then withdrew, making an obstinate resistance at Stevensburg, until everything was safely across that nasty stream, Mountain Run, after which it leisurely retired to Brandy Station without a deal of molestation from the enemy, although closely followed by him. To my surprise, at Brandy I found the rear guard of the Fifth Corps passing through to cross the Rappahannock. I knew nothing up to this time of how extensive this retrograde movement of our army was, and here learned that General Pleasanton, with the Third

Division, was still in rear of the Fifth Corps. Arrangements were immediately made to make a stand until the Third Division should arrive.

The enemy seeing the Third Division across the open country, and being out of my sight, turned their column in that direction. The Third Division soon made a connection with my right. As soon as this was accomplished, the Sixth New York charged, followed closely by the Ninth New York, and soon regained the advantage that the enemy supposed he had. It was a very severe hand-to-hand fight, Devin's troops using the saber. The enemy pressed my left closely in retiring, and made several feints in my front, but by 8 p. m. the division was across the Rappahannock. During the night we found our forage and went to sleep.

The next day, the 12th, I received the following instructions, viz :

ORDERS.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 12, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Major-General Sedgwick will, in addition to his own corps, take command of the Fifth Corps and Buford's division of cavalry, and advance immediately to Brandy Station and take position at the heights there, driving the enemy and holding the position. He will report his progress to the commanding general, and also the force, position, and movements of the enemy.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
October 12, 1863.

Official copy furnished for General Buford's information.

By command of Major-General Pleasanton:

C. C. SUYDAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

At 12 m. the division was across the river again and in motion. After advancing about 2 miles, the enemy's pickets were driven in, and the advance commenced skirmishing with the enemy. Finding his force insignificant, a general advance was ordered, and he was driven to within 1½ miles of Culpeper. The object of the expedition being accomplished, the division returned and bivouacked on the left of the infantry near Brandy.

Every man of the command seemed gratified at having again passed over their old fighting ground, because they were enabled to recover the bodies of some of their comrades who had fallen the day before, and to administer to and remove several wounded men who had been neglected and who would undoubtedly have perished but for their timely assistance. It was truly gratifying to be able to recover these wounded men, and to bury the men that had been stripped and abandoned by the enemy.

At 12 that night, the infantry withdrew beyond the Rappahannock, my division bringing up the rear, and recrossed by daylight on the 13th.

On the 13th, the following instructions were received, viz:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, October 13, 1863—11 p. m.

Brigadier-General BUFORD,

Commanding First Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: You will cover the rear and flank of the trains of the army to-morrow on their march to Centreville by the way of Brentsville. Headquarters to-morrow night will be at Centreville. Send an officer to report your position to-morrow night.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

The division remained in camp watching the river and resting until the trains were well under way, and then moved to camp near Warrenton Junction, the trains being near Catlett's and Weaver-ville.

On the 14th, the rear of the trains was delayed in getting under way, and it was several hours before the division was in motion. At Brentsville the trains were found parked, and little disposition to move was displayed by the few quartermasters that I could find, until toward night, when General Warren's firing was seen. The division stood to horse, and during the whole night every effort was made to keep the wagons in motion. Shortly after General Warren's firing had ceased, my pickets were fired into, but no further molestation was offered. During the night General Gregg, with his division, came to my assistance, and remained until it was thought prudent for him to continue his march.

After daylight on the 15th, when the fog had risen and the rear wagon was safely across Broad Run, the division started and marched to the crossing of Cedar Run, followed by a small cavalry force, which was kept at a respectable distance.

After the last of the pontoon train was reported safely across Cedar Run I felt greatly relieved, but judge of my surprise when I found that the whole of the wagons, after a circuitous route, had recrossed to the enemy's side of Cedar Run. In this position the enemy's cavalry made a brisk advance and fortunately struck me, instead of the flank of the trains, which I believe to have been his design. The division immediately gave battle, and held him off until the report came that the last wagon was across Bull Run, and that General Gregg was there also. The day's work was well done and over, and our anxiety at an end.

When the enemy advanced upon me the last time, I supposed he would come with a heavier force than mine and come to have some of the wagons. Every man of the command had made up his mind that there should be no child's play on his part, so when he did appear, with a determined will we went at him and before long drove him back. The Seventeenth Pennsylvania struck him in flank, making him give away, which allowed us to get a strong position, which we held until after night, and until the last wagon was well on the way toward Fairfax Station. Not a single wagon that I could hear of was either destroyed or captured.

The division thus marched on across Bull Run until closed up to the trains, halted in the road, and, in an exhausted state, fell asleep by the roadside till morning, when it moved on and encamped at Brimstone Hill.

I am proud to testify to the good behavior of the division, both officers and men. Throughout the entire movement, they displayed great zeal and bravery, and were ever cheerful amid the hardships endured. The delicate and difficult task of protecting the trains was accomplished with credit, but in doing it, many brave spirits were taken to another world.

Our loss was considerable (a recapitulation of which is appended), and if it is any satisfaction to know that the enemy's was greater, we certainly have nothing to complain of.

Between so many officers who behaved well, I cannot make any marked distinction. Williston's and Heaton's battery were in several trying places, and nobly did they stand the test.

At Morton's Ford the division destroyed a large number of en-

trenching tools, and in the engagement at Germanna, Morton's, Brandy, and Oak Hill, captured 3 commissioned officers and 60 prisoners of war.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. BUFORD.

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. C. ROSS SMITH,

Chief of Staff.

Return of Casualties in the First Cavalry Division during the engagements October 9-19, 1863.

[As reported by General Buford.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Division staff.....					1		1
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
8th Illinois		6		14			20
12th Illinois		2		9		4	15
3d Indiana		1		10		2	13
8th New York.....	1	3	1	24		13	42
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery D		1		2			3
Total First Brigade	1	13	1	59		19	93
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
4th New York.....		1		4		2	7
6th New York		9	1	12	*1	2	25
9th New York		8	3	18	1	14	41
17th Pennsylvania		1	3	6		3	13
3d West Virginia		3				6	9
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery L				1			1
Total Second Brigade.....		22	7	41	2	24	96
Grand total.....	1	35	8	100	3	43	190

No. 79.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army, commanding Reserve Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY RESERVE BRIGADE,
Manassas Junction, Va., October 17, 1863—1 p. m.

COLONEL: Parties have been sent out on roads to Bristoe Station and Thoroughfare Gap, and they report strong forces in their front with artillery. I have ordered out re-enforcements and go myself, and will push them as far as possible. The impression is that the enemy is moving round toward our right (to Chantilly).

A prisoner has just been captured who belongs to the Second Vir-

*Capt. John Peirce, so reported, was killed in action.

ginia Cavalry, who reports that he came from Thoroughfare Gap last night, but would give no further information in regard to the enemy.

Very respectfully,

W. MERRITT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. C. ROSS SMITH,
Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps.

P. S.—There has been a good deal of picket firing by the pickets in our front, but nothing serious has happened. The party toward Thoroughfare report that the camps of the enemy are in their front, about 5 miles from the junction.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY RESERVE BRIGADE,
October 17, 1863—2.30 p. m.

I advanced to Bristoe Station and found the enemy's cavalry in considerable force. They opened two batteries of artillery on my advance. They are in a strong position. I think they are still moving to our right. The command toward Thoroughfare Gap report the gap strongly held by the enemy, and a cavalry force moving in this direction. The train has arrived with forage. My conviction is that the enemy has gone through the mountains.

Very respectfully,

W. MERRITT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Colonel SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY RESERVE BRIGADE,
October 17, 1863—3.15 p. m.

COLONEL: There is a strong force toward Bristoe, as also in direction of Thoroughfare Gap. I do not think the enemy intend making a fight here. I drove them about 2 miles when they opened their artillery on us (some eight guns). It is thought Wilcox's division is in our front. They are destroying the railroad all the way through from this point. They threaten my right flank from Thoroughfare Gap. The railroad train brought no rations for the men. The command is hard up for something to eat. They have not a thing to feed on. What shall I do with my wounded?

Very respectfully,

W. MERRITT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. C. ROSS SMITH,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Cavalry Corps.

[P. S.]—Cannot rations be sent immediately?

[Indorsement.]

General Meade directs that you make the necessary arrangements to have rations sent out by cars, &c., if it has not been already done.

A. A. H. [HUMPHREYS.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY RESERVE BRIGADE,

October 19, 1863—2.15 p. m.

COLONEL: My command has arrived at Catlett's Station. The enemy has retired rapidly on our advance, but not in very strong force, as seen by my advance. Prisoners and citizens report the rear of the rebel infantry went by here this morning. The railroad is destroyed to this place from Bristoe, but not so effectually in this neighborhood as near Bristoe. Here the ties are not burned nor the rails bent. My command is out of rations and forage to-night. A reconnaissance just returned from Brentsville reports the enemy about 250 strong there this morning. They went toward Thoroughfare Gap. I have heard cannonading in my right rear to-day. No other news.

Very respectfully,

W. MERRITT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. C. ROSS SMITH,
Headquarters Cavalry Corps, Army of Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY RESERVE BRIGADE,

Near Bristoe Station, Va., October 23, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Inclosed I forward report of casualties since the Reserve Brigade re-entered the field from the Cavalry Depot, near Washington City. The brigade was not with the army during the retrograde movement from the Rapidan, but joined it near Bristoe Station about the 13th instant, after marching from Washington.

From Bristoe Station it marched to Sudley's Springs, thence to Centreville on 15th instant. On the 16th instant, a reconnaissance was made to Bull Run creek; thence on the 17th to Manassas Junction, and on the 18th instant pushed on to Bristoe, where the enemy was found in considerable force and two batteries of artillery.

On the 19th, the command moved on to Catlett's Station, where it remained until the next day, when it returned by order to Bristoe to protect the repair of the railroad, and cover the country to Bull Run railroad bridge. I am still engaged in that duty.

During this time regimental commanders report the loss of 3 men killed, 5 men wounded, and 1 missing; 2 horses rendered unserviceable in action, and 15 broken down on the march.

Since arriving in camp, I have sent to the Quartermaster's Department, Washington City, according to order, 471 disabled, unserviceable horses. There are at least 100 more in the command. This leaves the entire strength for duty not more than 1,500.

The frightful loss among horses is owing to a disease which resembles tetter (called in the army "hoof-rot"), from the effects of which the finest appearing horses in the command become disabled in one day's march. How far this will extend it is impossible to say. The disease seems to have been contracted in the quartermaster's corrals in Washington.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. C. C. SUYDAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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[Inclosure.]

List of Casualties in the Reserve Brigade, Cavalry Corps, during the engagement at Bull Run, October 17, 1863.

Command.	Officers.			Enlisted men.			Total.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	
Commanding officer and staff							
1st New York Dragoons		1		3	2	1	7
6th Pennsylvania Cavalry					2		2
1st U. S. Cavalry							
2d U. S. Cavalry							
5th U. S. Cavalry							
Total		1		3	4	1	9

SUMMARY.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers		1		1
Enlisted men	3	4	1	8
Total	3	5	1	9

W. MERRITT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

No. 80.

Reports of Brig. Gen. David McM. Gregg, U. S. Army, commanding Second Cavalry Division, with congratulatory orders.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
October 11, 1863—2 a. m.

COLONEL: I arrived at Sulphur Springs at 9 o'clock last night. Colonel Taylor's brigade got here a few hours before. As yet have found out nothing of the enemy. Have parties out to Gaines' and Newby's Cross-Roads, and to Waterloo. None of these have yet returned. A very few scouts on the road which I came.

Yours, respectfully,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General.

Col. C. ROSS SMITH,
Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps.

NEAR SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA.,
October 12, 1863—2 a. m.

I arrived at this camp yesterday at 8 p. m. Saw or heard nothing of the enemy in marching through by Rixeyville. At the time of my arrival here scouting parties were starting from the brigade, which had arrived some hours before from the direction of Hartwood Church. The parties sent out to Newby's and Gaines' Cross-

Roads have not yet been heard from. Every effort will be made to gain information of the enemy in the direction of Sperryville, Woodside, and toward the mountains.

Yours, respectfully,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
October 12, 1863—4.50 p. m.

COLONEL: We have been fighting all afternoon. This morning at daylight I sent a regiment to make a reconnaissance toward Little Washington. I placed a regiment at Jefferson to support the reconnaissance. The enemy forced the crossing at Rixeyville, and columns of infantry and cavalry crossed and advanced upon Jefferson. I got three regiments across to resist the advance of the enemy, but their force was so overwhelming that, after a stubborn resistance, the regiments were driven back and effected a crossing under my guns. A column of infantry is now moving up the west bank. The officer commanding my brigade near Warrenton reports columns of the enemy moving up the west bank toward the mountains. The columns of infantry moving in plain sight are large. I am much concerned for the safety of the regiment sent to Little Washington. The loss in the regiment engaged to-day is very heavy. I cannot give it yet. The enemy have opened with twenty pieces of artillery, and are driving me from my position at the springs.

Very respectfully,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Col. C. ROSS SMITH,
Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 13, 1863—3.15 p. m.

COLONEL: On the arrival of the infantry at Fayetteville this morning at daylight, a division was sent out beyond, on the roads to Sulphur Springs and Warrenton. My command was withdrawn to get forage and rations. One of General Kilpatrick's brigades took post on the road to Warrenton in front of the infantry, and I prepared to execute the order with regard to my movement in connection with the Third Corps. I again relieved Kilpatrick on the road to Warrenton, and found the enemy's cavalry occupying the road to Warrenton. An advance was not made against this force.

One of my men came in this morning, he having remained. Scouted all night near Sulphur Springs. He reports that the enemy were moving all night on the road from the springs toward Warrenton. He reports positively that the force moving during the night was infantry. At daylight this morning he saw more of the enemy at the springs.

The enemy did not follow me to Fayetteville and did not appear on that road this morning. During the night camps were seen on the west bank of the river opposite Sulphur Springs. My signal officer

on Watery Mountain reports that at 3 p. m. he saw camps (by their fires) near Little Washington and in that vicinity.

My division is now moving in rear of Kilpatrick's on the road from Fayetteville after the infantry corps. It will be very late before I can reach the position assigned to the division. I will have to cross Cedar Run about a mile north of Warrenton Junction.

Yours, &c.,

D. McM. GREGG,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. C. ROSS SMITH,

Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,

October 28, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Cavalry Division from the 11th to the 16th of October:

On the morning of the 11th instant, the orders of the major-general commanding Cavalry Corps directed that the Second Brigade of the Second Division, then at Culpeper, should hold the road leading to Sperryville until after the departure of the Third Corps; that after this the brigade should proceed via Rixeyville to Sulphur Springs. I was also directed to order the First Brigade, then marching to Culpeper from Hartwood Church, to proceed by the shortest practicable route to Sulphur Springs. The order changing its destination reached this brigade at Brandy Station. It recrossed the river at Rappahannock Bridge and proceeded to Sulphur Springs. The Second Brigade, which I accompanied, reached the former camp of the division between Sulphur Springs and Jefferson at 9 p. m. In this march from Culpeper to the springs nothing was seen of the enemy, and not even a scout followed in the rear of the Second Brigade.

At about midnight I received a communication from Major-General Humphreys, chief of staff, headquarters Army of the Potomac, asking that I would obtain certain and early information of the enemy's movements in the direction of Sperryville and Little Washington. Agreeably to my orders, Colonel Gregg, commanding Second Brigade, sent one regiment (First Maine) to obtain the required information, which was to be sought as far as Sperryville. At an early hour on the 12th, I directed the Second Brigade to move to the east side of the Rappahannock, leaving one regiment on the west side to picket toward Rixeyville, and to be in position to support the First Maine, should it be compelled to return.

At about 10 a. m. information was received that the pickets on the road to Rixeyville were being driven in. I at once directed Colonel Gregg to proceed with a regiment to the support of that on the west bank. After some skirmishing all became quiet, and I was informed that the enemy had disappeared from the front and was moving off to the left. I then sent an order to Colonel Gregg to hold his position if he could, but if his force was not sufficient, to fall back to the river, where I would have his guns in position to cover his crossing. Being hard pressed by the enemy, I sent one regiment across the river to take position, and secure the crossing of the regiments falling back.

It is to be regretted that in the gallant and obstinate resistance made by the Thirteenth and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiments, they

had to fight almost entirely on foot. The enemy having turned the left flank of the regiments on the west bank, his regiments were brought under the fire of the guns of Battery A, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

After the recrossing of all the regiments to the east side of the river, I lined its banks above and below the bridge with sharpshooters. The enemy advanced with a long and strong line of skirmishers, but were checked by the fire of our carbines and one gun placed near the river, which, at that range, gave them rapid discharges of spherical case. At this time I saw long columns of infantry marching northward, on the opposite bank. Upon these columns the fire of my artillery was directed. The enemy now opened upon my position with twenty pieces of artillery, and under this fire this cavalry advanced to, and forced a crossing at the bridge. I directed Colonel Gregg's brigade to fall back slowly, toward Fayetteville, and sent an order to Colonel Taylor, whose brigade was posted on the road to Warrenton, to resist the advance of the enemy in that direction, and if compelled to fall back, to do so upon the road leading from Warrenton to Fayetteville.

Two regiments and a section of artillery were sent forward by Colonel Taylor to meet the enemy. A daring charge of the First New Jersey Cavalry drove back the advance of the enemy upon the main body of infantry. The First New Jersey, although at first successful, suffered severely. Rejoining its brigade, Colonel Taylor took position on the road leading from Warrenton to Fayetteville, the Second Brigade at Fayetteville. The wounded of the division were here cared for and sent to Bealeton. Both brigades were entirely out of rations and forage; of the latter, the First Brigade had had none for about four days. During the night the enemy continued crossing at the springs and moved on the road to Warrenton with infantry and cavalry.

On the morning of the 13th, the Third Cavalry Division and Second Army Corps arrived at Fayetteville, and I was at liberty to forage and ration my brigades. On the 13th, I marched the Second Division, in rear of the Second Army Corps, to Auburn. Arrived there about 9 p. m. I placed the division in camp immediately in front of those of the Second Corps, picketing the roads on my left, and with an entire regiment the road leading to Warrenton.

At daylight on the morning of the 14th, the enemy made an attack upon my front, and west of the road leading to Warrenton. I at once formed my whole division, and made every disposition to receive and repel the attack. The ambulances and a portion of the troops of the Second Corps were still on the west side of Cedar Run and in my rear; the advance of the Second Corps had been fired upon in the vicinity of Saint Stephen's. The situation was difficult, and there was but one thing to do, to hold my position at any cost. My regiment on the Warrenton road had been driven in, and the enemy were approaching to get possession of the ford at Cedar Run. At this time, meeting Major-General Warren, commanding Second Corps, I was asked by him to hold my position until he should be able to get his corps across Cedar Run.

Bravely my regiments contended with the enemy and kept him back. The Second Corps was across, and to facilitate the crossing of one of my brigades General Warren recrossed a brigade of infantry. The brigade of infantry and cavalry crossed to the east side together. The Second Brigade of my division was ordered by

me to move down the west bank of Cedar Run and cross Saint Stephen's. By this movement the enemy was prevented from effecting a crossing there. The First Brigade of my division across, General Warren withdrew his battery, which had been engaged in replying to one of the enemy's, and moved his command toward Catlett's. The First Brigade at once became engaged, skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry. Two batteries of the enemy, placed upon the right and left, opened upon the regiments with canister and shell. I directed the brigade to retire through a woods in rear of the infantry.

The enemy from the thicket along Cedar Run, having driven our infantry from the road, a section of Martin's battery, with me, had no chance of escape but by this road. At full speed Lieut. George Brown, jr., passed his section through. After this the First Brigade moved on the rear and left of the infantry, the Second Brigade on the rear and right. The enemy followed in rear, with a section of artillery, but did no damage to either brigade.

Arrived at Kettle Run, a sharp artillery fire was heard in front in direction of Bristoe Station. I at once sent forward with a staff officer one regiment to report to General Warren. Arrived at Broad Run, the First Brigade was compelled to cross near the bridge.

Just after crossing, and at a point close upon the left of the infantry's line, the enemy's infantry began a fire upon the flank of the brigade. The enemy were in a dense thicket close upon the road; a horseman could not possibly penetrate it. The First Pennsylvania Regiment formed to its left and opened upon the concealed enemy. All the regiments passed save the rear one, which was cut off by a column of the enemy's infantry crossing the railroad near the bridge. The Second Brigade, cut off by this column, passed farther to the right, crossed Cedar Run and took position on the road leading from Bristoe to Brentsville, covering the hospitals of the Second Corps. The First Brigade was formed on the left of the infantry. A strong line of skirmishers thrown out discovered the enemy crossing on our left toward Brentsville.

To my command, Major-General Warren assigned the duty of holding the left of his position. Without ammunition, and having only their drawn sabers to rely upon, the position was held until darkness made the position safe, and I moved to Brentsville to assist General Buford with the wagon train.

I cannot close this report without calling the attention of the major-general commanding to the excellent conduct of my entire command on the 12th and 14th instants. Martin's Sixth New York Independent Battery, and Reed's battery, Fourth U. S. Artillery, did most splendid service on both fields. The commanders of these batteries are brave, skillful, and energetic.

The First Maine Cavalry, cut off on its return from Sperryville, encountered the enemy's infantry and cavalry at several points, escaping whenever threatened. Its gallant colonel, after a circuitous and fatiguing march of 90 miles, reported his regiment at Bristoe Station.

Lieut. William Harris, First Maine Cavalry, sent from Little Washington, with 12 men, to communicate with me at Jefferson, is particularly mentioned for his gallantry by his brigade commander. The adventures and final escape of this officer from his captors are fully noticed in Colonel Gregg's report.

Capt. J. H. Leeman, Sixth Ohio Cavalry, is particularly mentioned

by his brigade commander for a daring charge through a column of rebel infantry. Col. J. Irvin Gregg, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and J. P. Taylor, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding, respectively, the Second and First Brigades, were in these engagements all that could be asked. Their well-established reputations as brigade commanders are too well known to require other mention.

In these engagements my command was so dispersed that the duties of staff officers were very severe. It is with pleasure that I call the attention of the major-general commanding to the excellent conduct of my own staff and those of my brigade commanders.

Lieutenants Martin and Cutler, of Colonel Gregg's staff, were both severely wounded at Sulphur Springs.

The total loss of the division at Sulphur Springs and on the 14th is as follows: Officers, 3 killed, 13 wounded, and 6 missing; enlisted men, 14 killed, 101 wounded, and 426 missing. Of those reported missing at Sulphur Springs, very many were killed and wounded.

Accompanying is a nominal list of casualties.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. McM. GREGG,

Brig. Gen. of Vols., Comdg. Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

Capt. C. C. SUYDAM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Return of Casualties in the Second Cavalry Division, during the engagements at Sulphur Springs, Auburn, Bristoe Station, and near Bull Run.

[As reported by General Gregg.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
1st Maryland				4		14	18
1st Massachusetts				6		2	8
1st New Jersey	1	2	3	17		7	30
6th Ohio		2	3	3		5	13
1st Pennsylvania		2		9			11
3d Pennsylvania	1	2		7		4	14
1st Rhode Island		1		5		46	52
Total First Brigade	2	9	6	51		78	146
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Staff			2				2
1st Maine			1	2		23	26
10th New York	+1	3		21	1	27	53
4th Pennsylvania			2	15	1	139	157
8th Pennsylvania				6	2	30	38
13th Pennsylvania		1		3	3	139	146
16th Pennsylvania		1	1	6		4	12
4th U. S. Artillery, Battery A				1			1
Total Second Brigade	1	5	6	54	7	362	435
Grand total	3	14	12	105	7	440	581

* Omitted. See numerical list following.

† Lieut. Thomas W. Johnson, here reported killed, was wounded and captured.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. D. MCM. GREGG,
Commanding Second Division, Cavalry Corps:

SIR: I am directed by the commanding general to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, asking that a court of inquiry may be assembled to examine into the manner in which you performed your duty as commander of the Second Division Cavalry Corps on the 14th instant, or, in the event of its being deemed prejudicial to the interests of the service, to grant your application requesting that you may be relieved from this army; and in reply to state that it is not practicable at the present moment to order a court of inquiry, nor is it deemed expedient to relieve you from duty with this army. The commanding general disclaims any intention of disparaging the services of the cavalry in the omission to mention them in General Orders, No. 96, of October 15, which omission was purely accidental and not intentional.

Inclosed you will please find copy of general orders which will be issued to this army at once.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 97. } *Camp near Centreville, Va., October 17, 1863.*

The attention of the major-general commanding having been called to the omission, in General Orders, No. 96, of the 15th instant, from these headquarters, to mention the services of the cavalry constituting part of the rear guard on the 14th instant, he takes the earliest occasion to bear testimony to the activity, zeal, and gallantry, not only of the Second Division, but of the whole Cavalry Corps, and to the efficient and arduous services rendered in all the recent operations from the Rappahannock to this place.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 81.

Report of Col. John P. Taylor, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
October 25, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, observant to orders received 2 a. m., October 10, the pickets of this brigade, extending over a front of 40 miles, were withdrawn and regiments assembled near Kelly's Ford by 10 a. m. the same day, except a portion of the First New Jersey, with the support, which did not reach the brigade until 2 a. m. of the 11th instant.

October 11.—The brigade crossed Kelly's Ford at daylight, marching toward Brandy Station, Alexandria and Orange Railroad, where it was met by a staff officer, with orders for it to recross the river at Rappahannock Station, and to encamp on the eastern bank of the river near Sulphur Springs.

October 12.—Brigade was ordered nearer Warrenton, five regiments picketing Warrenton, Porter's Ford, Waterloo, and Sulphur Springs. At 4 p. m. firing was heard near the latter place, and two regiments and one section of artillery were ordered to the relief of Colonel Gregg's (Second) brigade, which was hotly engaged with the enemy at Sulphur Springs bridge. While moving forward as ordered the head of the column was attacked with great violence by the enemy's infantry, covered by woods to the right of road, half a mile from the bridge. A line of skirmishers was hastily thrown out from the First New Jersey Cavalry, which regiment made several brilliant charges on the force of the enemy, driving him beyond the hotel in the direction of the river. Martin's battery went into position, and by a few well-directed shots greatly assisted the New Jersey cavalry, which held its ground until after dark, losing many gallant officers and men, and 170 horses. The brigade fell back to Fayetteville during the night, picketing the roads leading from the enemy.

October 13.—The brigade moved to Auburn.

October 14.—At 5 a. m. the front and left of our line were attacked by infantry and mounted and dismounted cavalry. With the exception of one regiment, the brigade was dismounted along the crest of a ridge, which they held until the wagon trains had gotten well upon the road to Catlett's Station, and until it was ordered to fall back. The brigade crossed the creek and took up a position half a mile in the rear. The enemy also crossed to the left front, and, driving off the infantry skirmishers and flanking, took possession of the main road. By this operation, Lieutenant Brown's section of Martin's battery was forced to run the gauntlet of the enemy's fire for about 200 yards down this road, losing several men of its support (First Massachusetts Cavalry), and having but one of its horses wounded.

The enemy now brought a battery into position on our right rear, and opened with grape and canister on the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, which formed (it was skirmishing at the time) and marched off in superb style, covering the rear of the brigade, which fell back through the woods to Saint Stephen's Crossing, thence to Bristoe Station. At the bridge over Kettle Run the brigade suffered from a heavy flank fire, to which the First Pennsylvania Cavalry responded (it having the left flank), and brought up the rear to a position to the left and left rear of our forces. After this position had been gained, and after the enemy had crossed the railroad with one brigade of infantry, one squadron of the Sixth Ohio was ordered to charge through the enemy's line, and communicating with the rear guard, under Major Janeway (First New Jersey Cavalry), notify him of the critical position in which he was placed by this movement on the part of the enemy. The extreme gallantry with which this hazardous duty was performed entitles Capt. J. H. Leeman, Sixth Ohio Cavalry, and his brave officers and men to especial notice. This squadron passed through lines of the enemy's infantry, released 15 prisoners of the Second Corps, capturing their guard, and made the desired communication with the isolated command of Major Janeway. By the determined front presented by the skir-

mishers (without ammunition) of the Sixth Ohio and First Pennsylvania Cavalry the enemy was prevented from crossing their infantry over Kettle Run to the left rear of the position occupied by the Second Corps d'Armée. Marched to Brentsville same night.

October 15.—Crossed Bull Run early, but returned to re-enforce General Buford. Moved to near Fairfax Station same night and to Wolf Run Shoals.

October 16.—Picketed Occoquan River until the 18th.

October 18.—Marched to Fairfax Station.

October 19.—Marched to Centreville.

October 20.—Marched to Bull Run.

October 21.—Marched to Warrenton.

October 22.—Marched to near Sulphur Springs.

Respectfully submitted.

J. P. TAYLOR,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. H. C. WEIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

List of Casualties in the First Brigade, Second Division, Cavalry Corps, during the engagements at Sulphur Springs, Auburn, Bristoe Station, and near Bull Run, October 12, 14, 15, and 16, 1863.

Command.	Officers.			Enlisted men.			Total.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	
Commanding officer and staff							
1st Rhode Island Cavalry				1	5	45	51
1st Maryland Cavalry					4	14	18
1st New Jersey Cavalry	1	3		2	17	7	30
1st Pennsylvania Cavalry				2	10		12
1st Massachusetts Cavalry					6	2	8
3d Pennsylvania Cavalry	1			2	23	6	17
6th Ohio Cavalry		3		2	5	2	12
Total a	2	6		9	55	76	148

RECAPITULATION.

Casualties.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
	Killed	2		9	11
Wounded	6	55	61
Missing		76	76
Total	8	140	148

J. P. TAYLOR,
Colonel, Commanding.

a See p. 359.

No. 82.

Reports of Col. J. Irvin Gregg, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,

October 22, 1863.

GENERAL: The enemy have not exhibited any disposition to advance but seem to be retiring toward the station. Captain Parke reports that he saw what he thought was a brigade of infantry in the works around Rappahannock Station.

I have retired my command about 1 mile on the road from Fayetteville to Warrenton, with my picket reserve at Fayetteville, and picketing on the roads leading toward Bealeton and Rappahannock Station.

I have to report Major Taggart and 3 men, Second Pennsylvania, wounded. The enemy left 2 of their killed in our possession. The Second is spoken of by officers of my staff in terms of commendation.

The staff officer reports very large camps of rebels across the river opposite Beverly Ford, and a wounded man who fell into our possession reported three regiments of rebel cavalry, supported by infantry, on this side of the river.

The position of this command at this point, picketing to Kelly's Ford, is one of great danger, and it will be utterly out of my power to protect myself with my left and rear open and exposed. My brigade will not number to-night over 1,200 men for duty, and, with my pickets at Kelly's Ford, Norman's Ford, Rappahannock Bridge, and Beverly Ford, I will be unable to support the line from this or any other point at which I can place my command.

I can place the pickets as directed, but cannot be responsible for the safety either of my command or the pickets, for no amount of intelligence or vigilance can prevent them from being surrounded and cut off, if the entire country from Bealeton to Auburn is unprotected.

I will be obliged if you will send me written instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. IRVIN GREGG,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Brig. Gen. D. McM. GREGG,

Commanding Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,

October 23, [1863]—1.30 p. m.

GENERAL: A staff officer, just returned from the front, reports that the enemy were met this morning at Bealeton and driven to the earth-works at Rappahannock Bridge, where they appear to be in strong force. Major Cilley, First Maine Cavalry, sent to Beverly Ford, reports large camps across the river from that point. The enemy have a large force of infantry, and more cavalry than I have.

I have directed Colonel Smith, who is at Bealeton, in case the enemy push him, to retire upon Fayetteville and this position.

The officer commanding picket at Freeman's Ford reports all quiet. General Warren is about 3 miles in my rear and left. It is my impression that at least one corps of Lee's army is in my front.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. IRVIN GREGG,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Vols., Comdg. Second Division.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 23, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded, for the information of the major-general commanding Cavalry Corps.

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[P. S.]—A staff officer, just returned from Colonel Gregg's command, reports the picket line not yet established at Rappahannock Bridge. The enemy to-day advanced toward Bealeton, but were driven back.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
October 23, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to General Humphreys, chief of staff. General Gregg's indorsement that the enemy were driven back does not indicate a large force on this side of the river.

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
October 23, 1863.

GENERAL: I found the enemy in force at Rappahannock Station last evening. Drove them behind the works at that place. This morning I found them still there, and disposed to fight.

I have directed my advance to fall back on Fayetteville in case the enemy push them. My own camp is about 1 mile from Fayetteville, on the Warrenton road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. IRVIN GREGG,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Second Army Corps.

[Indorsements.]

Received 3 p. m., and forwarded to headquarters Army of Potomac.

I am all ready for anything at Turkey Run.

G. K. W. [WARREN],
Major-General.

Dispatch sent to General French, commanding Third Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
October 25, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that this brigade left Bealeton Station on the morning of the 10th instant at daylight for Culpeper, where it arrived about 11 a. m. and was immediately ordered to Wayland's Mills to support General Kilpatrick, then engaged with the enemy near James City.

On the 11th instant, marched from Fox Mountain to Sulphur Springs and bivouacked on the south bank of the Hedgeman River.

On the morning of the 12th instant, crossed the river at an early hour and went into camp near Porter's Ford. About 10 a. m., information having been sent me that the pickets of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, which had been left at Jefferson to watch the roads leading to Culpeper and Amissville, were being driven in, and that the enemy were advancing in force, I ordered the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry to recross the river to support the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, recrossed myself and proceeded to Jefferson. When within half a mile of the town I found the Thirteenth retiring in good order, and the enemy in possession of the town. I immediately ordered Major Kerwin to advance and re-occupy the town, which was done in gallant style, and one squadron of the Fourth Pennsylvania, under command of Captain Duncan, coming upon the gallop on the right, complete possession of the town was obtained and the enemy driven to the woods beyond. The enemy extended his skirmish line so as to outflank me both right and left, and I was obliged to deploy my entire force except one squadron of the Fourth Pennsylvania in order to watch his movements. This he was enabled to do without deploying his force, and it was not until late in the afternoon that I was enabled to ascertain the character of the force against which I had been contending.

About 3 o'clock p. m. I observed a column of cavalry moving on the Culpeper road, which from its length must have been a very large brigade, and as I felt confident I was contending against a much superior force I determined to retire, and orders were issued to that effect, and it was only when the movement commenced that I became aware how fearfully superior the forces of the enemy were. They charged impetuously in front and on both flanks with infantry and cavalry, and we were driven into the woods, where for half an hour the fight raged furiously. At this juncture information was brought to me that the enemy had possession of the road in my rear, and that we were surrounded. This information having found its way to the men created some confusion, and it became impossible to reform the command, and I was compelled to retire in some confusion, fighting, however, every foot of the ground.

It was here that Major Young, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Captain Kane, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Lieutenants Cutler and Martin, of my staff, were wounded.

The Tenth New York Cavalry had been sent across the river to my support, but did not arrive in time to render me assistance. It, however, suffered heavily from a flank fire, by which it was compelled to fall back behind a hill on which it had been posted, and re-crossed the river covering my retreat.

After recrossing the river the bank was lined with dismounted skirmishers, and held until the enemy opened upon us with twenty pieces of artillery, when we retired, the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry being deployed to cover the retreat to Fayetteville.

On the 13th, marched to Auburn, and encamped in front of the Second Army Corps.

At daylight on the morning of the 14th, the enemy attacked, and my brigade was formed in rear of the First Brigade in reserve. About 9 a. m. I received an order to return to Saint Stephen's, where I went into position on the left and remained until after the Second Corps had passed. When I arrived at Kettle Creek I found the enemy in possession of the railroad bridge and the woods covering the road, and was forced to the right in the direction of Brentsville, and immediately in rear of the field of battle, where I took up a position covering the hospital of the Second Corps.

The enemy advanced his line of skirmishers through the woods, but was compelled to retire. I remained in this position until after dark and then withdrew to Brentsville. While moving to the right from the railroad the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry were formed in line and held the enemy in check until the columns had passed.

The First Maine Cavalry, under command of Col. C. H. Smith, had been sent early on the morning of the 12th instant on a reconnaissance to Little Washington and Sperryville, which places they reached without meeting the enemy. On their return home they ran into an encampment of infantry, supposed to be Hill's corps, between Amissville and Gaines' Cross-Roads. Colonel Smith countermarched and crossed the Rappahannock at Keysville and moved by way of Orleans to Warrenton, where they again ran into the enemy's camp on the Waterloo road, and striking off boldly to the left across the country toward New Baltimore, they reached Bristoe Station after a march of 90 miles without rest.

Lieut. William Harris, First Maine Cavalry, deserves especial notice. Having been sent by Colonel Smith with 12 men to carry a dispatch from near Little Washington, he ran into the enemy near Amissville, charged through them, and came to Jefferson. Saw he could not reach Sulphur Springs. Returned toward Amissville. Ran into Hill's corps. Concealed his party in a dense pine woods, hoping that the enemy would pass by and allow him to rejoin his regiment, but they encamped, completely surrounding him. After destroying his horse equipments and sabers, and having captured a prisoner, he boldly marched through the enemy's camps and made his way to New Baltimore, where he ran into Mosby's command and lost 2 of his men, Mosby threatening to shoot his prisoners unless the entire party surrendered. Subsequently Lieutenant Harris ran into two squadrons of White's command and was captured and carried to Sulphur Springs, from which place Lieutenant Harris escaped.

I am much indebted to Lieut. J. B. Maitland, Capt. H. M. Hughes, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Lieut. Archer N. Martin, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Lieut. Frank M. Cutler, First Maine Cavalry, for valuable assistance during the severe fight at Jefferson, the 12th instant, and to Captain Parke and Lieutenant Phipps, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, on the 14th instant.

I desire here to bear testimony to the gallantry of all the troops under my command. Both officers and men are entitled to great credit for their courage, coolness, and endurance.

The casualties in my brigade during the five days' fighting, viz, 12th and 14th, were:

Lieutenant Johnson, Tenth New York, missing, and supposed to be killed at Auburn in a charge upon the enemy's infantry.

Maj. S. B. M. Young, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and B. C.

Adams, first lieutenant Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, wounded at Sulphur Springs, Va.

Capt. P. Kane, Thirteenth Cavalry, wounded at Sulphur Springs.

Lieut. Col. J. K. Robison, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, wounded at Auburn.

Lieuts. W. A. Daily and Lester D. Phelps, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Lieutenant Morey, Tenth New York; Lieut. A. B. White, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Capt. H. H. Gregg, Lieut. Joseph A. Green, and Surgeon Lummis, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, missing at Sulphur Springs.

Lieut. Archer N. Martin, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Lieut. F. M. Cutler, First Maine Cavalry, wounded at Sulphur Springs.

Six enlisted men killed, 54 wounded, 382 missing. A large number of the missing are supposed to be killed and wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. IRVIN GREGG,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. H. C. WEIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 83.

Report of Maj. M. Henry Avery, Tenth New York Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH NEW YORK CAVALRY,

Near Fayetteville, Va., October 23, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report respecting the movements and operations of this regiment from the 9th instant:

At this date the regiment was encamped 1 mile west of Liberty, and picketing the river from Freeman's Ford to Sulphur Springs, and the roads toward Warrenton. On the evening of the 9th instant, I received orders to report immediately with my command to brigade headquarters, but owing to unexpected delay in drawing in my pickets I was not prepared to move until daylight the following morning. I proceeded to Bealeton, when I found the brigade had marched, taking the road toward Culpeper. I followed on and joined it near Culpeper, where I arrived at 4 p. m., and went into camp for the night. According to directions my command was prepared to march early the following morning, and at 10 o'clock the division moved out with the Second Brigade in the rear. The route of the division on this day was toward Sulphur Springs, proceeding slowly without molestation and covering the left flank and rear of Meade's columns. Arrived at Sulphur Springs about 9 p. m., the Second Brigade bivouacking upon nearly its old camping grounds near Jefferson.

The next morning the brigade moved across the river and encamped along the Warrenton pike about a mile from the ford. Before the arrangements for camp were completed I received orders to be ready to move at brief notice. Thirty minutes after I moved out in advance of the battery, going down till near the ford, then countermarched at short distance, and, after a short halt in the piece of woods at the right of the road, marched down and was placed in close column at the right and rear of the battery posted on the crest of hill commanding the crossing and the opposite side of the river. Soon after

taking this position the Fourth Pennsylvania, which had been left on picket at Jefferson in the morning and been attacked, was pressed back to within view by the enemy, who was advancing determinedly with a strong force of infantry and cavalry.

The Thirteenth Pennsylvania, which had crossed over and was upon the right, had become engaged sharply, and was being forced into a dangerous position and would require assistance to retire safely. This command was sent to their support and soon gained a position on the slope of the hill in the center, and I immediately deployed one squadron as skirmishers. This engaged the attention of the enemy and allowed the regiments upon my right and left to retire toward the ford. The fire of the enemy then became principally concentrated upon this regiment, and after remaining a short time returning his fire as much as possible, I was ordered to fall back across the river. I was now in the rear, and the enemy's numerous skirmishers, with heavy supports pressing upon both flanks and rear, compelled me to fall back hastily, suffering severe loss in men and horses. After crossing the river a larger share of my carbiniers were dismounted and posted along the bank of the river about the crossing, and with the remainder of the regiment, numbering about 50 mounted men, I was directed to move up the river about three-fourths of a mile and hold a crossing at this point.

Shortly after arriving here the enemy's heavy battery opened, which drove our forces from their position at the ford and allowed the enemy's forces to cross. I perceived that they were advancing up the Warrenton pike and driving back our skirmishers. Under these circumstances I thought it advisable to endeavor to gain the road in advance of him, lest I should be cut off from the rest of the command. On reaching the pike I found the advance of the First Brigade moving down to check the enemy's skirmishers, who were advancing rapidly. I formed my men upon the right in the edge of the woods, while the First New Jersey advanced down the road and drove them back nearly to the ford. Heavy skirmishing continued from this time until after dark, the enemy making but little progress. The First New Jersey was principally engaged. The few men I had were maneuvered as far as possible for its support. I lost a few men here in wounded. Soon after dark the firing ceased, and with the First Brigade I fell back to Fayetteville, where the Second Brigade had halted, and here remained till morning. I then collected the available force of my regiment, which had been considerably reduced by the engagement on the previous day.

The division started at noon and marched to Auburn via German-town. Arrived at the former place late in the evening and this regiment sent to picket the road toward Warrenton. I established my headquarters about a mile from Auburn, throwing out my pickets to the distance of three-fourths of a mile beyond. Everything remained quiet during the night, but as soon as daybreak the next morning the enemy advanced a heavy force of infantry, before which my picket force, consisting of one squadron, in command of Captain Vanderbilt, was obliged to fall back, hotly skirmishing the while. By the time I could form my men in the field the skirmishers were within 300 yards, and I immediately sent a squadron to support them. The enemy was then driven back some distance, but advancing again with increased numbers. Captain Vanderbilt retired again, after a stout resistance, holding the enemy in check for some time. I then withdrew my reserve about 100 yards farther down the road and or-

dered the Fifth Squadron, under Lieutenant Johnson, to charge with the saber. This was gallantly done, and further checked the enemy's advance. I regret to record here the loss of one of my bravest officers, Lieutenant Johnson, who fell while leading this charge, and was unavoidably left in the hands of the enemy, supposed to have been instantly killed. After this I fell back slowly till under cover of our guns planted upon the brow of the hill with heavy support. One of my squadrons (Captain Bliss') was kept on the skirmish line until I retired with the brigade toward Catlett's Station. My loss during the morning was not serious.

This regiment took but little part in the skirmishing which continued during the day while the division was moving along the railroad toward Bristoe. The enemy, having gained possession of the railroad near this point, attacked us from an ambush with a heavy fire of musketry and compelled the column to retire in the direction of Brentsville. The division halted here for the night and started early the next morning and marched to a point 3 miles from Fairfax Station and encamped. I remained here till the evening of the 17th, keeping two squadrons picketing on Bull Run. I then moved my command, according to instructions, to Union Mills, having orders to picket from that point to the ford on Bull Run, 5 miles below.

On the evening of the 19th, I received orders to join the brigade at Centreville, and started early the following morning, joining the brigade at noon the same day near Bull Run, on the Gainesville road; bivouacked here for the night, and the next day (21st) marched with division to Warrenton and camped 1 mile south of the town. Marched with brigade next day to Fayetteville, and fell back 1 mile in the evening and encamped in the woods.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. HENRY AVERY,
Major, Comdg. Tenth New York Cavalry,
Per G. W. KENNEDY,
Adjutant.

JOHN B. MAITLAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 84.

Report of Maj. Joseph W. Wistar, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, VA.,
October 26, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on the night of October 9, an order was received at 10.30 p. m. to withdraw our pickets around Warrenton Junction, and report with the entire command at brigade headquarters, then at Bealeton Station. This was done about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 10th instant, and soon after 5 a. m. marched with the brigade to Culpeper Court-House, thence to Kirby's house, on Fox Mountain, to the support of General Kilpatrick, then engaged near James City. We camped here for the night, and at 4.30 on the morning of the 11th instant moved back to Culpeper, remaining till about noon, when we moved to the vicinity of Jefferson and camped for the night.

On the morning of the 12th instant, moved at 5 a. m. and crossed

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the Rappahannock at Sulphur Springs. Moved about a mile upon the Warrenton road and lay in the fields till noon, when the regiment was ordered up to Sulphur Springs to support the Fourth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, then hotly engaged near Jefferson, and placed to support Horse Battery A, Fourth U. S. Artillery, on the Fayetteville road. The pioneer corps of the regiment was ordered down to the river, under command of Lieutenant Phifer, of Company K, to destroy the bridge over the Rappahannock, which they succeeded in doing under a heavy fire. Two squadrons were ordered to be sent down, dismounted, to hold the fording, and one squadron to be sent to support a piece of artillery sent to the ford, both of which orders were promptly obeyed, the First Squadron, under Captain Carpenter, accompanying the piece, and the Third and Sixth Squadrons, under Lieutenants Daily and Phelps dismounting.

About 5 o'clock the enemy opened a heavy fire of artillery upon the command, under cover of which they advanced in force and succeeded in crossing and capturing Lieutenants Daily and Phelps, with the greater portion of their men—about 70 in wounded, killed, and missing—principally for the reason that they were out of carbine ammunition, and the provost-marshal refused to allow the messenger to pass to the regiment for more, though provided with a written order stating his business. They consequently were left with only their pistols for defense. The balance of the regiment was then moved back about half a mile to the rear, where it remained till after 7 o'clock, when orders were received to retire it to the junction of the Warrenton and Fayetteville road, where we remained till daylight next morning; then proceeded to Fayetteville, where Colonel Huey arrived and took command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. WISTAR,

Major, Commanding Regiment.

Col. J. IRVIN GREGG,
Commanding Second Brigade.

No. 85.

Report of Lieut. Benjamin Phifer, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,

October 13, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on the afternoon of the 12th instant, while the Third and Sixth Squadrons were engaged, dismounted as skirmishers, with the enemy at Sulphur Springs, they became short of carbine ammunition, and I dispatched an orderly to the regiment for a supply. The orderly was stopped by the provost-marshal of the Second Division, and returned to me with the report "that he could not get to the regiment." I then furnished him with a written pass to get ammunition, and he was again stopped by the same officer, and was refused permission to pass through the guard to the regiment, and in consequence of said refusal, the men of the Third and Sixth Squadrons, then holding the enemy in check, were incapacitated from doing further effective service, and 2 officers, together with the greater portion of the Third Squadron, were cap-

tured by the enemy. Further, if the men had received the ammunition sent for, they could, in my opinion, have kept the enemy in check for a longer period.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. PHIFER,
Lieutenant, Commanding.

Maj. J. W. WISTAR.

[Indorsements.]

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
October 26, 1863.

The within, being a portion of the report of the operations of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry in the engagements of the 12th and 14th instant, is respectfully forwarded for the information of the general commanding division.

J. IRVIN GREGG,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
October 28, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant Heslop, Second Division, provost-marshal, for report:

By command of Brigadier-General Gregg.

H. C. WEIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND CAV. DIV., PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
October 28, 1863.

Respectfully returned to Capt. H. C. Weir, assistant adjutant-general Second Cavalry Division.

I have the honor to state that during the action of the 12th instant myself, with a guard of 33 men, were fully employed in driving back stragglers, all of whom stated that they had been sent back for ammunition. No person came to me that day with a pass of any description. If a written pass, signed by the proper authority, had been presented to me, I should have passed the bearer.

FRED. WM. HESLOP,
First Lieut., and Provost-Marshal Second Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
[October 28, 1863.]

Respectfully returned to commanding officer Second Cavalry Brigade.

By command of Brigadier-General Gregg:

H. C. WEIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 86.

Report of Lieut. Horatio B. Reed, Battery A, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

CAMP HORSE BATTERY A, FOURTH U. S. ARTILLERY,
Near Fairfax Station, Va., October 16, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following facts relative to the part taken by this battery in the late engagements at Sulphur

Springs, Va., October 12, 1863, and Bristoe Station, Va., October 14, 1863:

On Tuesday, October 12, we moved across the Rappahannock River at Sulphur Springs, and reported to General Gregg on a hill about half a mile from the river, who directed me to send one section to a crest, on the left and rear, distant about 300 yards, which I did (it being under command of Lieutenant Warner), and placed the remaining section in position where I had first reported. I remained with this section, and opened on the enemy at about 1,600 yards with solid shot. Lieutenant Warner opened with the section under his command at a distance of about 1,200 yards. Soon after I was directed to move one piece forward to the bank of the river, which was near our line of skirmishers. I went forward with this piece myself, and opened on the enemy at about 500 yards with signal effect. Particular credit should be awarded to First Sergt. Frederick Fuger, of this battery, who acted as gunner to this piece. During the time this piece was near the skirmish line, Lieutenant Warner continued firing at the enemy. Late in the afternoon the enemy opened with twenty pieces of artillery, when, by direction of Col. J. Irvin Gregg, the pieces were limbered up, and we retired from the field.

The conduct of my chiefs of sections, Lieut. C. N. Warner, Fourth Artillery, and First Sergt. Frederick Fuger (who for his gallant and meritorious conduct in this and many former engagements is deserving of promotion), and the enlisted men under my command, was exemplary.

I have to report the casualties in this engagement as follows: Private C. N. Smith, wounded; 5 horses killed and 1 wounded.

One hundred and fifty-four rounds of ammunition were expended.

On Wednesday, October 14, at about — o'clock, I was ordered by Colonel Gregg to report to General Warren, commanding Second Army Corps. I was at first directed, after reporting, to follow the corps staff, which I did as far as Catlett's Station, when I was ordered by an officer of General Warren's staff to fall in rear of General Webb's division. I was told by this officer that some ambulances, to which he directed my attention, were in rear of General Webb's column. These ambulances I followed nearly to Bristoe Station, and while in a wood just before approaching the station, I heard musketry firing and rode ahead of the column to an open space, and saw that a body of our infantry was engaging the enemy, and that the ambulances I was following were still moving forward across the field, and I supposed they were following the infantry to which they belonged. I allowed the battery to pass me to see that everything closed up, and that every one was at his post, Lieutenant Warner riding at the head of the column in his place as chief of the right section.

When about half way across the field, and while I was at the center of the column, an officer rode up to me very much excited and asked me what kind of batteries these were. I told him that one was a light 12-pounder battery, and the other a rifled battery. He told me to move my battery forward, and immediately rode away. As he did not tell me to go into position, or designate the point I was to go to, or even inform me what was to support me (which is always done when a battery goes into action), and as the ambulances were still going forward, and, as I supposed, the infantry also, I moved the battery into the wood out of musketry range, but not of artillery.

Captain Martin, who commanded the other battery, then rode up and asked me how far the infantry was ahead. I told him I did not know, but we would ask some one along the road. Captain Martin asked a surgeon, who told him they had gone ahead, but other parties said they had not. Captain Martin then said: "I'll find General Warren and ask him where we are to go in position." He saw General Warren, and soon after went into action. My battery was ordered into position about three-quarters of an hour afterward. I went into position three different times, each time nearer the enemy, and changed the position without directions, except the last time, when I was ordered by the chief of artillery of the Second Corps to take a position on our extreme left, and to remain until every round of canister was fired, as I with another battery covered the rear. I remained there for some time after the other battery left, when I was ordered by General Gregg (my division commander) to move my battery off. My only support at this time was the cavalry which accompanied General Gregg.

In the engagement of the 12th instant, the cavalry gallantly supported my battery at different points, where the severe artillery fire of the enemy commenced, especially a squadron of the Eighth Pennsylvania, under command of Captain Carpenter, which was in rear of the piece posted near the skirmish line.

In conclusion, it gives me great satisfaction to state that all under my command have discharged their duties in the most gallant manner during the severe campaign of the last eight days, and that all are deserving of the highest commendation.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORATIO B. REED,

First Lieutenant, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Comdg. Battery.

Lieut. JOHN B. MAITLAND,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No 87.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, U. S. Army, commanding Third Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,

October 9, 1863.

COLONEL: Early this morning two columns of infantry were seen moving, one on the Orange Court-House road and the other on the Gordonsville and Madison Court-House road. Both halted at about 1.30 p. m. about 2 miles from Madison Court-House, and are now encamped.

Last evening a large portion of the cavalry disappeared in my front. The enemy's pickets have not been changed. It is possible that Stuart has moved to my right, but, if so, he must have crossed. He has not passed on this side. I have a battalion at Criglersville. The Sperryville road is strongly picketed by my people. Every movement of the enemy shall be closely watched.

The enemy's infantry, in the neighborhood of Madison Court-

House, does not exceed one division. About 300 wagons can be seen parked about 1 mile south of the court-house.

Very respectfully,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. C. ROSS SMITH,
Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps.

—
HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 10, 1863—7.30 p. m.

COLONEL: I occupy the same position on Crooked Run that I had when the last dispatch was sent. General Custer is at James City. Colonel Gregg is upon his left, and pickets the country between Thoroughfare and Cedar Mountain. General Davies' brigade is on the right of General Custer and extends over to the Sperryville pike. The enemy made, at sundown, several vigorous attacks on General Custer and General Davies' position, but were each time repulsed. Two columns of the enemy were seen moving at 6.30 p. m. in the direction of General Davies' right. That is the weakest portion of my line. I have sent for Colonel Gregg. If he reports no force in the direction of Waylandsburg, I propose to relieve General Custer at James City, and have him move over and take up position to support General Davies' right, moving a small force to picket the roads in the direction of Waylandsburg. The infantry are massed near Brown's Store.

Very respectfully,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. C. ROSS SMITH,
Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps.

—
HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
October 10, [1863]—9.15 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Inclosed please find a dispatch from General Kilpatrick, just received. It would appear the enemy's infantry are much nearer than we had supposed, and looks more like a fight here in the morning.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

—
HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 10, 1863—8 p. m.

COLONEL: General Davies reports a large force of infantry in his front, at least a corps, with wagons, moving toward Woodville. The two cavalry columns spoken of in my last dispatch were covering the movement of the infantry. General Davies drove this

force in on the infantry. He also reports large camps on the other side of Hazel River, some distance to the left of the pike. All quiet at this hour.

Very respectfully,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. C. ROSS SMITH, *Chief of Staff.*

—
HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 11, 1863—8.40 a. m.

COLONEL: I have fallen back to a position on the James City and Culpeper roads, in front of the infantry pickets. The enemy have made no attempt to follow.

Very respectfully,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. C. ROSS SMITH,
Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps.

—
HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 11, 1863—11 a. m.

GENERAL: I am retiring on the Sperryville pike and on the two roads from Culpeper Court-House to Madison Court-House. The enemy have made no attempt to follow. My rear guards are still out on each road about 3 miles. I have sent a small force back to see what the enemy is doing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Major-General PLEASANTON.

—
HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 12, 1863.

GENERAL: From prisoners I learn that Stuart (rebel) came down the Sperryville pike to Culpeper, and then passed to the left. It was Stuart in person who attacked our left as we moved on Brandy Station. Hampton was with him. Fitz. Lee was in our front. Stuart's corps must be, therefore, at or near Brandy. I send you this information, that you may know that we fought Stuart's entire cavalry yesterday.

Very respectfully,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[Major-General PLEASANTON.]

—
HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 12, 1863.

GENERAL: Captain Downing, of the Harris Light Cavalry, has just come in with 50 men. He was cut off yesterday when within

about 2 miles of Brandy Station. He gathered his men together, dashed through the rebel lines, and made for Stevensburg: He saw infantry at that place marching toward Kelly's Ford. Captain Downing crossed the river at Richards' Ford. He thinks the enemy have considerable force of infantry and artillery opposite and above Kelly's Ford. Captain Downing deserves great credit for the determined and successful effort he made to save himself and command. My loss in the two days' fighting will not exceed 100.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Major-General PLEASANTON.

—
HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 14, 1863—10 a. m.

GENERAL: I am falling back on Gainesville, heavily attacked in rear. From Gainesville I shall fall back upon Groveton. There was no enemy from the direction of Thoroughfare Gap, but a heavy force of cavalry and artillery moving from the direction of Warrenton. There is heavy firing in the direction of General Warren's column—I should think near Greenwich.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General PLEASANTON,
Chief of Cavalry.

—
HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 14, 1863—5.50 p. m.

COLONEL: I advanced with a strong force at 3.50 p. m. in the direction of Gainesville. We drove in the rebel pickets, and had a severe skirmish until dark. We succeeded in driving the enemy back on the road from New Market to Gainesville. A long column of cavalry, with a train of wagons, was seen moving from the direction of Bristoe to Gainesville. Darkness prevented me from learning more of the movements of the enemy. I am now encamped near Groveton. I have a strong force near New Market and Sudley Springs. I have parties out in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap. I hope to hear from them to-night. My scouting party sent to Aldie reports no enemy between Aldie and this point, save White's guerrillas.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. C. ROSS SMITH,
Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps.

—
HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 15, 1863—10 a. m.

COLONEL: Two deserters from the Fourteenth Alabama Infantry have just come into my lines. Their regiment was on Broad Run

this side of Bristoe. They belong to Anderson's division of A. P. Hill's corps. They both agree in the statement that Hill's and Ewell's corps left Warrenton yesterday morning at daylight, and marched on Bristoe Station and Catlett's, Hill's corps having the left; that these two corps comprise Lee's entire army, not over 30,000 fighting men all told. These deserters are very intelligent and seem to be well posted. I believe their statements can be relied on. They report that one of their divisions was seriously repulsed yesterday. The enemy now hold the Warrenton pike at Gainesville.

Very respectfully,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. C. ROSS SMITH,
Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 15, 1863—1 p. m.

COLONEL: A column of rebel cavalry advanced to a point 1 mile this side of Gainesville, but were checked by some of the Michigan men. Lieutenant Shafer, Second New York Cavalry, who is watching the country in the direction of Bristoe Station, reports a body of cavalry marching on Manassas from the direction of Bristoe. A scouting party has just come in from Aldie. They can learn nothing of the enemy in that direction.

Very respectfully,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. C. ROSS SMITH,
Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 15, [1863]—6.30 p. m.

GENERAL: I have moved a large portion of my command to Bull Run Bridge. My headquarters are at the bridge. My picket line runs from the ford 1 mile below the bridge to New Market, Sudley Springs, and across the country to the road from Aldie to Centreville. I thought it necessary to place a force at Bull Run Bridge, as the enemy seemed to be working down to the run.

Very respectfully,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General PLEASANTON.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 16, 1863—11.10 a. m.

GENERAL: Early this morning Brigadier-General Davies was ordered to drive in the enemy's pickets in the direction of Gainesville and Manassas. He has just sent the following report: Small force

of the First [West] Virginia drove in the enemy's pickets on the Gainesville pike to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Gainesville, where a strong force of the enemy's cavalry was found. A portion of the Fifth New York drove in the enemy's cavalry pickets 1 mile to the left of New Market, and soon came upon a line of infantry pickets facing toward New Market and Gainesville. Cavalry bugles could be distinctly heard inside the infantry pickets in the direction of Bristoe from New Market. General Davies is of the opinion that a large force of cavalry supported by infantry is now encamped between Gainesville and Manassas. I can learn nothing of the enemy from the direction of Aldie, save Mosby's cavalry.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. KILPATRICK,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Major-General PLEASANTON,
Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,

October 16, 1863—1.30 p. m.

COLONEL; A rebel soldier has just been brought in belonging to the Fourteenth Alabama Infantry. He was taken at a house between the dirt road and railroad, not quite three-fourths of a mile from New Market. He represents that his division (Anderson's) came up last night from the direction of Bristoe Station to a point this side of the railroad between the dirt road and the railroad; that the other divisions of Hill's corps were between Manassas and Bristoe; that his division formed an L with the other divisions of his corps; that his division was thrown off to its present position facing toward New Market and Gainesville to prevent our cavalry from turning their left flank. He also states that Pickett's division of Longstreet's corps is now attached to A. P. Hill's corps. He furthermore states their wagon train left Warrenton night before last for Culpeper to procure supplies. He thinks it returned last night.

Very respectfully,

J. KILPATRICK,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. C. ROSS SMITH,
Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,

October 17, 1863—10.30 a. m.

COLONEL: The enemy have advanced with a heavy line of skirmishers as far as Groveton. I can see nothing but cavalry as yet. I am in position to receive them, and I am awaiting further developments from them.

Very respectfully,

J. KILPATRICK,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. C. ROSS SMITH,
Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps.

[Indorsement.]

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose you dispatch from General Kilpatrick, just received.

C. ROSS SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,

October 17, 1863—1 p. m.

COLONEL; My men are still skirmishing with the rebel cavalry, and are now driving them in the direction of Gainesville. I am moving my command over to Sudley Springs and shall leave a picket at New Market, a regiment at Groveton, and the remaining portion of my command in a position in front of Sudley Springs. A scouting party of rebel cavalry was seen on the Bradley [Brad-dock's] pike about an hour since. Scouts are out in the direction of Hay Market, Thoroughfare Gap, and Aldie.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Division.

Lieut. Col. C. ROSS SMITH.

P. S.—My headquarters are at Carter's house, near Sudley Springs.

HDQRS. THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,

October 17, 1863—3.30 p. m.

COLONEL: Major Brewer, First Michigan Cavalry, on picket at New Market, reports that he has a scouting party on a high hill 2 miles south of New Market, from which the whole country in the direction of Manassas and Bristoe can be plainly seen; that no force of the enemy could be seen save about 50 cavalry, which seemed to be a scouting party. The enemy is reported in my front (cavalry) to be retiring in the direction of Gainesville. I have directed General Custer to send a regiment to watch their movements.

Very respectfully,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. C. ROSS SMITH,
Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,

October 17, 1863—6.15 p. m.

GENERAL: My scouts have just come in from the direction of Hay Market. They report Stuart moving from Hay Market toward Aldie with three brigades of cavalry and nine pieces of artillery. Stuart left Hay Market at 12 m. to-day. His troops were moving at 4 p. m. Had passed Hopewell Gap and were still moving this side

of the mountain. Citizens report that a large wagon train has been passing all day through Hopewell Gap. The roads were at sundown all picketed by the rebels in the direction of Aldie and the gaps. My scouts have been all day inside the cavalry pickets, but have failed to gain any information of the main army of the rebels. There are no rebel troops in the direction of Manassas. The enemy were reported to be retiring in my front at 3.30 p. m. I sent a regiment to pursue as far as Gainesville and, if the officer thought best, to Hay Market. He was unable to get nearer than one-half a mile of Gainesville. The enemy was still in force at that place.

Very respectfully,

J. KILPATRICK,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Major-General PLEASANTON.

HDQRS. THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
October 24, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my division in the various engagements since the morning of the 9th of October:

At 11 a. m. on the 8th [9th], enemy was discovered from the signal station on Thoroughfare Mountain to be massing troops near Madison Court-House. This discovery led me to expect an attack, and preparations were made accordingly. The Fifth Michigan and Fifth New York were sent to Russell's Ford and Crigler's Mills, the two points on Robertson's River at which the enemy would have to cross if he moved on my position.

At 3 a. m. on the morning of the 9th [10th], a false attack was made to the left of Thoroughfare Mountain on my line, and at daylight the enemy had crossed in three columns, one at Russell's Ford, one at Crigler's Mills, and A. P. Hill's corps was crossing at Criglersville. I at once ordered General Davies to cross Crooked Run, and take up position at James City, and General Custer to send two regiments and a section of artillery, to take up position to the left of James City, and to hold the road passing at the base of the mountain. Before this force had arrived, the enemy were reported to be rapidly advancing on this road. It was important that he should be at once met and driven back, or we would lose the signal station on the mountain.

I at once sent to Brigadier-General Prince, who had been sent to re-enforce me, and who was but half a mile distant, for two regiments and one section of artillery. Instead of complying, he sent word that he could not spare the force asked for without seeing me. Again I sent, saying that he would have to take the responsibility if he refused. Then he sent the assistance asked for, but in the meantime the enemy had gained the position I desired to defend. My people at the signal station were compelled to leave, and I to retire across Crooked Run. I now occupied a strong position, which the enemy in vain essayed to force.

Late in the afternoon General Custer's entire brigade had come up and been placed in position on the left of General Davies and front of James City. Colonel Gregg's brigade, of Brigadier-General Gregg's

division, was sent to occupy Waylandsburg, to see that the enemy did not turn my left. Believing that this attack of the enemy, who had shown only cavalry and artillery, was but to cover the movement of other troops, I ordered Brigadier-General Davies to make an attack from his right, and discover, if possible, the movements of the enemy. The attack was made, the enemy's cavalry driven back a distance of 3 miles, and a heavy column of infantry and a large wagon train discovered to be moving in the direction of Woodville.

At sundown I held the first position taken up in the morning. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 9th [11th], I received orders from headquarters Cavalry Corps to fall back on Culpeper, covering rear of the Third and Fifth Army Corps. I commenced to retire at 7 a. m., General Custer's brigade by the road, via Colvin's Tavern, General Davies via James City road, the First [West] Virginia and Fifth New York, under Major Hammond, on the Sperryville pike. The enemy did not pursue. At 12 m. the division had reached Culpeper. Major Hammond, who was retiring on the Sperryville pike, now reported that he was slowly retiring, was within 2 miles of Culpeper, and closely followed by the enemy. He soon made his appearance, falling back in good order, disputing each foot of ground.

As soon as the enemy came in sight, Pennington's battery, which had been placed in position on the hills to the north of Culpeper, checked the enemy's advance, and Major Hammond, with his entire command, rejoined the division. The division now fell back on Brandy Station, under the personal direction of the major-general commanding the corps.

On arriving in sight of Brandy Station we discovered that the enemy, with a large force, had taken up position immediately in our front. The enemy was also seen to be rapidly approaching on our left flank. The whole command was quickly massed in columns of squadrons by regiments, General Davies having the right and General Custer the left. The division moved forward in excellent order, with sabers drawn. At this moment the enemy opened with artillery on our right and a large force of rebel cavalry charged down upon my left flank. Brigadier-General Davies gallantly led two regiments to meet the charge. The enemy broke and fled, leaving several prisoners in our hands. The two regiments returned to their position in column, and the division moved on.

We had arrived within a few hundred yards of the enemy in our front, who, seeing the good order and the determined advance of the division, broke and fled in great confusion. The division passed on, formed a junction with Brigadier-General Buford's command, and came into position on his right. Many gallant charges were now made by the division, and many equally gallant charges by the enemy repulsed. The division fell slowly back, one brigade after another, in good order, and finally crossed the Rappahannock, and went into camp about 8 p. m.

In their retreat the Fifth New York, Major Hammond; Second New York, Lieutenant-Colonel Harhaus; Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Major Van Vorhis; and the First Vermont, Colonel Sawyer, were greatly distinguished.

Brigadiers-General Davies and Custer, Captain Elder and his battery, and Lieutenant Pennington and his battery are deserving of the highest praise.

On the morning of the 12th, we moved to Fayetteville to re-enforce Brigadier-General Gregg. From there to Buckland Mills, and en-

camped for the night. On the 13th, moved to Sudley Church and encamped.

At 3 o'clock on the 19th, I received orders from headquarters Cavalry Corps to move out on the Warrenton pike and ascertain the movements and position of the enemy.

The division moved forward in the direction of Gainesville, one brigade on the Warrenton pike and the other by way of New Market. Both brigades soon became engaged with the enemy, who had taken up a position near Groveton. He was slowly driven back to Gainesville, and at 7 p. m. the division went into camp.

At daylight the following morning, I received orders to move forward as far as possible in the direction of Warrenton, and to throw out parties to my right and left and ascertain the movements of the enemy. The division moved at once, and he was then driven from Gainesville. I there learned that Stuart, with a large force of cavalry, had gone in the direction of Warrenton, but that a part of his force had gone toward Hay Market. A regiment was sent out to Hay Market, and one to Greenwich. Reports soon came in from both parties that the enemy had recently been at both places and gone in the direction of Buckland Mills.

I then moved on, driving the enemy to the opposite side of Broad Run. Here the enemy made a determined stand. He occupied a strong position on the opposite side of Broad Run, which could only be crossed at a bridge and a ford 1 mile below.

Having learned from scouts that no portion of the enemy was upon either flank, and that his entire force had passed to the south of Broad Run early that morning, I determined to cross the stream and ascertain, if possible, the strength and character of the enemy. After a determined effort of over two hours, General Custer had succeeded in pushing his command up to the bridge and on the hills to the right of the road overlooking the enemy's position. The Seventh Michigan had already crossed Broad Run at the ford, and was moving down upon the enemy's flank with a strong line of skirmishers in advance. General Davies' brigade was massed on the left of the road, under cover of the woods, ready to cross. My whole command being now in readiness to cross, I ordered General Custer to charge the bridge. The charge was successfully made, the buildings upon the opposite side were gained and held by our sharpshooters, and in a few minutes General Custer's entire brigade had crossed, and the enemy was rapidly retiring in the direction of New Baltimore.

A halt of an hour was now made, in order that I might hear from my scouting parties sent out in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap and Auburn. These having finally come in without having seen or heard anything of the enemy, I ordered General Davies to advance in the direction of New Baltimore, and, if possible, to occupy and hold it. He soon became engaged with the enemy, and had succeeded in forcing him as far as New Baltimore, when a report came in from one of my scouting parties that a column of cavalry was advancing from the direction of Auburn. Thinking that this column might be that of Brigadier-General Merritt, who I knew had been sent in the direction of Catlett's Station that morning, I sent orders for Brigadier-General Davies to halt, and sent out a portion of the Seventh Michigan to ascertain the truth of the report. Word was quickly brought back that it was a column of rebel cavalry and infantry, and that it was but a mile off and approaching rapidly.

The Seventh Michigan was at once sent out to delay the enemy as long as possible. General Custer's brigade was placed in position to receive him and Brigadier-General Davies ordered to return. The enemy's cavalry soon made its appearance, driving the Seventh Michigan in on General Custer. General Custer's skirmishers and his battery repulsed the rebel cavalry, driving it back on the infantry. He now brought forward artillery, and sent forward a strong line of infantry skirmishers, but his artillery was silenced and his skirmishers driven back.

General Davies in the meantime was slowly retiring from the direction of New Baltimore, being closely pressed by a large force of Stuart's cavalry. The enemy in front of General Custer now returned to the attack. He (the enemy) advanced two lines of infantry skirmishers, supported on the flanks by cavalry. At the same time he opened afresh with his artillery. Seven guns was the largest number seen at any one time. Before this formidable advance General Custer was forced to retire. General Davies had not yet returned, but could be distinctly seen a short distance off slowly retiring, fighting as he came. I ordered General Custer to retire across Broad Run and take up a position.

I sent an order to General Davies to leave the main road and retire by the right of the town and cross the stream higher up; that I would send troops to cover his crossing. The enemy saw this movement on the part of General Davies, but were unable to prevent it, as General Custer's artillery swept the bridge and road over which the enemy must pass to attack him. General Davies succeeded in safely crossing the stream, but as the enemy were crossing in front of General Custer a strong force, I deemed it best not to form a junction with the two brigades.

General Custer was directed to fall back upon our infantry supports at Gainesville and General Davies to move across the country to the Hay Market road. Owing to the skill and gallantry of Generals Davies and Custer, both brigades safely reached our infantry supports at Gainesville and Hay Market, with their brigade organizations preserved, and with a loss of but 150 killed, wounded, and missing.

Brigadier-General Davies' brigade, on reaching the Gainesville and Hay Market pike, was attacked by a large force of rebel cavalry under Fitz. Lee. Notwithstanding the exhausted condition of General Davies' brigade, he did not refuse the rebels battle. He threw his brigade into position in front of our infantry supports, and maintained his position, notwithstanding the fierce attacks of the enemy, until 7 p. m., when he was ordered to fall back behind the infantry.

I inclose a list of casualties in the division since the morning of the 9th instant.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. C. C. SUYDAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Return of Casualties in the Third Cavalry Division, October 9-22, 1863.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
2d New York.....		2		8	4	64	78
5th New York.....		1		14	1	34	50
18th Pennsylvania.....		1	2	2	4	54	63
1st West Virginia.....		2		3		27	32
Total First Brigade.....		6	2	27	9	179	223
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
1st Michigan.....		1	1	8		8	18
5th Michigan.....		6	1	13	4	75	99
6th Michigan.....		1		6		23	30
7th Michigan.....				8		21	29
1st Vermont.....		1		6	4	27	38
Total Second Brigade.....		9	2	41	8	134	214
1st Ohio.....				1		3	4
Grand total.....		15	4	69	17	336	441

No. 88.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry E. Davies, jr., commanding First Brigade.

CAMP NEAR GAINESVILLE, VA.,
Wednesday, October 21, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following report of the movements and engagements of my brigade from October 9 to the present time:

On the 9th day of October, my brigade was picketing on a line extending from Russell's Ford, on Robertson's River, to Griffinsburg, on the Sperryville pike, near Hazel River, connecting on the left with the pickets of the Second Brigade of this division, on Robertson's River, and on the right with the pickets of the Third Corps, on the Sperryville pike. I had two regiments on the picket line; the other two regiments of my brigade, with Elder's battery, were held in reserve at my camp at Brown's Store, near James City.

On the morning of the 10th, at daylight, the enemy's cavalry in force crossed Robertson's River at Russell's Ford and attacked the Fifth New York Cavalry, picketing at that place. They fell back slowly toward James City, fighting along the road, and giving me ample time to make the necessary dispositions for defending my position. I formed a line of battle near James City, in a commanding position, and threw out a heavy line of skirmishers, chiefly from the Fifth New York Cavalry.

The enemy advanced a large column along the James City road until they reached a point commanded by our artillery, which opened

on them and drove them back. They then threw out skirmishers opposed to mine, and began a spirited fire, which continued all day. My men held their position without difficulty, and no serious attack was made on my line. A battery was placed in position, and opened fire from the woods beyond James City, but a few shots from a section of Captain Elder's battery drove it off.

I maintained a line of pickets, composed of the First [West] Virginia Cavalry, stretching from my headquarters to Griffinsburg, from which parties were constantly sent out to observe the enemy, and, as I at the time reported to the general commanding division, the attack on our front was only made for the purpose, if possible, of masking the movement of their infantry and train along the base of the mountains to Woodville on the Sperryville pike. At night all firing ceased, and the enemy went into camp, though during the whole night he felt along my entire line, evidently to find some way of turning my flank.

Before dawn on the morning of the 11th, I received, from the general commanding division orders to retire on the Culpeper road at daylight—sending one regiment over to the Sperryville road to retire that way—to Culpeper Court-House, protecting the infantry on that road. I fell back to Culpeper Court-House unmolested, with three regiments and my battery.

The First [West] Virginia Cavalry was sent over to the Sperryville road, and retired by that route. After reaching Culpeper Court-House, hearing that the First [West] Virginia Cavalry were heavily attacked, the Fifth New York were sent out to support them. These two regiments, commanded by Major Hammond, attacked the enemy and drove him back, then retired slowly toward Culpeper Court-House, bringing off in safety the infantry that had been left on the road.

A squadron of the Second New York Cavalry was sent out from the Court-House on our arrival to reconnoiter the road by which the brigade came in. On their return they were attacked by the enemy in force, and returning through Culpeper Court-House, after the Fifth New York and First [West] Virginia had joined the brigade, were attacked in flank and nearly cut off. I regret to say that the two officers with the squadron, Captain Griggs and Lieutenant Shafer, were both lost, Captain Griggs killed and Lieutenant Shafer wounded and a prisoner. First Sergeant Barker, of Company A, then took command of the squadron, and by a vigorous charge broke through the rebel lines, brought in the whole command with a loss of but 5 men. For his gallantry and good conduct on this occasion, Sergeant Barker merits the praise of his officers, and he has shown himself eminently deserving of promotion, for which he has been recommended by the commanding officer of his regiment.

After passing through Culpeper Court-House, under the direction of the general commanding division, I fell back toward Brandy Station, having the right of the road, the Second Brigade being on the left. My rear was brought up by the Second New York, with their skirmishers thrown to the rear, firing and then retiring, my right flank protected by the First Vermont Cavalry, Colonel Sawyer, who had been temporarily attached to my command. The enemy followed me very closely, skirmishing heavily with my rear guard, which, however, held its ground well, and did not give back an inch except when ordered.

On nearing Brandy Station we found the enemy had got between us and General Buford's command, and the Second Brigade was advanced to the front to charge. As they went forward I placed a section of my battery in position and opened fire on the enemy, who fell back before the Second Brigade toward my right flank. At the same moment a column of at least a brigade came down at full speed on my left, and a charge was made on the Second New York in my rear. I sent Colonel Sawyer with the First Vermont to my right, and with the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry charged the rebels on the left, at the same time ordering Lieutenant-Colonel Harhaus, Second New York, to attack the enemy in my rear. All of these movements I am happy to say were most successful, and we repulsed the rebels at every point, and in another moment my battery, supported by the Fifth New York, had followed in the road cut out by the Second Brigade, and gained a position of comparative safety where it could be of assistance to me.

I held the First [West] Virginia Cavalry in reserve until my other regiments had returned from the charges I had ordered, and opened with their rifles a heavy fire upon a column of the enemy advancing from the woods to attack the Second Brigade as that was returning from a successful charge. After this, a description of the engagement is hardly practicable, as it consisted of a series of gallant charges made wherever the enemy appeared, in a manner that proved both the individual gallantry and the thorough discipline of our troops.

My battery, under Captain Elder, was posted on my right flank and rear, and pouring shot and shell into the enemy's ranks, contributed in a great degree to our success. At one time the enemy attempted to charge the battery in flank, but the support, a battalion of the Fifth New York, under Major White, charged gallantly to the rescue and drove them back with heavy loss. After this I received orders to retain my command behind the line of the Second Brigade and reform them, which was done, and I then held a position under cover of which the Second Brigade withdrew and again took up position near the river. Here I was not engaged beyond some artillery firing and a severe skirmish on my left flank, which the enemy endeavored to turn. The Fifth New York Cavalry, led by Major Hammond, repelled this attack, and no further demonstration was made against my command. This being concluded, I crossed the railroad bridge at Rappahannock Station and went into camp in that neighborhood.

The following day, October 12, I moved my command to Bealeton Station and camped near the wagon train of the army parked at that place.

At daylight on the morning of the 13th, I moved out to Fayetteville, and there relieved from picket duty for a few hours a brigade of General Gregg's command. I then marched on the flank of the Second Army Corps to Buckland Mills, which I reached about 11 p. m., where I went into camp and threw out pickets toward Warrenton, Greenwich, and Centreville.

The next day, October 14, covering the rear of the division, I marched to Sudley Springs and went into camp. On leaving Buckland Mills, a column of infantry came in sight, and their skirmishers attacked my rear guard, consisting of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who repulsed them with slight loss.

October 15, I moved my brigade to the north bank of Bull Run,

and bivouacked near the Stone Bridge, picketing at New Market, Groveton, and on the Braddock road, toward Aldie.

October 16, the enemy having advanced his pickets to Groveton, I moved out to that point, attacked and drove them back as far as Gainesville. Night coming on prevented farther pursuit.

October 17, again skirmished with the enemy's outposts, driving them back without loss on our side, and moved my command to Carter's farm, near Sudley Springs, picketing toward Hay Market, Thoroughfare Gap, and a line from Bull Run to the Little River turnpike. I sent scouting parties to Thoroughfare Gap and to Aldie, who reported on the following day. They observed cavalry in considerable bodies moving west, through Thoroughfare Gap, and at Aldie learned that Stuart had passed through that place toward Gum Springs, and returned early in the morning of the 18th.

In the afternoon of the 18th, I moved out on the Gainesville road and attacked the enemy's pickets and drove them as far as Gainesville. Here we halted for the night.

On the following day, October 19, I followed General Custer's brigade to Buckland Mills, where he attacked and drove the enemy across Broad Run. At this point I was directed to take the advance, to move forward as far as New Baltimore, which point I was to hold, and then proceed as far as practicable in the direction of Warrenton.

After advancing a mile beyond Buckland Mills I encountered the enemy's vedettes, who fell back slowly before my skirmishers. I drove them through New Baltimore and occupied the hills beyond. At New Baltimore I learned that Fitzhugh Lee's division of cavalry had turned to the right and gone off toward Thoroughfare Gap.

As I gained a position beyond New Baltimore I heard cannonading in my rear, and at the same moment was told by an officer of General Kilpatrick's staff that the enemy had appeared on our left and rear, and that I was directed to halt where I was and await further instructions. The firing in my rear growing heavier, I took the responsibility of countermarching my command, returning toward Buckland Mills, at the same time directing the Second New York Cavalry, which had the advance, to hold their ground for some time and then retire slowly, covering my rear.

Arriving within 1 mile of Buckland Mills, I learned that the enemy's infantry had driven General Custer's command across Broad Run, and held the bridge and fords at the mills. At the same time a column of infantry, coming in on my right from the direction of Auburn, threw out skirmishers and attacked my column. I sent out the Fifth New York, under Major Hammond, to hold them in check, which was successfully done.

I sent forward my wagons, artillery, and the rest of my column to the left, with instructions to cross Broad Run and make toward Hay Market, and then, with the First [West] Virginia Cavalry and the Second New York, attacked and drove back the rebel cavalry that were charging my rear. This done, I ordered the whole command across Broad Run, and moved through the fields and woods toward Hay Market. I struck the pike from Gainesville, through Thoroughfare Gap, about a mile below Hay Market, outside the pickets of the First Army Corps, just in time to check Lee's cavalry, which were coming down through the Gap to cut off my brigade. I at once placed my guns in position, and rallying my command, met and drove back his attack. I must here express my acknowledg-

ments to the general commanding the division, who personally led several charges, and directed the formation and disposition of the men. I then fell back to Gainesville and went into camp.

I take occasion to mention the following officers for the distinguished gallantry displayed by them:

Majors Hammond and White, of the Fifth New York Cavalry, at James City, Brandy Station, and New Baltimore.

Major Van Vorhis, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who fell badly wounded while gallantly charging at the head of his regiment at Brandy Station.

Captain Downing, of the Second New York Cavalry, who being cut off, with 50 skirmishers, at Brandy Station, charged through a column of rebel cavalry, and then through their infantry, and though hotly pursued and cut off from crossing the Rappahannock at Kelly's and Ellis' Fords, succeeded in making his way over Richards' Ford, and the following day rejoined his regiment, bringing in his entire command. I particularly request that the name of this officer may be forwarded to headquarters of the army with a statement of the service he rendered, that he may receive in general orders the approbation he so richly deserves.

I also desire particularly to mention Dr. Capehart, of my staff, to whose knowledge of the country, and exertions in bringing the column through, I am in a great degree indebted for the preservation of my command.

I would also refer to Lieutenant Boice, Fifth New York Cavalry, who, at the request of the general commanding division, made, while the command lay near Sudley Springs, two scouts to Thoroughfare Gap and to Aldie, obtaining much valuable information which at the time was forwarded to headquarters.

My loss in *matériel* is very slight, comprising only two army wagons, one lost on the retreat from Culpeper, and the other in falling back from Buckland near New Baltimore. The team of the first was saved. This resulted in both cases from the fact that our horse teams have been taken away and the command supplied with mules of a very inferior quality. One ambulance also had to be abandoned in falling back from New Baltimore. The wagons and ambulance were burned up, so that the enemy derived no advantage from them. A forge, belonging to the Second New York Cavalry (the team of which was shot), and which was left on the road from New Baltimore, as well as a limber-chest of Elder's battery, with ammunition, have both been brought in in safety.

I send herewith a list of killed, wounded, and missing for the period over which this report extends.

Respectfully,

H. E. DAVIES, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. L. G. ESTES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

List of Casualties in First Brigade, Third Division, Cavalry Corps, Brig. Gen. Henry E. Davies, jr., commanding, since October 10, 1863.

Date of engagement and command.	Officers.			Enlisted men.			Total.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	
18th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Major Van Vorhis commanding:							
Brandy Station, October 11, 1863		1	3	1	2	50	57
Buckland, October 18-19, 1863		1	1			4	6
2d New York Cavalry, Lieut. Col. O. Harhaus commanding:							
Brandy Station, October 11, 1863			3			16	19
Buckland, October 18-19, 1863			1	2	8	48	59
1st [West] Virginia Cavalry, Maj. Charles E. Capehart:							
Brandy Station, October 11, 1863				2	1	12	15
Buckland, October 18-19, 1863					2	15	17
5th New York Cavalry, Maj. John Hammond:							
Brandy Station, October 11, 1863			1	1	9	17	28
Buckland, October 18-19, 1863					5	17	22
Total		2	9	6	27	179	223

H. E. DAVIES, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 89.

Report of Brig. Gen. George A. Custer, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
October 24, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions received from the general commanding the division, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command from October 9 to October 23:

On the night of October 9, my picket line, which extended along the north bank of Robertson's River, in the vicinity of James City, was attacked, and a portion of the line forced back upon the reserves. At the same time my scouts informed me that the enemy was moving in heavy column toward my right. This report was confirmed by deserters. In anticipation of an attack by the enemy at daybreak, I ordered my entire command to be saddled at 3 a. m.

On the 10th, at daylight, the enemy began by cautiously feeling my line, but, seeing his inability to surprise us, he contented himself with obtaining possession of Cedar Mountain, which point he afterward used as a signal station. At 1 p. m. I received orders from the general commanding the division to report with my command at James City.

The head of my column arrived in the vicinity of that point at 3 p. m. The enemy had already obtained possession of the town, and had brought several guns to bear upon the position I was ordered to take. Battery M, Second U. S. Artillery, under command of Lieutenant Pennington, was soon unlimbered and succeeded in shelling the enemy out of the woods on the right of the town. At the same

time, Colonel Alger, of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, who held the extreme left of my line, moved forward with one battalion of his regiment under the gallant Major Clark, and charged the enemy's battery. The charge, although daring in the extreme, failed for want of sufficient support. It was successful so far, however, as to compel the enemy to shift the position of his battery to a more retired point. Night setting in prevented us from improving the advantages we had gained. Most of my command rested on their arms during the night.

Early in the morning I retired on the road leading to Culpeper, which point I reached without molestation from the enemy. It was not until the rear of my column was leaving the town that the enemy made his appearance and attempted, unsuccessfully, to harass my rear guard. On the hills north of the town I placed my command in position to receive an attack. The enemy not feeling disposed to accept the invitation, I retired on the road leading to Rappahannock Station. My column had scarcely began the march before the officer commanding the rear guard, Colonel Mann, of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, reported the enemy to be pressing him closely. At the same time, a strong column was seen on my outer flank, evidently attempting to intercept our line of march to the river. The vigorous attacks now being made upon my rear guard compelled me to place my battery at the head of the column and to employ my entire force to keep the enemy from my guns.

My advance had reached the vicinity of Brandy Station, when a courier hastened back with the information that a brigade of the enemy's cavalry was in a position directly in my front, thus cutting us completely off from the river. Upon examination I learned the correctness of the report. The heavy masses of the rebel cavalry could be seen covering the heights in front of my advance (where it is remembered that my rear guard was hotly engaged with a superior force), a heavy column was enveloping each flank, and my advance confronted by more than double my own number. The perils of my situation can be estimated. Lieutenant Pennington at once placed his battery in position and opened a brisk fire, which was responded to by the guns of the enemy. The major-general commanding the Cavalry Corps at this moment rode to the advance. To him I proposed with my command to cut through the force in my front, and thus open a way for the entire command to the river. My proposition was approved, and I received orders to take my available force and push forward.

Leaving the Sixth and Seventh Michigan Cavalry to hold the force in rear in check, I formed the Fifth Michigan Cavalry on my right in column of battalions; on my left I formed the First Michigan Cavalry in column of squadrons. After ordering them to draw their sabers, I informed them that we were surrounded, and all we had to do was to open a way with our sabers. They showed their determination and purpose by giving three hearty cheers. At this moment the band struck up the inspiring air of Yankee Doodle, which excited the enthusiasm of the entire command to the highest pitch and made each individual member feel as if he was a host in himself. Simultaneously both regiments moved forward to the attack. It required but a glance at the countenances of the men to enable me to read the settled determination with which they undertook the task before them. The enemy, without waiting to receive the onset, broke in disorder and fled. After a series of brilliant charges, during which

the enemy suffered heavily, we succeeded in reaching the river, which we crossed in good order.

From the 11th to the 15th instant, my command was employed in picketing and in guarding the flank and rear of the army. On the afternoon of the 15th, the brigade being posted on the Bull Run battle-ground, I detailed Major Kidd, with his regiment, the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, to reconnoiter the position and strength of the enemy in the vicinity of Gainesville. The reconnaissance was entirely satisfactory and showed the enemy to be in considerable force at that point.

Sunday, the 18th instant, at 3 p. m., the entire division was ordered to move on the pike leading from Groveton to Warrenton. The First Brigade moved on the pike, the Second moved on a road to the left of and parallel to the pike. We soon encountered the enemy and drove him as far as Gainesville, where the entire command bivouacked for the night. The First Vermont Cavalry, under Colonel Sawyer, deserves great credit for the rapidity with which they forced the enemy to retire.

At daybreak on the morning of the 19th, my brigade took the advance and skirmished with the enemy's cavalry from Gainesville to Buckland. At the latter point I found him strongly posted upon the south bank of Broad Run. The position for his artillery was well chosen. After a fruitless attempt to effect a crossing in his front, I succeeded in turning his left flank so completely as to force him from his position.

Having driven him more than a mile from the stream, I threw out my pickets and ordered my men to prepare their dinner. From the inhabitants of Buckland I learned that the forces of the enemy with whom we had been engaged were commanded by General J. E. B. Stuart in person, who, at the time of our arrival at that point, was seated at the dinner-table eating, but owing to my successful advance, he was compelled to leave his dinner untouched, a circumstance not regretted by that portion of my command into whose hands it fell.

The First Brigade took the advance at this point. I was preparing to follow when information reached me that the enemy were advancing on my left from the direction of Greenwich. I had scarcely time to place my command in position to resist an attack from that direction before the enemy's skirmishers appeared. Pennington's battery opened upon them, while the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, under Major Kidd, was thrown forward and deployed as skirmishers. One gun of Pennington's battery, supported by the First Vermont Cavalry, was placed on my extreme left. The First Michigan Cavalry, under Major Brewer, acted as a reserve and as a support for the remaining five guns of the battery. The Fifth Michigan Cavalry, under Colonel Alger, and the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, under Colonel Mann, were engaged in the woods on my right. At first I was under the impression that the skirmishers of the enemy were composed of dismounted cavalry, but later developments convinced me that it was a very superior force of infantry that now confronted me.

After completing his dispositions for attack the enemy advanced upon me; in doing so exposed a line of infantry more than a mile in extent, and at the same time he opened a heavy fire upon me from his artillery. Pennington's battery, aided by the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, poured a destructive fire upon the enemy as he advanced, but failed to force him back. A desperate effort was made to cap-

ture my battery. Pennington continued to fire until the enemy were within 20 yards of his guns. He was then compelled to limber up and retire to the north bank of Broad Run. The other portions of the command followed. The First Michigan Cavalry was entrusted with the duty of covering the movement, a task which was gallantly performed. My command being very much exhausted, I returned to the vicinity of Gainesville, where I encamped for the night.

Major Clark, Fifth Michigan Cavalry, was detached from his regiment with one battalion. When the command retired to the north bank of Broad Run, he, with a small portion of his battalion, became separated from the rest of the command and were captured by the enemy.

Computing my losses from the 9th instant, I find them to be as follows:

Casualties.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
Killed		9	9
Wounded	2	41	43
Missing	8	154	162
Aggregate			214

Before closing my report I desire to make honorable mention of the highly creditable manner in which both officers and men of my command have discharged their duty during the long, arduous marches, as well as in the hard-fought engagements of the past few days. Too much praise cannot be given to the officers and men of Battery M, Second U. S. Artillery, for the gallantry displayed on more than one occasion.

For the untiring zeal and energy, added to the unflinching bravery displayed in transmitting and executing my orders upon the field, my acknowledgments are due to the following members of my staff: Capt. R. F. Judson, aide-de-camp; Lieut. R. Baylis, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. William Colerick, aide-de-camp; and to Lieut. E. G. Granger, acting assistant adjutant-general.

Lieutenant Granger, while heading a charge at Brandy Station, had his horse shot in two places. Surgeon Wooster, of my staff, in addition to his professional duties, rendered me valuable assistance by aiding in transmitting my orders.

Respectfully submitted.

G. A. CUSTER,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Brigade.

Capt. L. G. ESTES,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 90.

Reports of Col. Edward B. Sawyer, First Vermont Cavalry.

GROVETON, VA.,

October 24, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with your request that a report be made to you of the part taken by this regiment in the campaigns in which it

participates, I have the honor to submit the following report of its transactions on the 10th and 11th instant:

On the 10th instant, I received orders to report with my regiment at General Kilpatrick's headquarters, near James City. The regiment had returned from picket duty on the Rappahannock on the 28th of September, and had been since that date resting in camp near Wayland's Mills. Upon my arrival at General Kilpatrick's headquarters, I found the enemy in possession of James City, Thoroughfare Mountain, and the Racecourse. I was ordered to support Lieutenant Pennington's battery (M, Second U. S. Artillery) with my own and the Sixth Michigan Cavalry Regiment. The battery took position on a commanding eminence on the Culpeper road, about a mile from James City. Deploying a squadron of the First Vermont carbineers as skirmishers, I formed the two regiments in a ravine in the rear of the battery, under cover, the battery engaging the enemy's battery, and occasionally throwing a few shells into the woods at points where the enemy's sharpshooters became troublesome, continued to fire rapidly until the rebels withdrew their guns, and until it was quite dark. About 9 p. m. I received instructions to hold this position until further orders. Throwing a strong picket to the front, I allowed the men to sleep upon their arms, which, for our arm of the service, means to lie upon the ground, holding the bridle and keeping in readiness to leap into the saddle at a moment's notice. No demonstrations made during the night.

At 4 o'clock next morning I was ordered to report with my regiment to General Davies, commanding First Brigade. I found him on the same road about 2 miles toward Culpeper. At daylight our retreat commenced. There was no appearance of the enemy in our rear until we had reached Culpeper. Near Culpeper I was directed to rejoin my brigade at that place; one section of Lieutenant Pennington's battery, under Lieutenant Egan, accompanied me. I took up position on the hill immediately south of Culpeper, on the Orange Court-House road, and in about an hour was joined by General Custer, with the other regiments of the brigade and the other section of the battery. Here General Custer received orders to move his brigade immediately through the town and across the run, which was done, my regiment and the First Michigan bringing up the rear, the brigade band playing the saucy air of Yankee Doodle to the inhabitants, in whose countenance we could plainly read the expression "good riddance." Here for the first time during the day the rebels appeared, and in strong force well on our left flank.

I immediately formed my regiment in line of battle on the crest of the hill on the right of the road, where we remained for half an hour, the batteries of both parties maintaining a furious fire over our heads. I was again ordered to report to General Davies, which I did, again forming in line of battle a little to the rear of the first position, and facing to the left, then to the right, and soon to the front or rear, rapidly changing positions, deploying skirmishers, and looking pretty generally sharp for the enemy, for he now appeared ubiquitous. I was then ordered to call in my skirmishers, and informed that the whole command was to commence falling back "as fast as possible."

From this point to near Brandy Station orders came to me in such rapid succession that if I executed all of them I cannot recollect them. On the left of the railroad were broad, open fields, without fences,

and a fine country for cavalry formations. I was ordered to march upon the right of the road, and the orders I received seemed to imply that the general supposed I had a similar fine field to operate upon, but quite the reverse was true. I would receive an order to march in column of battalions or squadrons, for instance, when I could hardly march by fours, heavy oak woods reaching nearly to the road on our right the greater part of the way, such was the nature of the road and country for several miles. But the great *desideratum* now seemed to be to get back, and this we accomplished in the best order we could, considering the nature of the difficulties, and emerging into the open fields, at length for a mile or so had sufficient room to march in column of battalions, which we did, moving with the whole command at a rapid rate.

The scene began to grow interesting. It was seen that we were not only flanked on both right and left, and closely pressed in the rear, but right across the road we desired to travel we were confronted by a strong force—that we were surrounded. We now supported the right of Captain Elder's battery, who directed his attention to the columns of rebel cavalry, infantry, and artillery on the east of the road. I was then ordered to recross the railroad, having crossed a little previously to the left, and again cover the right of General Davies' brigade. The road is here built upon an embankment, raised, I should judge, 10 feet above the surrounding ground, so that while we were on the left of the road we had a very good cover from the enemy's batteries, but we had to cross this embankment, and form under a terrible fire at point-blank range.

We reformed in columns of squadrons, and moving up on parallel lines with the cavalry on our left, came to a run with steep banks, compelling us to break by fours to cross it, and reform again on the other side in column of squadrons. Here a great many stragglers from other regiments rushed wildly by us. Several horses being wounded became unmanageable, and, communicating their excitement to others, considerable disorder was likely to ensue. I halted the command and addressed a few words to the officers and men. The majors deliberately dressed their battalions and the regiment moved on, passed the station, and came into line of battle in splendid order, eliciting the warm compliments of General Kilpatrick, who personally witnessed the maneuver.

We were now ordered to support a section of Captain Elder's battery, and formed on its left. The scene had become wild and exciting. We had formed a junction with Buford. The batteries of the two divisions, and more than an equal number of guns on the rebel side (in all, probably forty), were vigorously playing. Charges and countercharges were frequent in every direction, and as far as the eye could see over the vast rolling field were encounters by regiments, by battalions, by squads, and by individuals, in hand-to-hand conflict.

We were not allowed to remain long as idle lookers on. General Custer, with the other regiments of the Second Brigade, had made a magnificent charge, but finding the rebel line formed beyond a ditch too wide for his horses to leap, had, after the exchange of a few rounds, been obliged to retire in considerable disorder. The rebels, seeing this disorder, were coming in strong force from the woods on our left, aiming for Captain Elder's guns, which we were supporting. The regiment obeyed the order to charge with more than their usual alacrity. The enemy was held in check until the guns took up

another position. The contest was sharp and severe, my loss in killed, wounded, and missing being 3 officers and 29 men. To charge into woods with the saber against cavalry supported by infantry or dismounted cavalry requires high courage, and is against immense odds, but not one faltered, officers or men. After this charge, the regiment reformed under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, and took its full share in the subsequent scenes of the day.

I have to say generally that the officers and men conducted themselves most creditably. Lieutenant-Colonel Preston rendered me valuable assistance in commanding skirmishers and the rear guard, and Majors Hall, Wells, and Bennett, by their example of coolness and bravery, inspired the men with confidence and courage. Capt. C. A. Adams, who is reported with the missing, and who is always enthusiastic and brave, seemed inspired on this day with an unusual enthusiasm.

I take the following extract from the official report of General Kilpatrick to General Pleasanton :

In this retreat the Fifth New York, Major Hammond ; the Second New York, Colonel Harhaus ; and the First Vermont, Colonel Sawyer, were greatly distinguished.

We also received the warm thanks of Generals Custer and Davies, and honorable mention in their official reports.

In this engagement nearly the whole cavalry force of the armies of the Potomac and Virginia confronted each other, and, having a splendid field, undoubtedly exhibited the most magnificent display ever witnessed on this continent, and had it not been for the well-known fact that the rebels were heavily supported by infantry, or had the rebels displayed more ardor for the offensive after our junction with General Buford, it might have resulted in one of the most bloody cavalry fights in history.

I have reported but 1 killed in the list of casualties, Sergt. Jason A. Stone, of Company F, an honest, intelligent, and unassuming man, and a brave and faithful soldier, one who performed his whole duty at all times and under all circumstances, and whose bearing was always such as to command the respect and esteem of all. In his death his friends have met with a truly sad bereavement, and the regiment loses one of its number who ever reflected honor upon it.

We crossed the Rappahannock, and bivouacked about 2 miles from the river, unsaddled, and the men had just got comfortably rolled in their blankets when I received orders to picket the Rappahannock from Ellis' Ford to United States Ford, with the First Vermont and Fifth Michigan Regiments, and to proceed as far as Hartwood Church, if possible, which was accomplished before 8 o'clock the next morning, a part of the regiment marching over 33 miles after the fatigues of the previous day.

As this report is now too long, I will reserve for a future report some subsequent engagements, &c.

The following is a list of casualties : *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD B. SAWYER,
Colonel, Commanding.

General PETER T. WASHBURN,
Adjutant and Inspector General, State of Vermont.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 killed, 4 wounded, and 27 missing.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST VERMONT CAVALRY,

October, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following additional report of the part enacted by this regiment in the recent campaign:

During the engagement at Brandy Station, on the 11th instant, Major Hall, not yet fully recovered from recent illness, was compelled to turn over his command to Major Bennett, who, in the absence of his own battalion, had been lately acting as my aide, rendering me valuable assistance on various occasions. I heard nothing from Major Hall after he left the field, until the 12th, when I learned that he had crossed the Rappahannock the night before, in advance of the column, and, ascertaining that the regiment had gone to Hartwood Church, had started, with a small detachment, to rejoin it near Morrisville, being erroneously informed by an infantry soldier (perhaps a spy or guerrilla in disguise) that I had camped a mile farther on. He left Lieutenant Grant to bring up the column, and rode forward with a single orderly to report to me. Neither himself nor orderly arrived, and it was feared he was captured by the guerrillas, who had lately lurked about that neighborhood.

About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, I received orders to have my command, First Vermont and Fifth Michigan Regiments, at Morrisville by daylight, and moved out as soon as I could assemble the various detachments, joining the division at Bealeton Station at about 11 a. m. From this point we marched by a circuitous route, through woods and fields, toward Warrenton, covering the left flank of the Second Army Corps, and at about 10 p. m. bivouacked about 3 miles from Buckland Mills.

Early next morning we were aroused by the noise of artillery and musketry, and the whole division marched back in the direction of the firing, but finding our assistance not required in repelling the attack, resumed the march, via Buckland Mills to Gainesville, my regiment having the post of honor until we passed the First Brigade at the former place. At Gainesville the division was in order of battle for several hours awaiting and expecting an attack, but not receiving it. Afterward we moved to Sudley Church, upon the Bull Run battle-ground, where we were re-enforced by General Merritt's brigade of regular troops, and covered the flank of our army during this day and the next. The division remained on and about this field until the 18th instant, doing guard duty and having occasional skirmishes with the enemy, who was now in force at Gainesville, and had thrown forward his grand guards as far as Groveton, near the southern border of the field.

At about 4 p. m. on Sunday (18th), I was ordered to advance as rapidly as possible toward Gainesville by the New Market road, which diverges from the direct turnpike toward the left, and converging, unites with it again near Gainesville. I immediately threw forward one company (I) as skirmishers, who very soon encountered the enemy. The whole of the First Battalion soon became engaged, Major Bennett and Lieutenant-Colonel Preston pressing the enemy vigorously, and Major Wells keeping his reserve battalion well up to the skirmish line. In a few moments the rebels broke and fled precipitately, we pursuing them so hotly that General Custer said he lost us.

At the junction of the roads we were joined by the Second New York, which had advanced by the turnpike and drove the enemy

upon his reserve at Gainesville. It was now dark, and as he presented a very formidable line of fire, we were ordered to attempt no farther advance, but to hold the woods until further orders. This kept the regiment on duty through the entire night, a cold and rainy one, and next morning, in the hope of relieving the men, I sent word to General Custer that I would drive the enemy from Gainesville in ten minutes, if permitted. His reply was, "Drive them out as soon as you please." Major Bennett immediately deployed his battalion, Major Wells supporting. The enemy threw forward a strong skirmish line, as if he had at least a brigade in reserve, but, suspecting a ruse, I pushed forward the battalion rapidly. Company L, having no officer with them, seemed at first to hesitate, but upon my sending them Lieutenant Clark, of Company F, they rallied and advanced gallantly. With this trifling exception, the galling fire to which we were exposed did not for a moment check us, but the men went in with hearty cheers and nobly redeemed my promise. The enemy, who had thrown his whole strength into his skirmish line, fled too rapidly to be overtaken. I lost no men and but few horses. I extract the following from General Custer's official report of this affair :

The First Vermont Cavalry, under Colonel Sawyer, deserve great credit for the rapidity with which they forced the enemy to retire.

But our success did not bring us the rest I had hoped, not even time to make coffee. The road being now cleared, an immediate advance of the division was ordered, with the purpose of occupying Warrenton, near Buckland Mills. However, it was found that the enemy occupied a strong position before us, and was prepared with artillery to dispute our farther progress. I was now ordered to support Pennington's battery, when it was evident we would be attacked upon our left flank. Captain Pennington advanced in that direction, and opened a brisk and (as we then thought and the event proved) a destructive fire. I formed my regiment in column of squadrons upon his left, pushing it well forward, and deploying two companies of dismounted carbineers, who skirmished with the enemy until some time after the guns were withdrawn. We were exposed here to very heavy fire from the large force which was brought against the guns, but, from its too great elevation, escaped with slight loss.

Seeing the battery safely withdrawn, and that I was opposed by both infantry and cavalry, in superior force, and rapidly advancing in front and upon both flanks, I ordered the regiment to be withdrawn across Broad Run, which was done in excellent order.

Toward night, I was ordered to watch the enemy upon our right, and immediately engaged him with skirmishers until the brigade had reached the turnpike and was in full retreat. While we were coming off, the enemy pursued us with great vigor, charging our rear and shelling the column.

My loss during the whole series of engagements and skirmishes, since the 10th instant, has been providentially small.

My field and staff officers have uniformly shown their usual coolness and gallantry. I would particularly mention Majors Wells and Bennett for good behavior on the 18th, the latter remaining in rear, under heavy fire, until all the skirmishers were safely across the bridge, the former displaying great energy and coolness in keeping perfect order in the column during the retreat. Captains Ray and Hazelton, Lieutenant Williamson (commanding skirmishers), and

Lieut. and Actg. Adjt. M. A. Stone, are also entitled to my warm thanks. I ought to say, in mentioning these, that I mean no disparagement to others. All behaved well, and indeed have always been prompt to obey my every order.

The following is a list of casualties near Morrisville, October 12: Maj. Josiah Hall and Private Norman A. Morris, Company F, missing.

At Buckland Mills, October 19, Sergt. Horace K. Ide, Company D, wounded in the shoulder; Private Dennis G. Leahy, Company C, wounded slightly, and Corpls. Henry J. Hicks and Alexander Blo, Company M, missing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD B. SAWYER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Gen. PETER T. WASHBURN,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen., State of Vermont.

No. 91.

*Organization of the Army of Northern Virginia, General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding, September 30.**

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL.

EARLY'S DIVISION.†

Maj. Gen. J. A. EARLY.

Hays' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. H. T. HAYS.

5th Louisiana, Col. H. Forno.
 6th Louisiana, Col. William Monaghan.
 7th Louisiana, Col. D. B. Penn.
 8th Louisiana, Col. A. De Blanc.
 9th Louisiana, Col. L. A. Stafford.

Hoke's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. R. F. HOKE.

6th North Carolina, Col. R. F. Webb.
 21st North Carolina, Lieut. Col. W. S. Rankin.
 54th North Carolina, Col. K. M. Murchison.
 57th North Carolina, Col. A. C. Godwin.
 1st North Carolina Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. R. W. Wharton.

Gordon's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. B. GORDON.

18th Georgia, Col. J. M. Smith.
 26th Georgia, Col. E. N. Atkinson.
 31st Georgia, Col. C. A. Evans.
 38th Georgia, Col. J. D. Mathews.
 60th Georgia, Col. W. H. Stiles.
 61st Georgia, Col. J. H. Lamar.

Smith's (late) Brigade.

Col. J. S. HOFFMAN.

18th Virginia, Lieut. Col. J. B. Terrill.
 31st Virginia, Col. J. S. Hoffman.
 49th Virginia, Lieut. Col. J. C. Gibson.
 52d Virginia, Lieut. Col. J. H. Skinner.
 58th Virginia, Col. F. H. Board.

*The First Army Corps, Lieutenant-General Longstreet, detached September 9 for service with the Army of Tennessee.

† Only 2 of the brigadier-generals reported present for duty.

JOHNSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON.

"Stonewall" Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. A. WALKER.

2d Virginia, Col. J. Q. A. Nadenbousch.
 4th Virginia, Lieut. Col. R. D. Gardner.
 5th Virginia, Col. J. H. S. Funk.
 27th Virginia, Col. J. K. Edmondson.
 33d Virginia, Col. F. W. M. Holliday.

Stewart's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. G. H. STEUART.

1st Maryland Battalion, Lieut. Col. J. R. Herbert.
 1st North Carolina, Col. J. A. McDowell.
 3d North Carolina, Col. W. L. De Rosset.
 10th Virginia, Col. E. T. H. Warren.
 23d Virginia, Col. A. G. Taliaferro.
 37th Virginia, Col. T. V. Williams.

Jones' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. M. JONES.

21st Virginia, Col. W. A. Witcher.
 25th Virginia, Col. J. C. Higginbotham.
 42d Virginia, Lieut. Col. R. W. Withers.
 44th Virginia, Col. Nor-ell Cobb.
 48th Virginia, Lieut. Col. R. H. Dungan.
 50th Virginia, Col. A. S. Vandeventer.

Iverson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED IVERSON.

1st Louisiana, Col. W. R. Shivers.
 2d Louisiana, Col. J. M. Williams.
 10th Louisiana, Col. E. Waggaman.
 14th Louisiana, Col. Z. York.
 15th Louisiana, Col. E. Pendleton.

RODES' DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. R. E. RODES.

Daniel's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JUNIUS DANIEL.

32d North Carolina, Col. E. C. Brabble.
 43d North Carolina, Col. T. S. Kenan.
 45th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. S. H. Boyd.
 53d North Carolina, Col. William A. Owens.
 2d North Carolina Battalion, Maj. J. M. Hancock.

Ramseur's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. S. D. RAMSEUR.

2d North Carolina, Col. W. R. Cox.
 4th North Carolina, Col. Bryan Grimes.
 14th North Carolina, Col. R. T. Bennett.
 30th North Carolina, Col. F. M. Parker.

Doles' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE DOLES.

4th Georgia, Col. P. Cook.
 12th Georgia, Col. E. Willis.
 21st Georgia, Col. J. T. Mercer.
 44th Georgia, Col. S. P. Lumpkin.

Battle's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. C. A. BATTLE.

3d Alabama, Col. Charles Forsyth.
 5th Alabama, Col. J. M. Hall.
 6th Alabama, Col. J. N. Lightfoot.
 12th Alabama, Col. S. B. Pickens.
 26th Alabama, Col. E. A. O'Neal.

Johnston's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. R. D. JOHNSTON.

5th North Carolina, Col. T. M. Garrett.
 12th North Carolina, Col. H. E. Coleman.
 20th North Carolina, Col. T. F. Toon.
 23d North Carolina, Col. C. C. Blacknall.

* Only 4 of the brigadier-generals reported present for duty.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. A. P. HILL.

ANDERSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. R. H. ANDERSON.

Wilcox's (late) Brigade.

Col. J. C. C. SANDERS.

- 8th Alabama, Col. Y. L. Royston.
- 9th Alabama, Col. J. H. King.
- 10th Alabama, Col. W. H. Forney.
- 11th Alabama, Col. J. C. C. Sanders.
- 14th Alabama, Col. L. Pinckard.

Posey's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. C. POSEY.

- 12th Mississippi, Col. W. H. Taylor.
- 16th Mississippi, Col. S. E. Baker.
- 19th Mississippi, Col. N. H. Harris.
- 48th Mississippi, Col. J. M. Jayne.

Mahone's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM MAHONE.

- 6th Virginia, Col. George T. Rogers.
- 12th Virginia, Col. D. A. Weisiger.
- 16th Virginia, Col. J. H. Ham.
- 41st Virginia, Col. W. A. Parham.
- 61st Virginia, Col. V. D. Groner.

Wright's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. R. WRIGHT.

- 3d Georgia, Col. E. J. Walker.
- 22d Georgia, Capt. G. W. Rush.
- 48th Georgia, Col. William Gibson.
- 2d Georgia Battalion, Capt. C. J. Moffett.

Perry's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. A. PERRY.

- 2d Florida, Col. L. G. Pyles.
- 5th Florida, Lieut. Col. T. B. Lamar.
- 8th Florida, Col. David Lang.

HETH'S DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. HENRY HETH.

Davis' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. R. DAVIS.

- 2d Mississippi, Col. J. M. Stone.
- 11th Mississippi, Col. F. M. Green.
- 42d Mississippi, Col. H. Moseley.
- 55th North Carolina, Col. J. K. Connally.

Archer's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. J. ARCHER.

- 5th Alabama Battalion, Maj. A. S. Van de Graaff.
- 13th Alabama, Col. B. D. Fry.
- 1st Tennessee, Col. P. Turney, Provisional Army.
- 7th Tennessee, Col. J. A. Fite.
- 14th Tennessee, Col. William McComb.

Walker's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. H. H. WALKER.

- 40th Virginia, Col. J. M. Brockenbrough.
- 47th Virginia, Lieut. Col. J. W. Lyell.
- 55th Virginia, Col. W. S. Christian.
- 22d Virginia Battalion, Col. E. P. Tayloe.

Kirkland's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. W. KIRKLAND.

- 11th North Carolina, Col. C. Leventhorpe.
- 26th North Carolina, Col. J. R. Lane.
- 44th North Carolina, Col. T. C. Singeltary.
- 47th North Carolina, Col. G. H. Fari-bault.
- 52d North Carolina, Col. J. K. Marshall.

* Only 3 of the brigadier-generals reported present for duty.

WILCOX'S DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. CADMUS M. WILCOX.

Lane's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. H. LANE.

7th North Carolina, Col. E. G. Haywood.
 18th North Carolina, Col. John D. Barry.
 28th North Carolina, Col. S. D. Lowe.
 83d North Carolina, Col. C. M. Avery.
 87th North Carolina, Col. W. M. Barbour.

McGowan's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ABNER PERRIN.

1st South Carolina, Provisional Army,
 Col. D. H. Hamilton.
 12th South Carolina, Col. J. L. Miller.
 13th South Carolina, Col. B. T. Brockman.
 14th South Carolina, Lieut. Col. J. N. Brown.
 Orr's (South Carolina) Rifles, Col. F. E. Harrison.

Thomas' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. L. THOMAS.

14th Georgia, Col. R. W. Folsom.
 35th Georgia, Col. B. H. Holt.
 45th Georgia, Col. T. J. Simmons.
 49th Georgia, Col. S. T. Player.

Scales' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. M. SCALES.

13th North Carolina, Col. J. H. Hyman.
 16th North Carolina, Col. J. S. McElroy.
 22d North Carolina, Col. T. S. Galloway.
 34th North Carolina, Col. W. L. J. Lowrance.
 38th North Carolina, Col. W. J. Hoke.

UNATTACHED.

Cooke's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN R. COOKE.

15th North Carolina, Col. W. MacRae.
 27th North Carolina, Col. J. A. Gilmer, jr.
 46th North Carolina, Col. E. D. Hall.
 48th North Carolina, Col. R. C. Hill.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART.

HAMPTON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WADE HAMPTON.

Butler's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. M. C. BUTLER.

Cobb's (Georgia) Legion, Col. P. M. B. Young.
 Phillips (Georgia) Legion, Lieutenant-Col. W. G. Delony. †
 Jeff. Davis (Mississippi) Legion, Lieut. Col. J. F. Waring.
 1st South Carolina Cavalry, Col. J. L. Black.
 2d South Carolina Cavalry, Lieut. Col. T. J. Lipscomb.

Jones' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES.

7th Virginia Cavalry, Col. R. H. Dulaney.
 11th Virginia Cavalry, Col. O. R. Funsten.
 12th Virginia Cavalry, Col. A. W. Harman.
 35th Battalion Virginia Cavalry, Lieut. Col. E. V. White.

* Only 3 of the brigadier-generals reported present for duty.

† Of Cobb's Legion.

FITZHUGH LEE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. FITZHUGH LEE.

Lee's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. H. F. LEE.

9th Virginia Cavalry, Col. R. I. T. Beale.
 10th Virginia Cavalry, Col. J. Lucius Davis.
 13th Virginia Cavalry, Col. J. R. Chambliss, jr.

Lomax's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. L. L. LOMAX.

1st Maryland Cavalry Battalion, Lieut. Col. Ridgely Brown.
 5th Virginia Cavalry, Col. T. L. Rosser.
 6th Virginia Cavalry, Col. Julian Harrison.
 15th Virginia Cavalry, Col. W. B. Ball.

Wickham's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. C. WICKHAM.

1st Virginia Cavalry, Col. R. W. Carter.
 2d Virginia Cavalry, Col. Thomas T. Munford.
 8d Virginia Cavalry, Col. Thomas H. Owen.
 4th Virginia Cavalry, Lieut. Col. W. H. Payne.

ARTILLERY SERVING WITH CAVALRY CORPS.

Beckham's Battalion.

Maj. R. F. BECKHAM.

Breathed's (Virginia Battery, Capt. J. Breathed.
 Chew's (Virginia) Battery, Capt. R. P. Chew.
 Griffin's (Maryland) Battery, Capt. W. H. Griffin.
 Hart's (South Carolina) Battery, Capt. J. F. Hart.
 McGregor's (Virginia) Battery, Capt. W. M. McGregor.
 Moorman's (Virginia) Battery, Capt. M. N. Moorman.

ARTILLERY.

Brig. Gen. W. N. PENDLETON.

RESERVE.

Cabell's Battalion.

Col. H. C. CABELL.

Fraser's (Georgia) Battery, Capt. J. C. Fraser.
 Troup (Georgia) Artillery, Capt. H. H. Carlton.
 Manly's (North Carolina) Battery, Capt. B. C. Manly.
 1st Richmond (Virginia) Howitzers, Capt. E. S. McCarthy.

Haskell's Battalion.

Maj. J. C. HASKELL.

Branch (North Carolina) Artillery, Capt. A. C. Latham.
 Rowan (North Carolina) Artillery, Capt. J. Reilly.
 Palmetto (South Carolina) Artillery, Capt. H. R. Garden.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LONG.

First Regiment Virginia Artillery.

Col. J. T. BROWN.

- 2d Richmond (Virginia) Howitzers, Capt. David Watson.
 3d Richmond (Virginia) Howitzers, Capt. B. H. Smith, jr.
 Powhatan (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. W. J. Dance.
 Rockbridge (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. A. Graham.
 Salem (Virginia) Flying Artillery, Capt. C. B. Griffin.

Nelson's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM NELSON.

- Milledge (Georgia) Artillery, Capt. John Milledge, jr.
 Amherst (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. T. J. Kirkpatrick.
 Fluvanna (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. J. L. Massie.

Andrews' Battalion.

Lieut. Col. R. S. ANDREWS.

- 1st Maryland Artillery, Capt. W. F. Dement.
 Chesapeake (Maryland) Artillery, Lieut. W. S. Chew.
 Alleghany (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. J. C. Carpenter.
 Lee (Virginia) Battery, Capt. Charles L. Raine.

Jones' Battalion.

Lieut. Col. H. P. JONES.

- Louisiana Guard Artillery, Capt. Charles A. Green.
 Charlottesville (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. J. McD. Carrington.
 Courtney (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. W. A. Tanner.
 Staunton (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. A. W. Garber.

Carter's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. T. H. CARTER.

- Jeff. Davis (Alabama) Artillery, Capt. W. J. Reese.
 King William (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. W. P. Carter.
 Morris (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. R. C. M. Page.
 Orange (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. C. W. Fry.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Col. R. L. WALKER.

Sumter Artillery.

Lieut. Col. A. S. CUTTS.

- Irwin (Georgia) Artillery, Capt. J. T. Wingfield.
 Patterson's (Georgia) Artillery, Capt. G. M. Patterson.
 Ross (Georgia) Artillery, Capt. H. M. Ross.

McIntosh's Battalion.

Maj. D. G. MCINTOSH.

- Hurt's (Alabama) Battery, Capt. W. B. Hurt.
 Danville (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. R. S. Rice.
 Johnson's (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. M. Johnson.
 2d Rockbridge (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. W. K. Donald.

Garnett's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. J. J. GARNETT.

- Donaldsonville (Louisiana) Artillery, Capt. V. Maurin.
 Moore's Company (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. J. D. Moore.
 Lewis (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. N. Pennick.
 Norfolk (Virginia) Light Artillery Blues, Capt. C. R. Grandy.

Pegram's Battalion.

Maj. W. J. PEGRAM.

- Pee Dee (South Carolina) Artillery, Capt. E. B. Brunson.
 Crenshaw (Virginia) Battery, Lieut. A. B. Johnston.
 Fredericksburg (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. E. A. Marye.
 Letcher (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. T. A. Brander.
 Purcell (Virginia) Battery, Capt. J. McGraw.

Poague's Battalion.

Maj. W. T. POAGUE.

Madison (Mississippi) Artillery, Capt. George Ward.
 Graham's (North Carolina) Artillery, Capt. J. Graham.
 Albemarle (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. J. W. Wyatt.
 Brooke's (Virginia) Artillery, Lieut. A. W. Utterback.

No. 92.

Abstract from returns of the Army of Northern Virginia, September 30 and October 20.

SEPTEMBER 30.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters	12	.....	.....	12	13	.....
Second Army Corps (Ewell):						
Headquarters	18	.....	.....	18	21	.....
Early's division	502	5,340	5,340	6,805	12,646	.....
Johnson's division	510	4,876	4,876	6,109	11,807	.....
Rodes' division	569	6,422	6,422	8,042	14,716	.....
Total Second Army Corps	1,599	16,638	16,638	20,974	39,190	.....
Third Army Corps (A. P. Hill):						
Headquarters	16	.....	.....	16	18	.....
Anderson's division	464	5,877	5,877	7,271	12,658	.....
Heth's division	300	4,010	4,005	4,997	8,075	.....
Wilcox's division	444	5,186	5,186	6,530	11,175	.....
Total Third Army Corps	1,224	15,073	15,068	18,814	31,926	.....
Cooke's brigade (unattached)	150	2,150	2,150	2,605	3,260	4
Cavalry Corps (Stuart):						
Headquarters	12	.....	.....	12	15	.....
Hampton's division <i>a</i>	175	2,216	2,216	2,839	5,572	.....
Fitz. Lee's division	289	4,267	4,267	5,212	8,771	6
Horse artillery	14	261	261	323	439	10
Total Cavalry Corps <i>b</i>	490	6,744	6,744	8,376	14,797	16
Artillery (Pendleton) <i>c</i>	225	3,762	3,762	4,440	5,978	154
Grand total	3,700	44,367	44,362	55,221	95,164	174

a Baker's brigade not reported on original return.*b* Of the effective total reported, 904 are dismounted.*c* Haskell's battalion not reported.

Abstract from returns of the Army of Northern Virginia, &c.—Continued.

OCTOBER 20.^a

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present last field return.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters.....	13	.....	13	13	12	.....
Second Army Corps (Ewell):						
Headquarters.....	21	.....	22	23	18	.....
Early's division.....	519	5,242	6,617	11,714	6,805	.....
Johnson's division.....	526	4,833	5,988	11,620	6,109	.....
Rodes' division.....	600	6,520	8,080	14,773	8,042	.....
Total Second Army Corps.....	1,666	16,595	20,707	38,130	20,974	.....
Third Army Corps (A. P. Hill):						
Headquarters.....	15	.....	15	16	16	.....
Anderson's division.....	504	5,854	7,166	12,639	7,271	.....
Heth's division.....	424	4,856	5,824	10,924	4,997	.....
Wilcox's division.....	507	5,359	6,487	11,167	6,530	.....
Total Third Army Corps.....	1,450	16,069	19,492	34,746	18,814	.....
Cavalry Corps (Stuart):						
Headquarters.....	11	.....	11	12	12	.....
Hampton's division.....	248	3,159	3,965	8,667	2,829	.....
Fitz. Lee's division.....	278	3,447	4,238	8,829	5,212	.....
Horse artillery.....	14	261	323	439	323	.....
Total Cavalry Corps.....	551	6,867	8,537	17,947	8,376	.....
Artillery (Pendleton):						
Staff.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Second Army Corps ^b	101	1,576	1,881	2,650	.....	.....
Third Army Corps.....	117	2,044	2,398	3,217	.....	.....
Total Artillery.....	221	3,620	4,282	5,870	4,440	.....
Cooke's brigade ^c					2,605	.....
Grand total.....	3,901	43,151	53,031	96,706	55,221	.....

^a Return for October 10 not found.

^b Cabell's battalion not reported.

^c Assigned to Heth's division since last return.

No. 93.

Reports of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Near Madison Court-House, October 11, 1863.

SIR: Yesterday I moved the army into this position with the hope of getting an opportunity to strike a blow at the enemy. I regretted to hear that it was announced in one of the Richmond papers of yesterday that this army was in motion and had crossed the Rapidan. All such publications are injurious to us. We have difficulties enough to overcome interposed by our enemies without having them augmented by our friends. I wish you could impress upon the editors the importance of rejecting from their papers all mention

of military movements until the result has been obtained. The announcement was erroneous, but still that information received by the enemy would serve to place him upon his guard.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,

Near Warrenton Springs, October 13, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that General Meade's army has been compelled to retire north of the Rappahannock by the movements of this army upon his right flank. I am still moving, with the view of throwing him farther back toward Washington. Two divisions have already crossed the Rappahannock at this place and the remainder are now following. The enemy were apprised of our movements and withdrew so rapidly that we have not been able to come up with his main body, but there have been a number of encounters between his cavalry and that of General Stuart, in which the latter has been uniformly successful, capturing more than 600 prisoners and inflicting serious damage upon the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

Bristoe Station, October 15, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that after my letter of the 13th instant the army continued its movement, with the view of turning the right flank of the enemy and intercepting his line of retreat. He was marching by a number of parallel roads leading directly toward Washington, while it was necessary for us to make considerable *détours*. We were consequently unable to do him any considerable damage, as his retreat was rapid. It is easy for him to retire under the fortifications of Washington and Alexandria, and we should be unable to attack him advantageously. It is impossible for us to remain where we are, as the country is destitute of provisions for men or animals, and the railroad bridges on this side of the Rappahannock (and I learn at the river) have been destroyed. The counties of Culpeper, Fauquier, and Prince William have been relieved for the time being, but when we retire may be reoccupied. Though the enemy has suffered less than I wished, some good may yet result from the fact of his being compelled to fall back before us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

October 16, 1863.

SIR: The enemy has taken a position east of Bull Run, where he is reported to be intrenching. His main body is about Centreville, his depots near Fairfax Court-House. I could easily turn his position, and if he still be unwilling to engage in battle, could force him to retire to the fortifications around Alexandria. I do not, however, think it advantageous to attack him in his intrenchments, nor do I see any benefit to be derived from pursuing him farther. If I advanced beyond this point I should be obliged to go to Loudoun to obtain supplies. This would carry me so far from Richmond, and the condition of the roads and stage of the streams at this season of the year are so uncertain, that I think it would be hazardous, as the army might be required in some other quarter; besides, the men are poorly provided with clothes, shoes, blankets, and overcoats, and I am unwilling to subject them to the suffering that might ensue.

The enemy in retreating from the Rappahannock completely destroyed the bridge over that river, blowing up one of the piers. It would take me a long time to rebuild it. I can therefore make no use of the railroad. I have destroyed the bridges over Cub Run this side of Manassas Junction, over Broad Run at this place, and Cedar Run south of Catlett's Station, and torn up the track between the points named, burning the ties and bending the rails. The water stations have also been destroyed, and I shall continue the destruction of the road to the Rappahannock. It may prevent the return of the enemy to that river this winter. A severe easterly storm has been raging all day. The ground is saturated with water and the streams are much swollen. Unless I see that some good will be obtained by remaining here longer, I shall return to the Rappahannock.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HON. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

Bristoe Station, October 17, 1863.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to inform you that, with the view of bringing on an engagement with the army of General Meade, which lay around Culpeper Court-House, extending thence to the Rapidan, this army marched on the 9th instant by way of Madison Court-House, and arrived near Culpeper on the 11th. The enemy retired toward the Rappahannock at the railroad bridge, declining battle, and removing all his stores. I determined to make another effort to reach him, and moved through Warrenton toward the railroad north of the Rappahannock. The enemy had several direct roads by which he retired, while we were compelled to march by a more circuitous route. We only succeeded in coming up with a portion of his rear guard at this place on the 14th instant, with which a severe skirmish ensued, but without any decisive or satisfactory result.

During the night of the 14th the enemy continued his retreat, and

is now reported to be fortifying at Centreville. I do not deem it advisable to attack him in his intrenchments, or to force him farther back by turning his present position, as he could quickly reach the fortifications around Washington and Alexandria, which we are not prepared to invest. Should I advance farther, I should be compelled to go to Loudoun for subsistence for the army, this region being entirely destitute, and the enemy having made the railroad useless to us by the complete destruction of the Rappahannock bridge. Such a movement would take us too far from other points where the army might be needed, and the want of clothing, shoes, blankets, and overcoats would entail great suffering upon our men. I can see no benefit to be derived from remaining where we are, and shall consequently return to the line of the Rappahannock.

The railroad bridges over Cub Run, Broad Run, and Cedar Run have been destroyed, and the track torn up from the first-mentioned point back toward the Rappahannock, the ties burnt, and the rails bent. The destruction will be continued as far as the river, and may prevent another advance of the enemy in this direction this season.

We have captured about 1,600 prisoners, and inflicted some additional loss upon the enemy in the various skirmishes that have occurred since the movement began. Our own loss was slight, except in the action at this place, where it was quite severe, and I regret to add that five pieces of artillery belonging to Hill's corps were captured. The particulars have not yet been officially reported to me, but shall be communicated as soon as received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 19, 1863.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 16th instant. I am doubtful as yet whether General Meade will remain on the defensive or again make a movement upon Richmond. I left him fortifying his line along Bull Run, which extended northerly across the Little River turnpike at Chantilly, where he was constructing a redoubt in the yard [?]. Before a permanent advance on his part can be made, he will be obliged to reconstruct the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from Cub Run to the Rappahannock. I suppose a few days will disclose his intentions. Our cavalry is still north of the Rappahannock.

If General Meade is disposed to remain quiet where he is, it was my intention, provided the army could be supplied with clothing, again to advance and threaten his positions. Nothing prevented my continuing in his front but the destitute condition of the men, thousands of whom are barefooted, a greater number partially shod, and nearly all without overcoats, blankets, or warm clothing. I think the sublimest sight of the war was the cheerfulness and alacrity exhibited by this army in the pursuit of the enemy under all the trials and privations to which it was exposed.

I now occupy the line of the Rappahannock. I appreciate the advantages of regaining East Tennessee, but fear the object will not be accomplished by sending a portion of the army to General Samuel Jones. I do not know the difficulties that he has had to contend with, but at this distance it has not seemed to me that he has done all that might have been accomplished with the forces under his control. He ranks every major-general in this army, including those in Longstreet's corps. I am not satisfied that he knows the force opposed to him. His reports are rather conflicting. Before he sent back Corse's brigade, I urged him to retain it, to concentrate his troops, and advance to Knoxville, but he then thought that there was only cavalry in his front, and that nothing could be accomplished. I do not now see the necessity, even though five Indiana regiments should have passed through Tazewell *en route* to Morristown, for General Williams, abandoning Bristol. Morristown is 70 miles from Bristol and about 30 from Tazewell. He might have at least waited the approach of the enemy, who seems to have been a hundred miles from him. If General Jones will concentrate his troops and march against the enemy, he may repulse him. If the object of the latter be the destruction of the salt-works, I fear no part of this army could reach there in time to prevent it, as the distance is nearly 300 miles. Before it could reach East Tennessee, I fear the season would be so far advanced as to render all efforts unavailing. If re-enforcements are to be sent to the West, I think it best that they should go to Chattanooga, where a winter's campaign would be practicable. Although we might be able to drive the enemy from Williamsburg, Yorktown, and Gloucester Point, we should have to abandon them, as troops could not be spared for their defense.

The reported invasion of North Carolina by General Foster ought to be confirmed before moving troops so far to oppose it. Should such an attempt be made, I would recommend that all the troops in that State and those from near Richmond be immediately sent to meet it, and I could replace those taken from Richmond by other troops from this army. I think it highly important to keep our troops as active as possible, and to strike the enemy at every vulnerable point, and should be very glad to use this army wherever it can be of most service. I would not, however, recommend that it be too much dispersed until we have some reason to believe that the army of General Meade, now greatly its superior in numbers, has abandoned the contest for this campaign.

If you can give me any exact information as to the numbers and position of the enemy at any point where you think it most expedient to send the troops, I shall be very glad to meet your views.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HON. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER,
October 20, 1863.

General Stuart yesterday opposed at Buckland the advance of General Kilpatrick's division of cavalry, while General Fitz. Lee attacked his flank and rear. The enemy was routed and pursued

until he reached his infantry support at Hay Market and Gainesville. Two hundred prisoners, with horses, arms, and equipments, and eight wagons and ambulances, were captured.

R. E. LEE.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 23, 1863.

GENERAL: In advance of a detailed report, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Department, the following outline of the recent operations of this army:

With the design of bringing on an engagement with the Federal army, which was encamped around Culpeper Court-House, extending thence to the Rapidan, this army crossed that river on the 9th instant and advanced by way of Madison Court-House. Our progress was necessarily slow, as the march was by circuitous and concealed roads, in order to avoid the observation of the enemy. General Fitz. Lee, with his cavalry division and a detachment of infantry, remained to hold our line south of the Rapidan. General Stuart, with Hampton's division, moved on the right of the column. With a portion of his command, he attacked the advance of the enemy near James City on the 10th, and drove them back toward Culpeper.

Our main body arrived near that place on the 11th instant, and discovered that the enemy had retreated toward the Rappahannock, removing or destroying his stores. We were compelled to halt during the rest of the day to provision the troops, but the cavalry under General Stuart continued to press the enemy's rear guard toward the Rappahannock.

A large force of Federal cavalry, in the meantime, had crossed the Rapidan after our movement began, but was repulsed by General Fitz. Lee, and pursued toward Brandy Station. Near that place the commands of Stuart and Lee united on the afternoon of the 11th, and after a severe engagement drove the enemy's cavalry across the Rappahannock with heavy loss.

On the morning of the 12th, the army marched in two columns with the design of reaching the Orange and Alexandria Railroad north of the river, and intercepting the retreat of the enemy. After a skirmish with some of the Federal cavalry at Jeffersonton, we reached the Rappahannock at Warrenton Springs in the afternoon, where the passage of the river was disputed by cavalry and artillery. The enemy was quickly driven off by a detachment of our cavalry, aided by a small force of infantry and a battery.

Early next morning (13th) the march was resumed, and the two columns reunited at Warrenton in the afternoon, where another halt was made to supply the troops with provisions.

The enemy fell back rapidly along the line of the railroad, and early on the 14th the pursuit was continued, a portion of the army moving by way of New Baltimore toward Bristoe Station, and the rest, accompanied by the main body of the cavalry, proceeding to the same point by Auburn Mills and Greenwich. Near the former place a skirmish took place between General Ewell's advance and the rear guard of the enemy, which was forced back and rapidly pursued.

The retreat of the enemy was conducted by several direct parallel roads, while our troops were compelled to march by difficult and circuitous routes. We were consequently unable to intercept him. General Hill arrived first at Bristoe, where his advance, consisting of two brigades, became engaged with a force largely superior in numbers posted behind the railroad embankment. The particulars of the action have not been officially reported, but the brigades were repulsed with some loss, and five pieces of artillery, with a number of prisoners, captured. Before the rest of the troops could be brought up and the position of the enemy ascertained, he retreated across Broad Run. The next morning he was reported to be fortifying beyond Bull Run, extending his line toward the Little River turnpike.

The vicinity of the intrenchments around Washington and Alexandria rendered it useless to turn his new position, as it was apparent that he could readily retire to them, and would decline an engagement unless attacked in his fortifications. A farther advance was therefore deemed unnecessary, and after destroying the railroad from Cub Run southwardly to the Rappahannock the army returned on the 18th to the line of that river, leaving the cavalry in the enemy's front.

The cavalry of the latter advanced on the following day, and some skirmishing occurred at Buckland. General Stuart, with Hampton's division, retired slowly toward Warrenton, in order to draw the enemy in that direction, thus exposing his flank and rear to General Lee, who moved from Auburn and attacked him near Buckland. As soon as General Stuart heard the sound of Lee's guns he turned upon the enemy, who, after a stubborn resistance, broke and fled in confusion, pursued by General Stuart nearly to Hay Market, and by General Lee to Gainesville. Here the Federal infantry was encountered, and, after capturing a number of them during the night, the cavalry slowly retired before their advance on the following day.

When the movement of the army from the Rapidan commenced, General Imboden was instructed to advance down the valley and guard the gaps of the mountains on our left. This duty was well performed by that officer, and on the 18th instant he marched upon Charlestown and succeeded, by a well-concerted plan, in surrounding the place and capturing nearly the whole force stationed there, with all their stores and transportation. Only a few escaped to Harper's Ferry. The enemy advanced from that place in superior numbers to attack General Imboden, who retired, bringing off his prisoners and captured property, his command suffering very little loss and inflicting some damage upon the pursuing columns.

In the course of these operations, 2,436 prisoners were captured, including 41 commissioned officers. Of the above number, 434 were taken by General Imboden.

A more complete account, with a statement of our loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, will be forwarded as soon as the necessary official reports shall have been received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

No. 94.

Return of killed and wounded in the Confederate forces, October 10-21.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Aggregate.
SECOND CORPS.			
RODES' DIVISION.			
<i>Battle's Brigade.</i>			
8d Alabama.....	1	1	2
6th Alabama.....	1	1	2
12th Alabama.....	2		2
26th Alabama.....		3	3
<i>Doles' Brigade.</i>			
Staff.....		1	1
4th Georgia.....		4	4
12th Georgia.....		7	7
21st Georgia.....		1	1
<i>Ramseur's Brigade.</i>			
2d North Carolina.....	2	2	4
14th North Carolina.....	1	4	5
30th North Carolina.....		5	5
4th North Carolina.....		2	2
<i>Daniel's Brigade.</i>			
32d North Carolina.....		3	3
49d North Carolina.....		2	2
46th North Carolina.....		2	2
56d North Carolina.....		1	1
<i>Johnston's Brigade.</i>			
5th North Carolina.....	2	9	11
12th North Carolina.....	3	11	14
20th North Carolina.....		4	4
23d North Carolina.....	2	5	7
<i>Artillery.</i>			
Jones' battalion.....		1	1
Andrews' battalion.....		2	2
Total Second Corps.....	14	71	85
THIRD CORPS.			
ANDERSON'S DIVISION.			
<i>Mahone's Brigade.</i>			
6th Virginia.....	4	6	10
12th Virginia.....		1	1
16th Virginia.....		1	1
61st Virginia.....		1	1
<i>Perry's Brigade.</i>			
2d Florida.....		5	5
5th Florida.....	1	5	6
8th Florida.....	2	11	13
<i>Posey's Brigade.</i>			
Staff.....		1	1
12th Mississippi.....		2	2
49th Mississippi.....	1	3	4
<i>Wilcox's Brigade (old).</i>			
8th Alabama.....	1	6	7
10th Alabama.....		2	2
11th Alabama.....		1	1

Return of killed and wounded in the Confederate forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Aggregate.
HETH'S DIVISION.			
<i>Davis' Brigade.</i>			
2d Mississippi	2	8	10
11th Mississippi		4	4
42d Mississippi	6	25	31
<i>Walker's Brigade.</i>			
13th Alabama	2	4	6
40th Virginia	1	1	2
55th Virginia		3	3
22d Virginia Battalion		1	1
<i>Kirkland's Brigade.</i>			
Staff		1	1
11th North Carolina	4	11	15
26th North Carolina	16	83	99
44th North Carolina	23	63	86
47th North Carolina	5	37	42
52d North Carolina	2	25	27
<i>Cooke's Brigade.</i>			
Staff		1	1
15th North Carolina	14	87	101
27th North Carolina	30	174	204
46th North Carolina	8	52	60
48th North Carolina	8	115	123
Artillery	7	30	37
Total Third Corps	137	770	907
CAVALRY.			
FITZHUGH LEE'S DIVISION.			
<i>Wickham's Brigade.</i>			
1st Virginia	3	18	21
2d Virginia	8	33	41
3d Virginia		18	18
4th Virginia	9	44	53
<i>W. H. F. Lee's Brigade.</i>			
9th Virginia	5	22	27
10th Virginia		1	1
13th Virginia	1	14	15
<i>Lomax's Brigade.</i>			
1st Maryland	2	10	12
5th Virginia	1	16	17
6th Virginia		17	17
15th Virginia	2	14	16
HAMPTON'S DIVISION.			
<i>Young's Brigade.</i>			
1st South Carolina	1		1
2d South Carolina	1		1
Cobb's Legion		2	2
Jeff. Davis Legion		3	3
Phillips Legion	1	1	2
<i>Rosser's Brigade.</i>			
7th Virginia	4	13	17
11th Virginia	3	14	17
12th Virginia	4	32	36

Return of killed and wounded in the Confederate forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Aggregate.
<i>Gordon's Brigade.</i>			
1st North Carolina	2	14	16
2d North Carolina	1	6	7
4th North Carolina	2	16	18
5th North Carolina	1	14	15
HORSE ARTILLERY.			
Breathed's battery	3	10	13
Chew's battery		3	3
Total cavalry	54	335	389
Grand total	206	1,176	1,381

Respectfully submitted.

L. GUILD,

Medical Director, Army of Northern Virginia.

NOVEMBER 23, 1863.

No. 95.

Report of Col. Thomas M. Garrett, Fifth North Carolina Infantry, commanding Johnston's brigade, Rodes' division, Second Army Corps.

DECEMBER 14, 1863.

GENERAL: Your note requesting me to send you a list of the casualties in the brigade which I had the honor to command under you at Raccoon and Morton's Fords in the engagement of October 11, as also the names of such of the officers and men as are deemed worthy of honorable mention, was received two days ago. In reply I have the honor to inclose herewith lists of the casualties in the whole command, as follows:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
5th North Carolina		2	3	11			16
12th North Carolina			1	13			14
20th North Carolina				4		3	7
23d North Carolina		2		6			8
Total		4	4	34		3	45

These lists embrace only those who were compelled to leave the field on account of their wounds. The whole command numbered something less than 1,000 officers and men.

With regard to the conduct of the troops, I am much gratified to be able to say that it was admirable in every respect. In proof of this I have the honor to state that I caused a most careful inquiry to be made, and not a single man in the whole command was reported as faltering in the performance of his whole duty; and although, as

you know, the march was a long and rapid one for infantry, not a single man straggled. Such uniform good conduct on the part of all I have, in my own mind, ascribed to the confidence inspired by the admirable skill and boldness with which the attack was planned and executed, and your own fearless exposure of your person in full view of the whole command.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lea, commanding my regiment (the Fifth North Carolina), reports Capt. Thomas N. Jordan, Company F, and First Lieut. C. E. C. Riddick, commanding Company B, as worthy of special mention, and Corpl. Andrew Overton, Company F, as exhibiting marked courage and daring.

Colonel Coleman compliments highly Adjut. John T. Gregory, Twelfth North Carolina, for gallant conduct at Morton's Ford, in volunteering with a party of 20 men to dislodge the enemy's sharpshooters from a barn where they had excellent shelter, and for the manner in which this was accomplished, and for repulsing a charge of superior numbers of the enemy by which he endeavored to regain his position.

The party was composed of volunteers from the detachment at Morton's Ford under the command of Colonel Toon, viz: Colonel Toon's Twentieth North Carolina, and five companies of the Twelfth North Carolina, under Colonel Coleman, and some of General Lomax's sharpshooters.

The names of the men of the Twentieth North Carolina are as follows: Sergt. B. A. Brown, Company I; Corpl. Charles W. Youst, Company A, and Privates Benjamin F. Blackelder, Company A; Paul M. Faggart, John R. Bradford, J. A. Bradford, M. E. Cline, Company B; John Killett, Company E; W. J. Cotten, Company F; William Simmons and A. S. Carney, Company G; Ransom G. Hawley, Company H, and Charles H. Hall, Company I.

The names of the men of the Twelfth North Carolina in this party are not remembered by Lieutenant Gregory, except Private Robert J. Day, Company G, who acted his part very gallantly.

Private W. H. Pennell, Company D, among the slain of the Twenty-Third North Carolina, is mentioned for heroic conduct.

The portion of the command which crossed at Raccoon Ford comprised the Fifth North Carolina, Lieutenant-Colonel Lea; the Twenty-Third North Carolina, Captain Bennett, and five companies of the Twelfth North Carolina, under Lieutenant-Colonel Davis. This was the portion of the brigade which made the charge upon the battery of the enemy near Stevensburg. The conduct of this part came under my observation and elicited my sincere admiration. The detachment under Colonel Toon (Twentieth North Carolina), composed of his own and five companies of the Twelfth North Carolina, under Colonel Coleman, is entitled to the same honorable mention. Where all performed their duty so nobly it is impossible to discriminate.

The adjutant-general (Capt. D. P. Halsey) displayed his usual spirit and self-possession on the field.

I have only to add, general, that the officers of the brigade appreciate most sensibly the spirit of kindness manifested by you in securing to them the just meed of praise for their conduct.

I have the honor to be, general, your obliged and obedient servant,

THOS. M. GARRETT,

Colonel, Commanding Fifth North Carolina Troops.

Maj. Gen. FITZHUGH LEE, *Commanding Cavalry Division.*

No. 96.

Report of Lieut. Col. William S. Davis, Twelfth North Carolina Infantry.

OCTOBER 26, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders received, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by five companies (B, C, F, H, and K) of the Twelfth North Carolina Infantry under my command in the recent battle of the 11th instant, near Stevensburg, Va.:

I had been sent with this detachment to Somerville Ford on picket duty. On the morning of the 11th instant, I received an order from Colonel Garrett, commanding the brigade, to report without delay with my command to Raccoon Ford. On reaching this place, I received an order to cross the river, and move on as rapidly as possible in the direction of Stevensburg to a position on the field (the battle having already commenced between the cavalry) where Colonel Garrett was with a portion of the brigade. After moving forward about a mile and a quarter, along with the Fifth North Carolina, which had received similar orders, we came up with this portion of the brigade, consisting of the Twenty-third North Carolina only. The battalion under my command was placed on the right of the brigade, which immediately moved forward. Having advanced about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with occasional halts for a short time, we came in view of the enemy with one piece of artillery strongly supported by cavalry, the whole being posted on a hill which gave them a commanding position. Having changed direction to the right so as to present our front directly to this position, an advance was ordered, and as soon as we approached within 300 yards of the enemy, we charged forward with the brigade and drove them from their strong position.

Being without support on the right, and having moved quite rapidly in the charge, we were flanked on the right by a portion of the enemy's cavalry, which fired into our ranks with some effect. Being unable, from the nature of the ground in front and on the right, to discover their force, and thinking that we might probably be charged, I changed my front to the right and immediately sent to Colonel Garrett, informing him of the flank movement of the enemy, and also of the change which I had given my front. I then advanced upon the flanking party, which retired, and afterward, in obedience to orders, formed again upon the brigade.

In the meantime our cavalry came up on the right, and the enemy continued to fall back until they reached Stevensburg. The brigade was moved by the left flank across a field in full view of the artillery of the enemy, which opened upon us with but little effect, though we marched under these circumstances nearly half a mile toward a hill, where it was intended to place our artillery in position. I may here add that great credit is due the command for the manner in which this movement was executed. Seeing that our object would be accomplished, the enemy retired without being repulsed toward the Rappahannock, and were pursued by our cavalry. We then moved forward to a position near Brandy Station, where we halted for the night and joined the remainder of the regiment under Colonel Coleman.

Our casualties were few—1 officer and 8 men were wounded, none being killed, captured, or missing.

I cannot speak too highly of the gallant conduct of both men and officers on the field when actively engaged and under fire, nor can I fail to compliment them for the determined and resolute spirit with which they endured the fatigue of the march.

I have the honor to be, captain, with much respect, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM S. DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. D. P. HALSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 97.

Report of Brig. Gen. Armistead L. Long, C. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY, SECOND CORPS,
January 30, 1864.

GENERAL: In compliance with your letter of November 30, 1863, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the artillery under my command, from its leaving the line of the Rapidan, October 8, 1863, to its return to that position:

Under instructions from Lieutenant-General Ewell, on the 8th of [October], I commenced the movement of the artillery of the Second Corps from its position on the Rapidan by advancing Brown's battalion, under Major Hardaway, to Orange Court-House, and Carter's and Nelson's battalions to Pisgah Church. On the 9th, a general advance of the Second Corps (Ewell's) was commenced in the direction of Orange Court-House. The whole of the artillery of this corps was put in motion with the infantry; Carter's battalion following Rodes', Andrews' following Johnson's, and Jones' following Early's division. The reserve artillery (Nelson's and Hardaway's battalions) moved in rear of the last division of the column. Passing through Orange Court-House, the mass of the artillery crossed the Rapidan at Barnett's Ford, proceeded in the direction of Madison Court-House, and encamped near Jack's Shop for the night. Jones' battalion, following Early, crossed the Rapidan at Peyton's Ford, also moving toward Madison Court-House.

On the 10th, the whole corps united near that place, and proceeded by a circuitous route in the direction of Culpeper Court-House, where General Meade's army was lying in force. It was thought we would soon bring General Meade to an engagement, but on the morning of the 11th, when the head of our column reached Stone-House Mountain, it was discovered that the enemy had retreated toward Washington City, on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

On the 12th, we were pushed forward to Warrenton Springs. The enemy's cavalry was found in some force at Jeffersonton, on the south side of the Rappahannock, but were soon forced to retire across that stream on Warrenton Springs, where our passage was opposed by a force of cavalry and a battery of artillery. Carter's battalion was put in position on the heights opposite, and soon forced the enemy to retire, leaving the ford and bridge unobstructed. Rodes then crossed with his infantry, and Carter's battalion followed and

went into camp. Johnson's division also crossed about dark and took up a position for the night. Andrews' and Jones' battalions were posted on the south side of the Rappahannock so as to cover the bridge and ford. The Reserve Artillery was closed up, so as to be in readiness for action if the enemy should renew his opposition to our advance in the morning. The enemy not appearing, we continued our advance to the town of Warrenton.

Early on the morning of the 14th, a portion of the enemy's forces was discovered to be in position near Auburn, occupying a commanding ridge extending on both sides of the road passing through that place. His batteries were so placed as to command all the direct approaches. After an examination of the position, Carter's battalion was directed to a position on the right and ordered to occupy it, being supported by Rodes' division. Jones' battalion, in conjunction with Early's division, made a flank movement to the left to gain the enemy's rear. Andrews' battalion was ordered to occupy the center, and to operate with Johnson's division. Hardaway's and Nelson's battalions, under the command of Colonel Brown, were held in reserve to be applied at the most favorable points as soon as the forces should become engaged. It was soon discovered that the enemy's infantry was retreating, the artillery and cavalry remaining in position to cover it. The long-range guns of Andrews' battalion were ordered up and opened upon the enemy's batteries. Carter also came into action, and after a sharp cannonade forced them to retire. Jones' battalion reaching its position just as the enemy's guns retired, opened with two batteries upon the enemy's cavalry, which soon retreated beyond the range of his guns. In this affair the loss on either side was small. Andrews had 1 non-commissioned officer and 1 private wounded.

The road being cleared, we advanced to Bristoe Station. On arriving at that point the forces of Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill were found engaged with the rear guard of the enemy. Finding that artillery was needed at one point on Hill's line, one battery of Jones' battalion (Tanner's) was brought into action with fine effect, causing a battery of the enemy to retire with loss. Captain Tanner, while gallantly fighting his battery, was seriously wounded in the knee. There were no other casualties in this battery. Night being near at hand, it was not deemed necessary to put in any more artillery. During the night the enemy retired from Bristoe. After remaining a day at Bristoe, the greater portion of the artillery was ordered back to the Rappahannock. The whole army soon followed, and crossed the river on the 18th.

The Reserve Artillery and Jones' battalion were ordered into camp near Brandy Station, where they remained till the 4th of November. Andrews' and Carter's battalions were encamped near the railroad bridge till all the artillery of the Second Corps was withdrawn to the neighborhood of Cedar Mountain (November 4).

During the occupation of the line of the Rappahannock, three batteries were kept on picket at the railroad bridge and one battery on picket at Kelly's Ford.

On the 26th of October, Captain Reese's battery (of Carter's battalion) engaged in a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry at Bealeton, in which the captain and 1 private were wounded.

On the 7th of November, the enemy advanced in large force, attacked our picket at Rappahannock bridge, captured a part of Hays' and Hoke's brigades and one battery (Green's, of Jones' battalion).

The report of this affair shows that the battery was gallantly fought till the infantry was overwhelmed. It was then forced to surrender. At the same time Kelly's Ford was attacked and Captain Massie's battery, on picket at that point, was forced to retire after a gallant resistance. (See Captain Massie's report.)*

The enemy having forced the passage of the Rappahannock, our forces retired, and on the 9th of November recrossed the Rapidan and re-occupied our former positions. For further details of these operations I would respectfully call attention to the accompanying reports.

Before closing my report, I am particularly desirous of expressing my gratification at the soldierly qualities displayed by the officers and men of my command. I ever found them obedient, active, and energetic, and enthusiastically anxious to meet the enemy. I am particularly indebted to Colonel Brown, Lieutenant-Colonels Andrews, Jones, Carter, and Nelson, and Majors Hardaway and Braxton, for their cordial co-operation, and for the skillful and energetic management of their commands. I am also desirous of calling attention to my staff, Capt. W. E. Cutshaw, acting assistant inspector-general; First Lieut. S. V. Southall, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. F. P. Turner, assistant quartermaster; Capt. William J. Armstrong, commissary subsistence; Chief Surg. J. A. Straith, and Capt. Gregory, Ordnance Department. These officers were constantly with me, and were noted for activity and zeal in the performance of the duties of their respective departments. Capt. S. Cooper joined me at Bristoe, and Capt. W. A. Percy, assistant adjutant-general, joined at Rappahannock Station, and have rendered good service since joining.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. LONG,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Artillery, Second Corps.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM N. PENDLETON,
Chief of Artillery.

[Inclosure.]

List of officers and men killed and wounded in the artillery of the Second Corps in the various engagements, October 8–November 9.

Command.	Officers.		Enlisted men.		Remarks.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	
Andrews' battalion				2	At Auburn.
Jones' battalion		1			At Bristoe.
Carter's battalion		1		1	At Bealeton.
Nelson's battalion				9	At Kelly's Ford; 1 died next morning after wounded.
Hardaway's battalion			1		At Rappahannock bridge, a member of Rockbridge battery.
Total		2	1	12	

* Not found.

No. 98.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Nelson, C. S. Army, commanding Artillery Battalion.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY BATTALION,
January 19, 1864.

GENERAL: In accordance with orders from headquarters artillery Second Corps, I have the honor to make the following "report of the operations of my command during the last fall, from the time of its leaving the line of the Rapidan River to its return to the same."

We left Raccoon Ford, where we had been on picket, about 7 p. m. on the 8th of October, 1863, and reached camp near Pisgah Church about 2 a. m. On the 9th, we marched in the direction of Madison Court-House, via Orange Court-House, crossing the Rapidan at Barnett's Ford, distant about 3 miles from Orange Court-House, and camped in the vicinity of Jack's Shop, in Madison County. On the 10th, we marched, via Madison Court-House, in the direction of Culpeper Court-House. On the 11th, we reached the Sperryville turn-pike at Hazel River bridge, about 8 miles northwest of Culpeper Court-House, and camped for the night. On the 12th, we marched toward Culpeper Court-House for some miles, and then bearing to the left we crossed Hazel River and encamped near the village of Jeffersonton.

On the 13th, we marched, via Warrenton Springs, where we crossed the Rappahannock River, toward Warrenton, camping within 3 miles of that place. On the 14th, we marched through Warrenton in the direction of Bristoe Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. We remained in camp near Bristoe Station until the 16th, when we moved along the railroad to Warrenton Junction. On the 17th, we moved to within 4 miles of the Rappahannock River. On the 18th, we reached the river, which we crossed at daylight on the 19th near the railroad bridge, and moved thence to Culpeper Court-House. Receiving orders to camp near this place, we did so, and on the 21st moved to camp near Stevensburg, which we occupied until November 4, Capt. J. L. Massie's battery being on picket at Kelly's Ford. On the 4th of November, we moved back to the vicinity of Slaughter's Mountain, leaving the above-mentioned battery at Kelly's Ford.

On the 7th, the enemy having effected a crossing, with a considerable force, at Kelly's Ford, Captain Massie, after a brisk skirmish, retired his battery about 1 mile. A copy* of his report, addressed to myself, you will please find herewith inclosed. An official report of the engagement was also forwarded by Maj. Thomas Jefferson Page, jr., commanding the artillery at Kelly's Ford, to Col. J. Thompson Brown, acting chief of artillery, Second Corps.

The remainder of the battalion marched to Stevensburg on the night of the 7th, and encamped near that place, but received orders during the night to move to the foot of Pony Mountain, on the northwest side, and await orders. Reaching this point about daylight on the 8th, Captain Massie's battery having rejoined the battalion, we received orders about 2 p. m. to take the position occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Carter's battalion, about half a mile northeast of Pony Mountain, during the morning. We remained in the position

* Not found.

mentioned until about 7 p. m., when we moved to Rapidan Station, and, recrossing the river at that point, moved to Raccoon Ford and reoccupied our position there.

Respectfully submitted.

W. NELSON,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Artillery Battalion.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LONG.

No. 99.

Report of Lieut. Col. Hilary P. Jones, C. S. Army, commanding Artillery Battalion.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY BATTALION,

January 29, 1864.

GENERAL: On the night of the 8th of October, 1863, we moved, by order from Somerville Ford, on the Rapidan, in the direction of Orange Court-House. We crossed the Rapidan the next day at Peyton's Ford and continued our march, following in rear of General Early's division, through the counties of Madison and Culpeper, crossing the Rappahannock at Warrenton Springs. We halted for the day at Warrenton, and moved out of camp at daybreak on the morning of the 14th. We came up with the enemy at Auburn early on the morning of the same day. In conjunction with General Early's division, we made a movement to gain the flank of the enemy. We did not reach the position sought for until the enemy had withdrawn nearly his entire force. I put two batteries (Garber's and Tanner's) in position, and fired a few shots at the enemy's cavalry as they withdrew.

We then moved rapidly from this point in the direction of Bristoe Station. Here we again came upon the enemy about 4 p. m. of the same day. We found General A. P. Hill's force actively engaging the enemy. Only one of my batteries was up, it having marched with the front of General Early's column. There being great need of additional artillery on General Hill's front, by order of General Long, I placed this battery (Captain Tanner's) in position on General Hill's right front. Captain Tanner engaged a battery of the enemy and succeeded in driving it off, receiving a disabling wound himself. When we were approaching the position selected for Tanner's battery, and we were in a narrow road, a portion of General Hill's line gave way in confusion, and the enemy's advancing forces came so near to this battery, that it was necessary to reverse and withdraw it to prevent its capture. The nature of the ground and the fire of the enemy's skirmishers rendered this very difficult to do with celerity.

I must express my gratification at the coolness and promptness of action shown both by the officers and men of this battery. Especially distinguished for coolness and presence of mind were Captain Tanner and Corporal Orange of the aforesaid battery. Captain Tanner was removed to Warrenton, and, owing to the nature of his wound, could not be removed when the army withdrew. I regret to say that he fell into the hands of the enemy.

The enemy withdrew during the night. After remaining a short time in camp near Bristoe Station, we crossed into Culpeper County

at the railroad bridge. We remained in camp near Brandy Station for some weeks.

I have the honor to herewith transmit the report* of Captain Car-
rington, who commanded the battalion from November 3, 1863, till
the army recrossed the Rapidan.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. JONES,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Artillery Battalion.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LONG.

No. 100.

*Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Carter, C. S. Army, command-
ing Artillery Battalion, including operations September 13-
November 3.*

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY BATTALION,
January 28, 1864.

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions from headquarters
artillery Second Corps, I respectfully submit the following report
of the operations of my battalion from the beginning to the close of
the fall campaign:

On the 13th of September, I received orders to move my battalion
in the direction of Orange Court-House, and to put myself in com-
munication with General Rodes. On the 14th, my command joined
the division near Somerville Ford, and I was immediately ordered
to the assistance of General Early, whose artillery had not yet
arrived, and who was then skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry at
the river. Here the enemy was found in considerable force of cav-
alry and artillery. Four guns of my battalion were planted on the
left of Halsey's house, and opened on a body of cavalry threatening
the ford. The cavalry at once withdrew, but the enemy soon
responded with eight pieces of artillery. After some delay, occa-
sioned by the necessity of an examination of the ground, additional
guns were brought to the assistance of the four already engaged,
and the enemy's batteries were forced to retire. Owing to the dis-
parity in the number of the guns in the early part of the engagement
and the superiority of the enemy's ammunition, the loss sustained
here was heavy for a skirmish of the kind, summing up 6 killed and
17 more or less severely wounded. Captain Carter calls attention
to the good conduct and efficiency of Lieutenant Robinson and
Privates James Allen and William Smithers.

My battalion remained in position at this ford until the 18th, when
it moved to Morton's Ford. It there performed picket duty until
the 8th of October, when it commenced the flank movement which
ended in the battle at Bristoe Station. On the evening of the 12th of
September [October], we reached the Rappahannock at Warrenton
Springs, which was held by a small force of the enemy's cavalry, with
one battery of artillery. The battalion was put in position and fired
about twenty minutes, when the enemy withdrew, and our cavalry
crossed to the north side of the river, followed the same evening by
Rodes' division and my battalion.

* Not found.

On the 14th, the division and battalion left camp at 4 a. m., and soon after daybreak came upon the outposts of the enemy on the road from Warrenton to Auburn. The picket being driven in, the enemy was seen posted on a high ridge to the right and left of Auburn with artillery and infantry. Two six-gun batteries, with their support, held the ridge on the left and three-quarters of a mile to the right, and on the same side of the creek with ourselves. One battery occupied the ridge on the right. No good position could be found here. The whole ground was exposed to a cross-fire from these batteries and would have been untenable. Your examination of the ground on the right of Rodes' division was more satisfactory, and I received orders to move my battalion to this part of the field. Here, after some delay, the sharpshooters were thrown forward to secure the ridge in front. The single battery of the enemy occupying it was withdrawn along with its support. The force on the left of Auburn was also reduced, leaving but one battery of six guns. Upon this battery a portion of Colonel Andrews' battalion now opened from a position near the Warrenton and Auburn road. A portion of my battalion also opened from the ridge gained by Rodes' sharpshooters, and this last battery of the enemy retired from the field. The accuracy of fire from my guns here was most satisfactory, attributable, in some measure, I think, to marking the time on the paper fuses previous to the engagement, and possibly to the fact that the fuses were new. My battalion returned from Bristoe Station with General Early's division, performing some picket duty on the way.

On the 26th of October, Reese's battery, of my battalion, serving with Johnson's division, had a slight engagement with the enemy's cavalry at Bealeton, in which the captain and 1 man were wounded. On the 7th of November, my battalion was ordered from its encampment near Culpeper Court-House to Stevensburg. During the night it joined Rodes' division, and fell back to the base of Pony Mountain, where on the 8th we formed in line of battle. The night of the 8th, we recrossed the Rapidan and returned to the old camp near Morton's Ford. Here the battalion performed picket duty until the 27th.

On the 15th, Captain Carter, while on picket, engaged a small force of the enemy's cavalry and artillery. On the 26th, Captain Fry, while on picket, had a similar engagement.

On the 27th, the battalion moved with Rodes' division across Mine Run to a point near Locust Grove, the same night recrossed Mine Run, and the next morning formed a line of battle on the west side of Mine Run. On the 30th, the enemy's batteries opened upon us, but owing to temporary works having been constructed but little damage was done. This fire was not responded to, but later in the day I opened with two batteries upon a body of skirmishers advancing, with considerable effect. We remained in line of battle without further incident worthy of note until the 2d of December, when, the enemy having retreated during the previous night, we pursued them to the neighborhood of Germanna Ford. On the 3d of December, we returned to the old camp at Morton's Ford. This ended the active operations of my battalion for the fall campaign.

I take advantage of this occasion to call attention to the very defective ammunition furnished for the Parrott gun. The projectiles tumble to such an extent as seriously to impair the service of the gun. I would also respectfully suggest, in this connection, that the paper fuses be marked and numbered for each second at the labora-

tory, and that they be put up in such manner as entirely to exclude the dampness. A strict uniformity in the quality and quantity of the charges of powder would greatly increase the accuracy of fire.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. CARTER,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Artillery Battalion.

General A. L. LONG,

Commanding Artillery, Second Corps.

No. 101.

Report of Maj. Carter M. Braxton, C. S. Army, commanding Artillery Battalion, including the Mine Run Campaign.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY BATTALION,

January 28, 1864.

GENERAL: Having recently taken command of this battalion, I shall have to confine myself to such data as has been furnished me by the battery commanders in making the report called for by you of the operations of this command since October 9, 1863.

An order was received by Lieut. Col. R. S. Andrews, then in command of this battalion, from General Long, on the 9th of October, 1863, directing him to report with his battalion to Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson, and to operate with his division. This was done, and the battalion, taking its place in column, moved with the division without being engaged at any point until it reached Auburn, near Catlett's Station, on the morning of the 14th of October, where the enemy was found to be in position. The long-range guns were at once ordered up, consisting of two 3-inch rifles, commanded by Captain Carpenter; two 10-pounder Parrotts, commanded by Lieutenant Chew; one 3-inch and one 10-pounder Parrott, commanded by Lieutenants Hardwicke and Early, which were placed in position on the left of the road leading to Auburn, and supported by two 20-pounder Parrotts, commanded by Lieutenant Statham, and were ordered to open upon the enemy, directing their fire upon the batteries occupying a commanding hill to the left of Auburn. This order was given about 10 a. m., and the fire was continued about an hour, during which time Colonel Carter, having gained a position to our right and front, opened an enfilade fire upon the same point engaged by this battalion. This concentrated and cross-fire soon caused the enemy to retire, inflicting a loss upon this command of 1 non-commissioned officer and 1 private wounded. All the officers and men acted with their usual coolness and gallantry.

Private John S. Sawyers, of Carpenter's battery, deserves particular mention for having prevented the explosion of a limber by promptly seizing a burning cartridge, ignited by the enemy's fire, and throwing it from out the limber before it could explode.

The line of march having been resumed, the battalion took its place in rear of its division, where it remained until reaching Bristoe Station. In returning to the south side of the Rappahannock it moved in front of Johnson's division, and was detached after reaching a point near Brandy Station. In moving to the south bank of the Rapidan, Carpenter's battery was detached and sent with Johnson's division, crossing at Somerville Ford, while the remaining batteries

of the battalion crossed at Rapidan Station, by way of Slaughter's Mountain, the battalion returning to and camping on the 9th of November at the camp abandoned by it on the 9th of October.

This battalion, on the 27th of November, 1863, at 4 a. m., by orders from Col. J. T. Brown, moved from its camp near Morton's Ford and joined Johnson's division near Humes' house. From this point, on the same day, the division moved toward Locust Grove, via Bartlett's Mills. Carpenter's battery was detached and thrown forward with Jones' brigade, the three remaining batteries of the battalion marching in rear of the Stonewall Brigade, the third in column.

As the battalion was passing the junction of this road with the one leading from Jacobs' Ford, an attack was made by the enemy's right (he having formed his line of battle perpendicular to the road upon which he was marching, Jacobs' Ford road, and nearly parallel to our line of march) upon the rear of the ambulance train of the division, which was immediately in rear of the battalion. The country being almost an unbroken forest, the battalion was retired at once to a small field to the right of the road, where it came into battery until a position could be selected and the intentions of the enemy ascertained. At 4 p. m. a section of Napoleons from Carpenter's battery was placed in position at the junction of the road from Bartlett's Mills to Locust Grove with the road from Jacobs' Ford, in the woods. It opened fire and kept it up until 7.30 o'clock, when it was retired. A section of Napoleons from the First Maryland Battery, commanded by Lieutenant Hill, was ordered to report to Col. J. T. Brown, and was placed in position on the left of General Stafford's brigade by him. This section was engaged but a short time when the enemy pressed our left wing back, necessitating the withdrawal of these guns under a heavy flank fire from infantry. As our left receded, our right advanced, turning, as it were, upon Carpenter's position at a point, exposing his left flank while he was hotly engaged in front. This caused him to fire to the left, changing front to the rear, with his left gun, and, opening at the same time with canister, soon compelled the enemy to retire.

It having been decided upon to take up a new line on the south side of Mine Run, the battalion moved in column to a point near Zoa [Zion ?] Church, where it went into position on General Johnson's front.

The enemy was quiet on our front during the 28th and 29th, but a little after sunrise on the morning of the 30th he opened on our left, at a distance of 800 or 1,000 yards, with Napoleons, and soon thereafter from the front and right with guns of various caliber, ranging from 10-pounder to 30-pounder Parrotts. The enemy's fire was returned first by Captain Raine, then by Lieutenant Chew and Captain Carpenter. In this engagement, which lasted about one hour, Capt. Charles I. Raine, commanding the Lee Battery, was killed, also 2 privates killed and 2 wounded in the Lee Battery. Carpenter lost 5 privates wounded.

On Friday, the 27th, the battalion sustained a loss of 1 non-commissioned officer killed, and 1 non-commissioned and 3 privates wounded. There were 11 horses killed and wounded. On the 30th, 16 horses were killed and disabled.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CARTER M. BRAXTON,
Major, Commanding Battalion.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LONG.

No. 102.

*Report of Lieut. Gen. Ambrose P. Hill, C. S. Army, commanding
Third Army Corps.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
October 26, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that on the morning of the 14th instant I left my camp, 1 mile distant from Warrenton, on the Amisville turnpike, at 5 a. m., and in obedience to orders from the general commanding took the Warrenton and Alexandria turnpike until reaching Broad Run Church, then took the road by Greenwich and on to Bristoe Station, the division of Major-General Anderson leading. Upon arriving at Broad Run Church, information reached me from various sources that the enemy were moving by a road leading from Greenwich to the Warrenton and Alexandria pike and coming into it a mile below Buckland. The rumbling of wagons, which could be distinctly heard, led me to place reliance on these reports. General Anderson was directed to take his division down the turnpike toward Buckland, and, if possible, to strike this column at the point where it came into the pike. If nothing could be accomplished, then to turn off and rejoin me at Greenwich.

In the meantime I moved on the road to Greenwich with Heth's and Wilcox's divisions, leaving one battery and Scales' brigade at Buckland to guard the train which had been directed to halt there.

General Anderson, in the execution of my orders, found the force referred to to be of cavalry, that it had already disappeared, and that Maj. Gen. Fitz. Lee had come up with his cavalry on my left flank. Colonel Rosser, of his advance, having skirmished with the enemy and driven them back, rejoined me at Greenwich, following Heth's division. From this point to Bristoe we followed close upon the rear of the Third Corps, picking up about 150 stragglers. Upon reaching the hills this side of Broad Run, and overlooking the plain on the north side, the Third Corps was discovered resting, a portion of it just commencing the march toward Manassas. I determined that no time must be lost, and hurried up Heth's division, forming it in line of battle along the crest of the hills and parallel to Broad Run. Poague's battalion was brought to the front and directed to open on the enemy. They were evidently taken completely by surprise, and retired in the utmost confusion. Seeing this, General Heth was directed to advance his line until reaching the run, and then to move by the left flank, cross at the ford, and press the enemy. This order was being promptly obeyed when I perceived the enemy's skirmishers making their appearance on this side of Broad Run, and on the right and rear of Heth's division. Word was sent to General Cooke, commanding the right brigade of Heth's division, to look out for his right flank, and he very promptly changed front of one of his regiments and drove the enemy back.

In the meantime I sent back to General Anderson to send McIntosh's battalion to the front, and to take two brigades to the position threatened and protect the right flank of Heth. The head of Anderson's column appearing, Heth was now ordered to advance again and carry out the original order. Davis' brigade, of Heth's division, had been detached as a support to Poague's battalion. The three brigades (Cooke's, Kirkland's, and Walker's) advanced in beautiful

order and quite steadily. Cooke's brigade, upon reaching the crest of the hill in their front, came within full view of the enemy's line of battle behind the railroad embankment (the Second Corps), and of whose presence I was unaware.

The position was an exceedingly strong one, and covered by the direct and enfilading fire of batteries on the rising ground in rear. A portion of Cooke's brigade became hotly engaged, and of course it became impossible to execute his original order to move by the left flank. Kirkland, finding Cooke engaged, also swung around his left and gallantly charged to Cooke's assistance. McIntosh's battalion had before this been ordered by me to take a position overlooking the railroad and station, and in rear of Cooke's left. Poague's battalion was ordered to take another position and open fire on the battery which was enfilading Kirkland's line. This was not done as quickly as I expected, and Kirkland's line was exposed to a very deliberate and destructive fire; nevertheless, it continued to advance and gained the railroad, clearing it for a time of the enemy. About this time Generals Cooke and Kirkland were both wounded, and their fall at this critical moment had a serious influence upon the fortunes of the combat. Their men were unable to stand the heavy fire which was poured upon them and commenced falling back (the three right regiments of Cooke's brigade) in good order.

Walker had crossed Broad Run in pursuance of the original order. Anderson had been sent to the right to look out for the threatened right flank, and no support was immediately available, Wilcox's division not having yet come up. The infantry falling back, the left of Cooke's brigade passed through McIntosh's guns, and the enemy pressing on the guns, five in number were immediately seized, and run down the hill under protection of the enemy's artillery and line of battle. General Walker, upon being informed of the perilous condition of the guns, immediately sent forward a regiment and drove off the enemy, but the guns had disappeared. Dark came upon us before new dispositions could be made to attack, and during the night the enemy retreated.

Brigadier-General Posey was seriously wounded by a shell in the early part of the action.

In conclusion, I am convinced that I made the attack too hastily, and at the same time that a delay of half an hour, and there would have been no enemy to attack. In that event I believe I should equally have blamed myself for not attacking at once.

I inclose my official report of killed, wounded, and missing.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. HILL,

Lieutenant-General, Commanding Third Corps.

Col. R. H. CHILTON,

Asst. Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Army of Northern Virginia.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS,

November 21, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded, in connection with the general report of the advance of the army into Fauquier, forwarded on the 24th [23d] ultimo.

General Hill explains how, in his haste to attack the Third Army Corps of the enemy, he overlooked the presence of the Second, which was the cause of the disaster that ensued.

R. E. LEE,
General.

NOVEMBER 24, 1863.

Respectfully submitted to the President.

The disaster at Bristoe Station seems due to a gallant but over-hasty pressing on of the enemy.

J. A. SEDDON.

Returned to the Secretary of War.

There was a want of vigilance, by reason of which it appears the Third Army Corps of the enemy got a position, giving great advantage to them.

J. D. [DAVIS.]

[inclosure.]

Return of Casualties in the Third Corps in the engagement at Bristoe Station Va., October 14.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ANDERSON'S DIVISION.					
Mahone's brigade		4	3	6	13
Wilcox's brigade		1	1	3	10
Posey's brigade		1	2	4	7
Perry's brigade		3	1	20	24
Total		9	7	33	54
HETH'S DIVISION.					
Walker's brigade	1	2	2	7	12
Davis' brigade		8	4	33	45
Kirkland's brigade	3	47	19	201	270
Cooke's brigade	5	54	30	409	498
Total	9	111	55	650	825
ARTILLERY.					
McIntosh's battalion		3	2	33	38
Poague's battalion	1	3	1	11	16
Total	1	6	3	44	54
Grand total	10	126	65	732	933
Missing					445

No. 103.

Report of Maj. Gen. Richard H. Anderson, C. S. Army, commanding division.

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON'S DIVISION,
Near Rappahannock Station, Va., October 21, 1863.

CAPTAIN: At 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th instant, when near Bristoe Station, I received orders from the lieutenant-general

commanding the Third Corps to send McIntosh's battalion of artillery to the front, and to move two brigades of my division to the right of the road by which we had been approaching the station, to intercept a column of the enemy's troops which was moving along the railroad toward the station. Posey's and Perry's brigades were immediately put in motion through a piece of woods to execute the order, but before they arrived within striking distance, the enemy moved off at a double-quick and disappeared in a piece of pine forest near the railroad. The brigades continued to advance toward the railroad in the direction which had been indicated by Lieutenant-General Hill, until they found the enemy strongly posted behind the railroad embankments and cuts, with a battery of artillery so planted as to enfilade the road and sweep the open piece of ground between them and ourselves.

The column which I had been directed to intercept had got into position along the railroad, and I halted the troops until I could examine the ground between them and the enemy. While so engaged I met Brigadier-General Long, who proposed to place some of his artillery upon a slight eminence which afforded a good position for artillery. To this I gladly assented, as I deemed it necessary to the farther advance of the troops of my command.

At this time I received notice that the troops of the Second Corps were coming up on my right, and I was directed to form a line of battle so as to connect my right with the left of that corps. The other brigades of my division were then ordered up, and the line was formed as quickly as the nature of the ground would permit. During these movements of my command Heth's division became hotly engaged, and a brigade of his troops near the left of my division was driven back. The enemy's skirmishers advanced through the gap, and General Long found it impracticable to post his artillery. Perry's brigade checked the farther advance of the enemy, and Mahone's was put in motion to regain the ground from which our men had been driven, but before it reached the place it was re-occupied by another brigade of Heth's division. Perry's and Posey's brigades then drove back the enemy's line of skirmishers, and General Long's artillery got into position; but it was now nearly dark, and after a few minutes' cannonading, to which the enemy replied warmly, the firing was discontinued. The troops of my division remained in line of battle during the night. In the morning the enemy were gone.

I regret to report that in this affair Capt. Thomas L. Barrant, of the Sixteenth Virginia Regiment, an excellent officer, was killed; Brigadier-General Posey and Lieutenant-Colonel Baya, commanding Eighth Florida Regiment, received severe wounds (the former in the left thigh and the latter in the right hip), and Capt. A. K. Jones, Twelfth Mississippi Regiment, was wounded in the right leg.

The total casualties were 11 killed and 43 wounded.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

R. H. ANDERSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

Capt. W. N. STARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Army Corps.

Report of Maj. Gen. Henry Heth, C. S. Army, commanding division.

HEADQUARTERS HETH'S DIVISION,
October 24, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my division on the 14th instant:

The division moved from camp near Warrenton at 5.30 a. m. on the 14th instant, following General Anderson's division. When within a mile of New Baltimore, orders were received to pass General Anderson's artillery by keeping to the right, as it was designed that my division should follow a different road. After passing through New Baltimore, and about a mile and a half or less from the village, I was directed to take a right-hand road, which proved to be a cross-road leading to Bristoe Station, via Greenwich. Just before reaching Greenwich some 20 stragglers of the Third Corps, Federal Army, were captured. A desultory fire of artillery was heard from just after daybreak, apparently on our right, and continued during the entire day.

It was ascertained at Greenwich that a corps of the enemy had encamped there the night previous, the last of this corps leaving about 8 a. m. on the 14th. From Greenwich we pressed on by the most direct road to Bristoe Station, picking up a number of stragglers on the road. When within a mile and a half of Bristoe Station I was directed by General A. P. Hill to form three brigades of my division in line of battle perpendicular to the road on which we were advancing, holding the Fourth Brigade as a reserve, which was to continue its march by the flank. Cooke's brigade (leading) was formed on the right of the road, its left resting on the road. Kirkland was put in position on the left of the road, his right resting on the road and forming a continuous line with Cooke. Walker was directed to form on Kirkland's left. Davis' brigade was held in reserve in the road.

Kirkland had not quite completed the formation of his line, when orders were received from General Hill to push on with the two brigades then in line (Cooke's and Kirkland's), informing me at the same time that the enemy were retreating rapidly and that expedition was necessary. Walker's brigade was at this time in rear of Kirkland, his right resting in rear of Kirkland's right. General Walker was informed of the change and directed to form on Kirkland's left, if possible, as Kirkland moved forward.

The order was now given to advance. On reaching a cleared space some 200 or 300 yards in our front, the enemy was discovered about three-quarters of a mile in front of Kirkland's left. A few shots from one of Poague's batteries threw them into much confusion, and all that were in sight retreated in disorder across Broad Run. On seeing this General Hill directed me to move by the left flank, cross Broad Run, and attack the fugitives. This order was given and my line halted for the left to commence the flank movement. Before this movement was commenced information was received that a heavy column of the enemy had appeared on our right. I asked General Hill whether the flank movement should continue. He directed that it should be deferred for the present. Some ten minutes afterward I received orders to move forward.

About this time General Cooke in person reported to me that the enemy would take him in flank as he moved forward. This was reported to General Hill, who informed me that General Anderson's division had been, or would be, ordered to the right. General Cooke was informed of this, and the forward movement commenced. Walker had not been able to form line of battle on Kirkland's left. The two brigades (Cooke's and Kirkland's) moved off in handsome style. The skirmishers soon became engaged. The enemy's strength in my front was only known from the reports made by Captain Johnston, Engineer Corps. As subsequently shown, it proved to be Warren's, Second Army Corps.

Marching parallel to the railroad, the enemy was concealed from our view by hills and woods. On seeing our advance the enemy formed his line in rear of the railroad embankment, his right resting on Broad Run and hidden by a railroad cut. In his rear a line of hills ascended to some 30 or 40 feet in height, giving him an admirable position for his artillery. The railroad cut and embankment at the foot of the hill gave him perfect protection for his infantry.

In rear of the enemy's right, on the hills just noticed, a circular line of rifle-pits had been thrown up for the protection of the bridge over Broad Run. These rifle-pits were filled with infantry, and a battery was established in rear and higher up the hills.

As Kirkland moved forward his left struck the enemy in the railroad cut near Broad Run. He drove everything in his front along the line of the railroad before him, but was unable to carry the second line of works (rifle-pits, &c.) that were in his front. When in the railroad cut his men were exposed to an enfilading fire from his right, in addition to a severe fire from a battery on the north side of Broad Run. The position was untenable. He was compelled to fall back. A number of his men, unwilling to expose themselves, remained in the railroad cut and were captured.

General Cooke was wounded early in the action. When within some 500 yards of the railroad, his brigade halted and commenced firing. It subsequently charged up to within 40 yards of the railroad embankment, but was driven back, being exposed not only to a heavy fire from the enemy behind the railroad embankment, but also to a fire on its right flank. The enemy's batteries, during the advance of Cooke and Kirkland, completely swept the field over which the advance was made. As soon as Cooke's brigade gave way, I ordered General Davis to form his brigade on Cooke's right, thus protecting Cooke from a flank movement.

During the advance of Cooke and Kirkland a battery belonging to McIntosh's battalion, Anderson's division, was ordered to take position on a hill about 500 or 600 yards from the railroad, and about opposite Kirkland's right flank and Cooke's left. This battery was captured by the enemy. I was ignorant of the fact that a battery had been ordered to occupy this position until it had been taken. A knowledge of its position on my part, however, would not have saved it, as it would not have been deemed necessary to have furnished a special support for it, so long as the two brigades (Cooke's and Kirkland's) were in its front. On receiving information that the enemy's skirmishers were approaching the battery, and that it was in danger, a regiment was ordered to its support, but arrived on the ground after five guns had been taken off.

During the advance of Kirkland, Walker gained ground to the left,

crossing Broad Run. Finding that Kirkland's left was gaining ground to the right, General Walker recrossed the run. Before he could form on Kirkland's left, Kirkland had been driven back. General Walker during the rest of the engagement supported a battery from Poague's battalion, placed on a hill about 700 or 800 yards from the railroad. The engagement was over before either Walker or Davis could be brought into action.

After the repulse of Cooke and Kirkland, I reformed my line and advanced again to within about 500 yards of the railroad, where I remained during the night. No second attack was ordered, as I was convinced that the position of the enemy was too strong to be attacked in front. The position now occupied enabled me to avail myself of an opportunity to resume the attack, in the event of an attack being made on the enemy's left flank by General Ewell's troops or others.

I deem it but just to the troops commanded by Generals Cooke and Kirkland to say that with the exception of one regiment, all behaved well under the circumstances. It must be borne in mind that when the attack was made by Cooke and Kirkland, the enemy's force in front was unknown. It turned out that a much larger force was in our front than was supposed—one, if not the greater portion of two entire corps. The position accidentally occupied by the enemy was as strong, or stronger, naturally and artificially, than military art could have made it by many hours' work. The enemy's left flank extended probably a mile or three-quarters to my right. He was not compelled to maneuver to get into position. Marching by the flank he was already in line of battle, protected by a railroad embankment at a convenient height to shelter his men, with hills in his rear admirably adapted to render effective his numerous batteries.

No military man who has examined the ground, or who understands the position and the disproportionate number of the contending forces, would attach blame to these two brigades for meeting with a repulse. My confidence in these troops is not shaken by the result, and I feel satisfied on fields to come they will vindicate the high reputation they have gained on many a hard-fought battle-field. Had they succeeded in driving the enemy in their front before them, and carried the hills beyond the railroad, it is probable the two brigades would have been captured by the enemy unengaged on their right.

I beg leave to bring to the notice of the lieutenant-general commanding the gallantry displayed by Generals Cooke and Kirkland, both of whom were severely wounded. I regret that in the absence of the reports of brigade and regimental commanders I am unable to name the officers who deserve special mention for good conduct.

A report of the casualties is inclosed. My thanks are due to my personal staff.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. HETH,
Major-General.

Capt. W. N. STARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Army Corps.

[Inclosure.]

List of Casualties in Heth's division at Bristoe Station, October 14, 1863.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Davis' brigade.....	8	38	2
Walker's brigade.....	2	9	.....
Cooke's brigade.....	73	461	166
Kirkland's brigade.....	60	285	277
Total.....	143	773	445
Grand total.....			1,861

No. 105.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Henry H. Walker, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.*HEADQUARTERS WALKER'S BRIGADE,
October 21, 1863.

MAJOR: In accordance with circular from division headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the engagement at Bristoe Station on October 14:

My brigade was formed in line of battle in a woods about 100 yards in rear of General Kirkland's, my right covering his right, his brigade being nearly double the length of mine. While in this position General Heth informed me the enemy was running; that he would not have time for me to get upon Kirkland's left, but that I must do so on the march. This I found impossible to do.

Kirkland's brigade soon got into the open field, and commenced gaining ground to the right by a wheel, while mine, already behind and on the circumference, had a dense woods to march through for half a mile. This distance brought my brigade on Broad Run. While crossing this in line of battle, Kirkland became hotly engaged. Seeing his left gaining ground so fast to the front and right, I marched my brigade by the right flank, again crossed Broad Run, and double-quickened my brigade to try and catch up with Kirkland's left. When I got into the open field, I saw his left had been repulsed and was falling back in utter confusion. I succeeded in getting the three right regiments of my brigade interposed between the enemy's advance and the battery on the hill at the cemetery. A portion of Kirkland's brigade (two regiments) were then rallied on the right of these regiments. The four regiments on the left of my brigade were halted on the crest of the hill at the cemetery abreast with the battery at that place.

The line remained thus until the regiments of Kirkland's brigade were moved, under direction of General Kirkland's adjutant-general, to the right and rear of the battery at the cemetery. Captain Hill, of General Hill's staff, then brought an order for this battery to move to the right. I told him I was supporting the battery, and asked him if I should move with it. He replied, "Yes." I had scarcely gotten half way down the hill with my brigade when Major McIntosh reported to me that, his supports having retired, he had

had to withdraw his men from the battery on the right of the road, and that if I could get a regiment there in time I might retake it. This I endeavored to do immediately, and ordered a regiment to double-quick to the position, but before it arrived the guns were out of sight.

Simultaneously with Major McIntosh, Major Finney, adjutant-general, reported that the enemy were again advancing in the direction of the cemetery. I immediately deployed a regiment as skirmishers to drive back the enemy's skirmishers, again formed my brigade in its original position, and remained so until new dispositions were made for the night.

I omitted to state at the commencement, before my brigade was put into line, General Hill detached the Fourteenth Tennessee Regiment, and directed it to take a position as skirmishers on the right of his line. This regiment rejoined the brigade the next morning.

Inclosed is a list of casualties during the engagement.

Respectfully submitted.

H. H. WALKER,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. R. H. FINNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Heth's Division.

[Inclosure.]

Return of Casualties in Walker's brigade in the engagement near Bristoe Station, October 14.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
18th Alabama	*1	1	1	3	6
1st Tennessee				2	2
22d Virginia Battalion				1	1
56th Virginia				2	2
Total	1	1	1	6	11

No. 106.

Report of Col. Edward D. Hall, Forty-sixth North Carolina Infantry, commanding Cooke's brigade.

HEADQUARTERS COOKE'S BRIGADE,
Near Rappahannock Station, Va., October 22, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on the 14th instant, on arriving within 1 or 2 miles of Bristoe Station, the brigade formed a line of battle on the right of the road in the following order: First, Forty-sixth North Carolina; second, Fifteenth North Carolina; third, Twenty-seventh North Carolina; and the Forty-eighth North Carolina on the left. After forming we advanced through a very thick undergrowth. On clearing the woods and arriving in the first opening the brigade was halted a few moments to correct the alignment. The enemy was discovered massed upon our left beyond the

*Lieut. David R. Stagers,

railroad and to the left of the road leading to the station. Being then in command of the extreme right regiment, I immediately discovered that the enemy was in heavy force on my right and busily engaged in getting in position. In a few moments we were ordered to advance, and soon after the enemy's skirmishers commenced firing on my right flank. I discovered the line of battle behind the railroad, extending as far on my right as I could see; also a mass of troops lying perpendicular to the road and on the side next to us, from which body an advance was made on my right in considerable numbers. I then sent word to General Cooke that I was much annoyed by the fire and seriously threatened. I sent my right company to engage the skirmishers on my right, but they were soon driven in. I then changed the front of my regiment on the first company and checked their advance.

The brigade had again halted just before getting under fire, and I moved back just in time to join the line in its final advance. Soon after getting under fire I found that the left of the brigade had commenced firing as they advanced, which was taken up along the whole line.

Shortly afterward information was brought me that General Cooke was wounded and that I was in command. I ordered my regiment to cease firing and passed up to the center of the brigade, stopping the firing as I went. The brigade was then within 200 yards of the railroad. On getting on the top of the hill, I found the brigade suffering from a heavy flank fire of artillery from the right. The number of guns I cannot say; evidently more than one battery. Also the guns on the left and rear of the railroad had an enfilading fire on us. The musketry fire from the line of railroad was very heavy. I soon saw that a rapid advance must be made or a withdrawal. I chose the former. I passed the word to the right regiments to charge, which was done in what I conceive to be in good style. The fourth regiment was somewhat confused, but I sent the lieutenant-colonel commanding word to follow the line, which he did with about two-thirds of his regiment, the balance giving way.

The brigade charged up to within 40 yards of the railroad, and from the severity of the fire, and from their seeing the extreme left of the line falling back, they fell back—the two right regiments in good order, the third (Twenty-seventh North Carolina) in an honorable confusion, from the fact that between one-half and two-thirds of the regiment had been killed and wounded, they being in a far more exposed position than the other two regiments and having gone farther. The Forty-eighth, in advancing, encountered the whole line falling back. I halted the brigade in the first field we came to, about 400 yards from the enemy's line, from which position we fell back beyond the second field on seeing the enemy come out on our right and left. After a short time the brigade of General Davis joined us on the right, when we again advanced to within 400 yards of the enemy, and on seeing the right brigade halt I halted, where we remained during the night.

As there was a battery of artillery lost during the engagement, and from its proximity to the brigade the loss may be laid to it, I will state that I knew nothing of the guns being there until we had fallen back to the second field. The guns may have been in our rear, but they must certainly have been placed there after we advanced; and in retreating, our losses both by casualties and strag-

gling, shortened our line so much that with the addition of one of General Kirkland's regiments (Forty-fourth North Carolina), which joined our left, the left of the brigade was some distance to the right of the guns. On learning the guns were there and in danger, I dispatched a portion of one regiment to the relief, but the guns had been taken off before the relief arrived.

I would respectfully state that I have been with the brigade during some of the heaviest engagements of the war, and have never seen the men more cool and determined, and that their falling back resulted from no fault of theirs, but from the great superiority in number and position of the enemy, and entire want of support, both in rear and prolongation of our lines.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

E. D. HALL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. R. H. FINNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 107.

*Report of Maj. David G. McIntosh, C. S. Army, commanding
Artillery Battalion.*

CAMP NEAR BEVERLY FORD,
October 23, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with your request I have the honor to submit the following report, being duplicate of one already furnished Colonel Walker, of the part taken by this battalion in the engagement at Bristoe Station on the afternoon of the 14th instant:

When within about a mile of the station I received an order from Major-General Anderson, through Major Duncan, his staff officer, to move my battalion to the front. Passing the division, I halted a moment upon the open ground where the descent to the railroad begins, and Major Duncan saying as he joined me again that he had directions from Lieutenant-General Hill where to place me, I moved immediately on, attracting some fire from the enemy's batteries. Observing that I was approaching near the enemy, I ordered Captain Hurt to take his two Whitworth guns out of the column and place them in the best position he could find on the hills in rear. Captain Johnson's battery had previously been detached by order of General Anderson, and left at Broad Run. With the remaining nine guns I proceeded to follow Major Duncan, who pointed out an open space between two pine thickets as the position which I was to occupy.

Our line of infantry was then in the act of advancing over the hill at this point and drew a heavy musketry fire upon them in rear. I therefore halted my column at the base of the rising ground in front, sending word by Lieutenant Houston, my ordnance officer, who accompanied me on the field, to Lieutenant-General Hill why I had done so, and ordering the pieces to draw up under cover, I proceeded to look at the ground with Major Duncan. On casting my eye over the field I saw and represented to Major Duncan the exposure of the situation because of its proximity to the railroad bank, being only 400 or 500 yards distant, where the enemy's line of bat-

tle was posted and in full view of a number of opposing batteries stretching from the left to the extreme right. He (Major Duncan) left, saying he would represent the situation to General Hill.

In the meantime our line had advanced a short distance over the crest of the hill, and exhibiting symptoms of wavering, I ordered up five light rifled pieces, consisting of the Second Rockbridge Battery, three guns, Lieutenant Wallace commanding, and a section of Hurt's battery, under Lieutenant Crenshaw, and directed them to open with shell, firing over the heads of our men.

Lieutenant Houston returned just at this time with a message from General Hill that he wished me to take position as quickly as possible, and I thereupon ordered up a section of Rice's Napoleon battery, placing it to the left of the rifled guns. Before this order was executed, however, our line of infantry in front had broken, and, falling back through the guns, passed on to the rear. My officers joined me in endeavoring to rally and stop them upon the slope in rear of the guns, but without avail. Lieutenant Wilson, while thus engaged, was struck down and seriously injured by a shell.

The ground being clear of our infantry in front, I directed a round or two of canister to be thrown at the enemy along the railroad, but pointed the fire chiefly against the opposing battery, which concentrated upon me a converging fire from this direction. I dispatched a messenger hastily to General Hill to say that I was badly enfiladed from the right and regarded the position untenable, which message the general has since informed me he did not receive.

Believing I could obtain a position to the right where I might divert the enemy's fire, I proceeded in that direction with two guns undisposed of (a section of Napoleons under Lieutenant Price), and met Major Duncan on the way, who told me guns were needed in that quarter, and who showed me a position from which the enemy's battery, then annoying me so much, could be taken almost in rear. He informed me at the same time that General Long would have up a number of guns in a few minutes, and as one of Lieutenant Price's was detained by an accident on the way, I deemed it imprudent to open with one gun, and ordered the lieutenant to report to General Long as soon as he came up and desire him to open immediately.

Returning to the first position, where I had left seven guns engaged, I observed that the fire had ceased. On inquiring the reason of Lieutenant Wallace, then in command, he replied that he had not men enough left to work the guns; that the enemy were advancing, and he had just been to look for infantry support. I at once ordered the guns to be dragged down the hill by hand, and the remaining men, who were lying in the bush, started forward; but at that instant a body of the enemy, apparently skirmishers, appeared stealing over the crest of the hill and in a moment more were among the guns. I saw it was too late to remove them, and directed the limbers and caissons to be drawn off in the edge of the woods, and the men to retire without noise.

Believing the number of the enemy at the guns to be small, and that they could still be recovered with prompt action, I rode rapidly in search of a body of infantry; but the plain in my rear was bare of all troops. After some minutes I found a brigade (General Walker's, I think), and reported to him the condition of affairs and desired him to throw forward a body quickly as possible. A few minutes after I observed General Heth approaching, when I informed him also

of my situation. Lieutenant Wallace informs me that he saw the enemy roll off the guns by hand in a few minutes after they were taken possession of.

The two Napoleon guns of Captain Rice were both disabled, having their axles broken and the cheek of one shivered. One was dragged off before the approach of the enemy; the other was recovered the next morning. All the ammunition in the limbers of the pieces was expended by Captain Rice, his caissons being kept in rear. He estimates the time during which he was engaged at one hour. His casualties were 8 men wounded and 10 horses disabled.

The five rifled pieces which preceded Captain Rice in the action were engaged probably an hour and a quarter.

Lieutenant Wallace's three guns fired 204 rounds. His casualties were 2 lieutenants wounded, and 2 men killed and 13 wounded.

Lieutenant Crenshaw's section fired only 25 rounds. His casualties were 1 man killed and 16 wounded.

The total casualties was 3 men killed and 39 wounded. Forty-four horses were disabled.

The section of Napoleon guns under Lieutenant Price reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, of General Long's command, and was engaged late in the afternoon without suffering any loss in men or horses.

The section of Whitworths fired 8 shots at the enemy, also without loss.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. MCINTOSH,
Major of Artillery.

Capt. W. N. STARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Army Corps.

No. 108.

Reports of Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps.

BUCKLAND, VA.,
October 20, 1863.

GENERAL: After offering some considerable resistance to the advance of the enemy at this point yesterday, in accordance with the suggestion of Major-General Lee, I retired with Hampton's division slowly before the enemy until within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Warrenton, in order that Major-General Lee, coming from Auburn, might have an opportunity to attack the enemy in flank and rear. The plan proved successful. The enemy followed slowly and cautiously after Hampton's division, when, on hearing Major-General Lee's guns on their flank, I pressed upon them vigorously in front. They at first resisted my attack stubbornly, but once broken the rout was complete. I pursued them from within 3 miles of Warrenton to Buckland, the horses at full speed the whole distance, the enemy retreating in great confusion. Major-General Lee had attacked them in flank just below Buckland.

We captured about 200 prisoners, 8 wagons and ambulances, and arms, horses, and equipments.

The rout was the most complete that any cavalry has ever suffered during this war.

Crossing at Buckland, General Fitz. Lee pushed down the pike toward Gainesville, while I, with the few men of Gordon's and Rosser's brigades who could be collected after our unusually long chase, moved around to our left and pressed down toward Hay Market. Here I encountered, besides a large cavalry force, the First Army Corps, who retired a short distance beyond Hay Market on the Carolina road. I attacked their infantry pickets by moonlight and scattered them over the fields, capturing many. General Lee pressed down to within a short distance of Gainesville, where he encountered their infantry, and captured prisoners from the First Army Corps on that road also. The pursuit was continued until after dusk. The cavalry force was commanded by Kilpatrick and composed of ten regiments.

* * * * *

Our casualties were slight, about 30 in all.

Most respectfully,

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

General R. E. LEE.

—
HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 13, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command from October 9, 1863, when it advanced from the Rapidan, to October 20, 1863, when it recrossed the Rappahannock:

In compliance with the instructions of the commanding general, Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was left with his division, supported by two brigades of infantry, on the line of the Rapidan to observe the enemy in that direction, while I proceeded in personal command of Hampton's division—that officer being still detained from duty by wounds received at Gettysburg—to guard the right flank of the Army of Northern Virginia in its advance by way of Madison Court-House in the execution of a flank movement on the enemy then in Culpeper.

The brigades of Gordon, Butler (Col. P. M. B. Young commanding), and Jones (Col. O. R. Funsten commanding), constituting the division, were ordered to bivouac on the evening of October 9 in the neighborhood of Madison Court-House, and Robertson's River, from its mouth to the vicinity of Criglersville, was occupied by pickets from Young's and Funsten's brigades. Maj. A. R. Venable, of my staff, had been previously sent forward to arrange for the utmost secrecy and strict non-intercourse through the pickets, and at night a select body of men was sent to capture a signal station on Thoroughfare Mountain, which overlooked our line of march to a great extent.

At daylight on the morning of the 10th, our pickets remaining on the Robertson. Funsten's brigade was detached as advance guard to the parallel columns of infantry (Ewell's and Hill's corps) moving toward Woodville. Young's and Gordon's brigades crossed at Russell's Ford, moving directly toward James City with the view of

occupying the enemy's attention so as to favor the flank movement. At Russell's Ford the advance guard, under Lieutenant Benton, Fourth North Carolina Cavalry, encountered the enemy's pickets, took several of their number prisoners, and drove them back to their supports at Bethsaida Church, consisting of one regiment of infantry and a small force of cavalry. I determined to attack the enemy in front and on the right flank simultaneously, and, directing General Gordon to push forward with a dismounted force, following up with his brigade, I moved with Young's brigade through the woods to the left to assail them on their right. The enemy were drawn up in line of battle to receive us, but being gallantly charged in flank and rear by the First South Carolina Cavalry, under Lieut. Col. J. D. Twiggs, while Gordon pressed them in front, they broke and fled in confusion, nearly every man being either killed or captured. Young's brigade captured 87 and Gordon's many others. Those of the enemy who were not captured were scattered in every direction, the mountain affording them means of escape. Between 75 and 100 excellent arms were also secured.

The fleeing enemy were pursued to James City, where we encountered the main body of the enemy, subsequently ascertained to consist of about two brigades of Kilpatrick's division of cavalry, French's division of infantry, and six pieces of artillery. At our approach they retired from the village to a strong position on the hills overlooking it near Bethel Church, and drew up in line of battle, with their artillery judiciously posted to receive us. As my objects of clearing Thoroughfare Mountain and occupying position at James City had been accomplished, I did not attempt what would have been impossible—with my force to dislodge the enemy—but kept up a demonstration with Young's brigade in front and Gordon's on their right flank until night, two pieces of the horse artillery under Captain Griffin occasionally engaging their batteries from a position near the village.

About 4 p. m. a force of the enemy's cavalry made a dash at the guns, charging up to within about 200 yards of the pieces, but encountering a sudden volley from about 150 sharpshooters, under Captain Jones, of the First South Carolina Cavalry, ensconced behind a stone fence, they beat a speedy retreat, with the loss of several killed. A steady fire of artillery and sharpshooters was kept up on the enemy's front and right flank until nightfall, when the brigades were ordered to bivouac on the line of battle. I regret very much to be compelled to bear witness to the sufferings of the unfortunate inhabitants of James City, who were thus brought between two fires, but from the peculiarity of the ground this could not be avoided.

At daylight on the next morning (11th), I ascertained that during the night the enemy had disappeared from our front, and leaving Young's brigade to hold its position at James City until further orders and protect the flank of the army from any demonstration of the enemy in that direction, I continued the march with Gordon's brigade along the flank of our infantry column, the head of which had already passed a point opposite James City. Reaching Griffinsburg I found Colonel Funsten at that point with his brigade. He had reached that place about 10 p. m. on the evening before, encountered the enemy's pickets below the town, and encamped for the night. I found that slight skirmishing had already taken place, and dispatching the Eleventh Virginia Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel

Ball commanding, to strike the Warrenton road at Rixeyville and ascertain if the enemy were retreating that direction, I immediately ordered Colonel Funsten to advance down the pike, General Gordon having meanwhile been sent round to the right to intersect the Sperryville and Culpeper Court-House turnpike at Stone-House Mountain.

In our rapid pursuit of the enemy we found that we had passed an infantry regiment of the enemy which had been on the outpost and was now marching parallel to our column on our right in the direction of Culpeper Court-House. Every effort was made to close up the column, thus elongated by pursuit, so as to catch this regiment; but apprehending that it would escape, the only cavalry I could lay my hands on was ordered to charge the regiment as it debouched into the open ground. This was gallantly responded to by a company of the Twelfth Virginia, under Lieutenant Baylor, and but for an impassable ditch these brave men would have ridden over the enemy and cut them down with the saber. They charged within 20 or 30 yards of the column and fired a volley into it, but were forced, from the nature of the ground, to retire, which was done without the loss of man or horse, although the enemy's fire was delivered almost in their faces. The enemy did not further contest the field. They broke and ran, dropping guns, knapsacks, and blankets, several of their number being captured. This was the second occasion in twenty-four hours that our cavalry had charged the enemy's infantry, and in this last case equal numbers would have even triumphed over the obstacle of the ditch and captured the whole regiment.

The enemy continued to fall back rapidly through their deserted camps toward Culpeper Court-House, and on reaching the vicinity of that place I found that his main body had retired toward the Rappahannock, leaving his cavalry to bring up the rear. He had massed his cavalry there, supported by artillery posted on the hills beyond, near George's house, with the apparent design of making a stand and checking our further advance. I made a demonstration with Gordon's brigade on their front, and in spite of the heavy artillery fire with which they attempted to hold us in check, the Fourth North Carolina Cavalry charged and dispersed the column opposed to it, which was driven across Mountain Run in the direction of Wallack's, a squadron under Captain Cowles, of the First North Carolina, occupying the court-house.

In this charge, Colonel Ferebee, commanding the Fourth North Carolina Cavalry, was wounded, and the gallant Lieutenant Morehead, adjutant of the Fifth North Carolina Cavalry, was severely wounded in the mouth. Lieutenants Baker, of the Second, and Benton, of the Fourth North Carolina Cavalry, were killed.

The advantageous position of the enemy's artillery rendered an attack in front liable to be attended with great loss. I determined, therefore, to leave some artillery in his front to attract his attention, and (Young's brigade being still at James City) moved with Gordon and Funsten (only two regiments of the latter, the Seventh and Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, being present) by the left flank by way of Chestnut Fork Church, Bradford's, and Botts', so as to gain the enemy's rear.

The sound of artillery rapidly drawing nearer in the direction of the road leading from Raccoon Ford to Stevensburg, indicated that Major-General Lee was driving them back from the Rapidan as they

had been driven from Robertson's River, and counting on his co-operation, I did not doubt my ability, by penetrating to the enemy's rear, to interrupt their retreat and have them at my mercy.

It is necessary, before proceeding further, to refer to the movements of Major-General Lee, whose timely arrival proved so important. I regret to say that his report has not yet been received, and my account of his operations will necessarily, for this reason, be briefer and more general than it would have been under other circumstances.

As stated in the beginning of this report, Lee's division, supported by two brigades of infantry, the whole under Major-General Lee's command, was left to observe the enemy opposite the lower fords of the Rapidan, and guard against a movement which it was foreseen would probably be made by the enemy in that direction, with a view to discover the position of our troops and the commanding general's designs. This anticipation was speedily realized. Disconcerted by the movement of our forces in the direction of Madison Court-House, and anxious to ascertain its character and extent, the Federal commander dispatched Buford's division of cavalry, with a battery of artillery, to make a reconnoissance in force toward Orange Court-House.

This column crossed the Rapidan at Germanna, on the night of October 10, and proceeded up the river toward Morton's Ford. Information of the movement had, however, been received, and Major-General Lee had promptly made his dispositions to give the enemy a warm reception. The Fifth Virginia Cavalry, Colonel Rosser commanding, was immediately sent forward to meet them, and at daylight on the morning of the 11th, the remainder of Lomax's brigade moved to their support. Two regiments of infantry were also ordered up, and the cavalry being dismounted, the united force was ordered to occupy a portion of our recent line of earthworks, with skirmishers well to the front. The enemy speedily brought up their batteries and opened fire on the line, but with little or no damage to the troops. The position was held until Colonel Chambliss (commanding W. H. F. Lee's brigade) arrived with his brigade and two pieces of artillery, when the whole line was promptly advanced, and by a gallant charge of the sharpshooters the enemy was put to rout and driven with considerable loss across the river. A vigorous pursuit ensued, the command crossing at Morton's Ford, and pushing on rapidly after the retreating enemy in the direction of Stevensburg, where they attempted to make a stand, but were soon dispersed on the right of our line by the well-directed fire of Chew's battery of horse artillery and that of our sharpshooters, the cannoneers and dismounted men vieing with each other which should have the front. This brief reference to Major-General Lee's operations will suffice to explain his movements in following up, by way of Stevensburg, the enemy's retrograde toward the Rappahannock.

The two retreating columns of the enemy falling back from the Robertson and Rapidan came in sight of Brandy Station nearly at the same time, our forces following closely on their rear. As I have stated above, the position of the column in my immediate front was such as to discourage an attack from the direction of the court-house, which was completely swept by their artillery, and in accordance with the plan already indicated I moved, with Funsten's brigade in front, by the Rixeyville road toward Brandy Station, with the view

of occupying the heights on which the Barbour House is situated, and thus intercepting the enemy on their line of retreat along the railroad toward the Rappahannock.

On arriving in vicinity of Slaughter Bradford's, one of Gordon's best regiments (the First North Carolina Cavalry) was sent to capture a body of the enemy who seemed to be detached on our right. Farther on were seen from this point the dense columns of the enemy's cavalry moving along the railroad toward Brandy Station. The enemy had penetrated the design which I had in view, and were rapidly falling back to occupy the vantage ground near Fleetwood before we could come up. As I approached Botts' the smoke of Major-General Lee's guns was seen across the plain toward Stevensburg, and as my column had moved too rapidly for the artillery to keep pace with it, and as the enemy was moving between us, we were subjected to the fire of General Fitz. Lee's guns, who from the distance were unable to distinguish us from the enemy. As we approached regiment after regiment of the enemy broke and dispersed.

The Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Massie commanding, was at the head of the column, and being ordered to charge, did so in the most gallant manner, cutting off about 1,200 or 1,500 of the enemy, all of whom would have been killed or captured had not the headlong rapidity of the pursuit, added to the difficult character of the ground, so greatly extended the column as to impair for the moment its efficiency of action. This was also added to by the belief on the part of Major-General Lee that our column was a portion of the enemy moving down to re-enforce their comrades, our shouts tending rather, therefore, to check than encourage him.

The Seventh Virginia Cavalry had been separated from the rest by taking the wrong road at Chestnut Fork Church, and, consequently, came up in rear of Gordon's brigade.

The Fourth and Fifth North Carolina Regiments being in front, moved up to support Colonel Massie, when a body of cavalry charged them from a field on the right. Although palpably fewer in numbers than these two regiments, our men broke and fled in spite of every effort on the part of the brigade commander and myself to rally them, and the enemy was not checked in the pursuit until the Seventh Virginia, which came up very opportunely, charged them in flank and cut off quite a number, who were either killed or captured. The Seventh now joined the Twelfth, moved down upon Brandy, where a junction was formed with General Lee's column, arriving at the same time.

The time gained to the enemy by the breaking of the two North Carolina regiments, and General Lee's belief that I was the enemy, enabled the enemy to gain Fleetwood Heights and place his artillery in position.

The two columns having joined, pushed down upon the enemy at Fleetwood Heights. Lomax's brigade extended well round through the woods to the right, so as to bring a cross-fire of terrible effect on the enemy this side of Fleetwood. Thus caught between two fires, the enemy in my front fought desperately for self-preservation. The woods near Brandy Station were speedily occupied by the sharpshooters of Lomax and Chambliss to resist the force moving from Fleetwood to the relief of the other column, and an engagement ensued of the most obstinate and determined character. Our dismounted men were several times surrounded by the enemy's cavalry, but were each time rescued by gallant charges of their mounted

comrades. A series of charges and countercharges by Lomax's and Chambliss' brigades was executed with the utmost gallantry and effect, five distinct charges having been made at this point by the Fifth, Sixth, and Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry, in which Colonel Harrison, of the Sixth Virginia, and other brave officers were severely wounded.

The enemy, having been driven from the woods around Brandy, took position with artillery and infantry supports along Fleetwood Ridge, where it was deemed impracticable to attack them, particularly as our infantry which had followed had halted at Stone-House Mountain.

General Lee was directed to sweep around by his left flank, so as to gain the enemy's rear by way of St. James Church. The enemy perceiving this movement began to retire toward the Rappahannock, harassed on each flank and in rear by our cavalry and artillery until after dark, at which time their crossing was nearly completed.

The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, and prisoners was considerable, the two regiments of Colonel Funsten's command alone having taken 200. The number of men and horses killed was unusually great, showing the obstinacy of the conflict.

Attention is called to the distinguished gallantry exhibited by the sharpshooters of this command in the operations above referred to. They charged with alacrity on every occasion and pressed forward with so much eagerness that more than once they were surrounded by the enemy and had to fight their way out with their revolvers.

The meritorious conduct of the officers and men of the command generally is best exhibited by the fact that after two days' incessant fighting, they still charged with an ardor and gallantry which resulted in the total rout of the heavy forces of the enemy opposed to them with the advantage of position and supported by infantry.

In these operations our loss amounted to — killed, — wounded, and — missing. That of the enemy was greatly larger, their prisoners alone amounting to several hundred, while the number of our men who fell into their hands amounted to about 30.

The command, returning from the pursuit greatly fatigued and exhausted, bivouacked on the same night in the vicinity of Brandy Station.

On the morning of the 12th, I sent word to Colonel Young, who was still near James City, to bring the pickets on Robertson's River and his own command to Culpeper Court-House, where he would find further orders awaiting him, my object being to leave a sufficient force at that point to guard the quartermaster's and commissary stores then being unloaded from the cars and the trains of the army on their way to Hazel River.

Having directed Major-General Lee to leave one regiment on picket below Fleetwood, with one piece of artillery to meet the enemy if they attempted to advance toward Culpeper Court-House, I proceeded with Lee's division and the brigades of Funsten and Gordon, in accordance with the instructions of the commanding general, to protect the flank of the infantry column moving by Rixeyville toward Warrenton, Funsten's brigade moving in front of General Ewell's column, and Gordon's brigade and Lee's division on the right flank of the army.

Lee's division crossed Hazel River at Starke's Ford and pressed on toward the Rappahannock. Upon reaching the vicinity of Jeffersononton, Lieutenant-Colonel Ball, commanding Eleventh Virginia Cavalry, who was in front, drove in the enemy's pickets and ascer-

tained that about two regiments of cavalry were posted there behind hills, fences, and the stone wall inclosing a church yard in the town. He dismounted his men and attacked them, but was compelled to retire after the loss of several men killed and wounded.

In obedience to orders from the commanding general a regiment (the Seventh Virginia Cavalry) was now sent to the left, while Colonel Funsten proceeded with the Twelfth to the right of the town, with the design of penetrating to their rear and cutting the enemy off. Reaching the road in rear of Jeffersonton leading to Warrenton Springs, the Twelfth Virginia encountered a regiment of the enemy's cavalry and a brief but severe engagement ensued, resulting in the rout of the enemy, some of whom were pursued to the river.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ball had meanwhile mounted his men, made a *détour* to the left, and attacked the right flank of the cavalry supporting the enemy's sharpshooters in the town. After a hard struggle they gave way and retreated rapidly down the road toward the springs, coming in sight of Colonel Funsten at the moment when his regiment was being reformed after the pursuit. He immediately ordered a charge, which was gallantly executed, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ball pressing down at the same time on their rear, they soon scattered in every direction, a large number being killed, wounded, and captured.

Pushing on to the river, the Seventh and Eleventh Virginia Cavalry were sent up to cross at other fords, and I made preparations to force the passage of the river at Warrenton Springs, at which point the enemy had posted their artillery and cavalry (dismounted) in rifle-pits on the bank to dispute our advance. Our dismounted men were thrown forward, supported by a small force of infantry, and the horse artillery not having come up, General Long, commanding the artillery of Ewell's corps, opened fire with eight guns on the batteries and supporting squadrons of the enemy. Their guns were speedily silenced and the cavalry forced to retire, when I ordered the Twelfth Virginia to charge across the river, which was gallantly done, Lieutenant Baylor's company leading, in face of a heavy fire of sharpshooters. Such was the impetuosity of the charge that the enemy's sharpshooters who had not retired were speedily driven from their favorable position on the hills commanding the ford and a considerable number of them captured before they could escape.

The charge of this little band of the Twelfth Virginia was worthy of special praise, as it was made under circumstances of great embarrassment. Charging first up to the piers of the bridge, it was discovered that it had been taken up, thus exposing them to a dangerous fire from the enemy on the opposite side. Nothing daunted in purpose, however, they turned about and took the road to the ford below, which they plunged into in the face of the enemy's fire without halt or hesitation. Some of my couriers (Weller and McComb among the number) were among the leading. As it was nearly dark my first care after crossing was to have the bridge relaid, so that the infantry might cross directly over. It was but the work of a few moments, when the column continued its march to the north side of the Rappahannock.

In the operations of this day the Eleventh and Twelfth Regiments captured about 450 prisoners, with their horses, arms, and equipments. Three officers and 30 men were killed or wounded. Among those mortally wounded was the brave Lieutenant Poage, of the

Eleventh Virginia, a young officer of extraordinary gallantry, who had three times before during the present year been wounded in hand-to-hand engagements with the enemy.

A sufficient force of infantry having crossed to hold the ford, I ordered Colonel Funsten and General Gordon to advance to Warrenton that night, Major-General Lee, whose column had crossed the Rappahannock at Foxville, moving as before, on the right flank of the army, but owing to the circuit which he had to make, not arriving in time to participate in the engagement at the springs. On that night Funsten's and Gordon's commands bivouacked at Warrenton. On the march to Warrenton Funsten was engaged in frequent skirmishes with the enemy, a part of whom at one time got in his rear, by accident, in the darkness and were captured—about 50 in number.

While the events of to-day just narrated were transpiring, about 2 p. m. a heavy force of the enemy's cavalry and infantry advanced upon the regiment which had been left at Fleetwood (the Fifth Virginia Cavalry, under Colonel Rosser) and forced it to fall back toward Culpeper Court-House. Colonel R. dispatched a courier to inform Colonel Young of his situation, and by gallantly contesting the ground with his sharpshooters and one piece of artillery was enabled to cover the court-house until Young hurried forward to his assistance. Colonel Young promptly came up, and dismounting about three-fourths of his brigade, deployed them along the wooded ridge known as Slaughter's Hill, five pieces of his artillery being judiciously posted to sweep the road and both flanks of the enemy. The force in view consisted of a strong line of skirmishers thrown forward in advance of a regiment of infantry, which was supported on the flanks by at least three brigades of cavalry, large bodies of additional troops being visible moving up in the direction of Brandy Station.

Colonel Rosser continued to fall back, skirmishing as he retired, until he reached Colonel Young's line, when our artillery with Young suddenly opened on the enemy, and a heavy volley was poured into them by the sharpshooters. This warm reception so greatly discouraged them that they did not advance farther. A brisk fire of artillery and sharpshooters was kept up until dark, when Colonel Young ordered camp fires to be kindled along his entire front and, his band of music playing, bivouacked on his line of battle.

Information of these transactions reached me after dark, when my column was in motion for Warrenton. I immediately dispatched to Colonel Young that I felt confident that as soon as the enemy felt our pressure north of the Rappahannock they would leave his front, and that he would thus be entirely relieved. As was expected, before morning the enemy had disappeared entirely from his front and recrossed the Rappahannock. Young, pursuing, went down with a portion of his command as far as the river and captured about 30 of the enemy.

Information subsequently obtained from the enemy's papers clearly indicates the importance of the movement which was thus frustrated. The force driven back by Young and Rosser is ascertained to have consisted of a division of cavalry, together with an entire corps of infantry, the object of the expedition being to penetrate to Culpeper Court-House and discover the position and movements of our army, and create a diversion in favor of the escape of their trains and stores. The determined reception which they met with when they reached the position occupied by Colonel Young, evidently impressed them with the belief that their design had been penetrated, and a

strong force so disposed as to entrap them. And the defeat of an expedition which might have proved so embarrassing entitles the officers who effected it to the award of distinguished skill and generalship.

On the morning of the 13th, the army concentrated at Warrenton, the cavalry holding the roads from the east side, which was now the direction of the enemy. About 10 a. m. I was directed by the commanding general to make a reconnaissance with the cavalry force available toward Catlett's Station. I sent forward Lomax's brigade in the direction of Catlett's Station, and followed with the brigades of Funsten and Gordon, the former (which had now been joined by the Seventh and Eleventh Regiments) in front. General Lomax advanced as far as Auburn, where he ascertained that the enemy occupied Warrenton Junction in force, and halted his command until my arrival. I directed him to remain at this point and hold the road from Auburn to Warrenton Junction; and having thus guarded against an attack on my rear, I continued to advance toward Catlett's Station, sending reconnoitering parties under Captain Blackford, of the Engineers, off to my right toward Three-Mile Station, on the Warrenton Branch, where a body of the enemy appeared to be concentrated. Arriving cautiously beyond Saint Andrew's Church, in plain view of the enemy at Catlett's Station and Warrenton Junction, I discovered that he was really retreating toward Manassas, and had an immense park of wagons stationed between Warrenton Junction and Catlett's.

There appeared to be here an excellent opportunity for the main body to move down and attack the enemy in motion during the night, and I hastened to send this valuable information to the commanding general, selecting for the purpose my inspector-general (Major Venable), who, upon arriving near Auburn, discovered that the enemy was in possession thereof, sent me word to that effect, and then made a *détour* so as to avoid them, and reached the commanding general with the information with which he was intrusted. I received a confirmation of Major Venable's statement from Captain Blackford, who had now returned from his reconnaissance, and reported a column of the enemy moving in that direction.

By 9 p. m. I had received no notification from General Lomax that the enemy had dispossessed him of his position at Auburn, though he informs me that a courier was sent with the information. I had with me seven pieces of artillery and the force of cavalry already named, with which I could have inflicted damage on the enemy and his immense trains, but believing that a more decided result could be obtained by a movement of our whole army, I carefully concealed my force from view, and anxiously awaited the expected move. It was growing late when the news of the enemy's occupying Auburn reached me. I moved at once for Auburn, but it was dark before I reached the place, and I was skirmishing with the enemy after dark near Auburn. That was the only road of egress toward Warrenton. On my right, as I was now facing, was woods, and on my left for several miles a mill-race. In this predicament I was not long in deciding to conceal my whereabouts, if possible, from the enemy; communicate, if possible, to the commanding general the movement of the enemy that was then progressing, and patiently await the dawn of morning.

It will be perceived that the enemy's column diverged at Warrenton Junction, and embracing me converged again in the direction of

Bristoe Station. Several dispatches captured during the night satisfied me that, notwithstanding the skirmishing that had taken place, the enemy was ignorant of my position, and having placed my artillery in a commanding position, I was prepared to co-operate with any attack made by our main body upon the flank. I dispatched six separate messengers (bold men), who were directed to slip through the enemy's column, the marching of which was distinctly heard, passing within a few hundred yards of our position, and to reach the commanding general with information of the state of affairs. All of these messengers got safely through by 1 o'clock at night. The morning came and with it a dense fog, which tended further to conceal our whereabouts. But the enemy were only a short distance from us and we heard every word spoken. An army corps halted on a hill just opposite to us, stacked arms, and went to making coffee. This operation had considerably progressed when a sharp volley of musketry was heard on the Warrenton road. I waited until it appeared more general, when, believing that it was our attack in earnest, I opened seven guns upon the enemy and rained a storm of canister and shell upon the masses of men, muskets, and coffee-pots.

Strange to say, the fire of our infantry ceased as soon as I opened, and I soon found myself maintaining an unequal contest with an army corps, a considerable portion of whom being under the hill recovered from their stampede and consternation sufficiently to move out upon either flank under the cover of the rolling ground, so as to make my position untenable with the kind of force I had. A vigorous attack with our main body at the time that I expected it would have insured the annihilation of that army corps. Their batteries meanwhile opening from the hill beyond upon our position, I was compelled most reluctantly to withdraw the artillery; in doing which General Gordon, who was directed to cover the left flank, seeing the enemy pressing rapidly down on that side in a manner which threatened to cut us off from the road, ordered forward one of his regiments (the old First), which was led by its gallant colonel (the lamented Ruffin), charged a regiment of infantry, nearly all of whom had surrendered, when a re-enforcement closing up rapidly under the cover of a fence compelled this Spartan band to relinquish their captives. The colonel of the regiment fell in the charge. He was a model of worth, devotion, and heroism.

Brigadier-General Gordon, though receiving in this charge a painful wound, continued, by his brave example and marked ability, to control the field, in which he was nobly seconded by the gallant Capt. W. H. H. Cowles, of that regiment.

Funsten's brigade was engaged principally as sharpshooters, dismounted, not being called upon to charge, and brought up the rear of the column, which now moved across the mill-race, which was soon bridged, and thence toward Warrenton, striking the route the enemy had lately marched, in their rear, capturing a number of stragglers. Halting my command near this route for feed, I dashed on myself to the commanding general, whom I found in front of Auburn, and informed him of the situation. The enemy did not follow me far, and our main column, after some artillery firing, found Auburn evacuated and continued its march.

Brigadier-General Lomax, who had been cut off from me the day before, had joined Major-General Lee, who had then come up and moved his advance guard on the Warrenton road to New Baltimore,

while with Funsten's and Gordon's brigades I moved on the right flank of the army toward Bristoe, aiming to keep on the right of our infantry skirmishers. It so happened that a battalion of skirmishers of Rodes' division left the line of march pursued by the column and branched off toward Catlett's Station. Keeping on the right of these skirmishers, I found myself very much put out of my course, and, in consequence, my column did not reach Bristoe until after dark.

It appears from General Lomax's report that soon after my departure from Auburn heavy columns of the enemy came in sight from the direction of Warrenton Junction and Three-Mile Station, and he had barely time to move his command around the head of this column when he was attacked. The brigade was dismounted and an animated contest ensued, our sharpshooters gallantly holding their ground in spite of the storm of canister directed at them, and so persistently assailing the enemy's batteries as to cause them to change position. Their infantry also took part in the engagement, and our sharpshooters did not retire until ordered to do so.

My extrication from this embarrassing situation with the comparatively small loss which I sustained is due, under Providence, to the gallant officers and men of my command, who, upon this trying occasion, which thoroughly tested their soldierly character, exhibited nerve and coolness which entitle them to the highest praise from their commander.

On the morning of the 15th, the enemy having withdrawn during the night, the whole command (Lee's division having joined), with the exception of Young's brigade (which had moved from Culpeper around by way of Bealeton and had not yet arrived), advanced in pursuit of the enemy to Manassas, one regiment (the Eleventh Virginia Cavalry) being sent on the Brentsville road.

At Manassas, Gordon drove in the enemy's pickets, and portions of Lee's divisions pressing on to McLean's Ford came upon their cavalry in considerable force with infantry supports. The cavalry being dismounted and moving forward *en masse*, attacked them with such spirit that they retreated across Bull Run.

In this affair the Stuart horse artillery played a conspicuous part. Our sharpshooters occupied the rifle-pits on the bank and held possession of the ford, it being a part of my instructions to create a bold demonstration, as if our whole army was following up.

About this time I was informed that there was a train of the enemy's wagons which had not yet crossed Bull Run, and which there was some prospect of my being able to capture. I hastened, therefore, to start the nearest brigade (Gordon's) with the guide for this promised prize. The enemy apprehending such a move had, however, a large force of cavalry and some artillery posted so as to cover the road which the train was traveling, which turned here at a sharp angle toward Yates' Ford. I was informed by the guide that by making a circuit farther east I could get entirely between the train and Bull Run. I therefore directed General Gordon to attack them in front, while with Funsten I moved as above indicated. Gordon was speedily engaged in a brisk artillery duel with their batteries, the horse artillery, under Maj. R. F. Beckham, fighting, upon this occasion as throughout the entire expedition, with their customary skill and gallantry. Gordon was also engaged in a brisk encounter of small-arms with their dismounted men, strongly posted in dense thickets, which furnished a safe cover for the enemy.

Moving with Funsten's brigade in the direction of Yates' Ford, after a very circuitous route I reached just at dark a point but a short distance from where Gordon had been engaging the enemy, where the road passed through a dense thicket of pines and was barricaded. The Twelfth Virginia being in front was ordered to charge the barricade, which was gallantly done, and the enemy were driven from their strong position to precipitate flight. Soon afterward their batteries ceased firing and retired, their entire force retreating behind Bull Run. Several prisoners were taken here.

During General Gordon's engagement Major-General Lee, who had been notified by me of what was going on, moved to his support, and a part of his command (Lomax's brigade) became also engaged here. Darkness, however, prevented any general engagement of his command. The command bivouacked for the night in the vicinity of Manassas. Captain Haynes, of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, one of the best officers and most gallant soldiers in the service, was seriously wounded during the day.

On the morning of the 16th, I left Major-General Lee with his division at Manassas, to repulse any advance of the enemy in that direction, and with Hampton's division, which had been joined by Young's brigade and four pieces of horse artillery on the previous evening, moved toward Groveton, with the view of crossing Bull Run above Sudley Ford and getting in rear of Centreville. As we passed the vicinity of Groveton our pickets were skirmishing with the enemy, and the muddy condition of the roads rendered military operations very difficult; but in spite of this and the swollen condition of Bull Run, I crossed that night and bivouacked near Stone Castle.

I continued the march on the morning of the 17th, striking the Little River turnpike about 3 miles below Aldie, and passing Gum Springs reached Frying Pan Church, near which point a squadron of Young's brigade, which was in front, charged and captured a number of the enemy's picket; and our sharpshooters being thrown forward a brisk engagement ensued with a regiment of infantry belonging to the Sixth Army Corps, Major-General Sedgwick, which was posted at this place. The Jeff. Davis Legion was here conspicuous for its gallantry, advancing dismounted across the field upon the enemy's position.

After about two hours' skirmishing the strength and position of the enemy was discovered; the fact ascertained that the Sixth Army Corps was intrenching a line across the Little River turnpike perpendicular to it and a little west of Chantilly, and other information of an important character acquired.

The purpose of the expedition having been thus accomplished, the troops were secretly withdrawn at sundown, returning at their leisure by the same route which they had pursued in advancing, the direction of our withdrawal purposely leading the enemy to suppose that we were going in the direction of Fairfax Court-House.

Subsequent intelligence derived from the enemy's statements showed that this attack on their rear greatly disconcerted them, and induced the whole Federal force at Centreville to fall back in the direction of Alexandria, under the impression that we designed a movement with our entire army against their right flank and rear.

While skirmishing with the enemy at Frying Pan, I received a communication from Colonel Chilton which prevented my prosecuting the expedition any farther as it informed me that General Lee

was anxious to see me immediately. It bore that date [17th], but as there was no hour named it was impossible for me to tell whether it had been written very recently or early in the morning. It was marked in haste, and the relay courier who delivered it stated that the one from whom he obtained it had broken down his horse. Not knowing what might have happened, I deemed it proper to move back with as little delay as possible.

That night I bivouacked Hampton's division near the Little River turnpike, and on the 18th moved back to Gainesville, where I understood what the commanding general's instructions were, and also received information of the retrograde movement of our army. Toward night I moved with Hampton's division above Hay Market for forage and supplies, and encamped on the road.

The same night I received intelligence of an intended advance of the enemy, consisting of Kilpatrick's division of cavalry and six pieces of artillery, with a column of infantry in rear, these having moved out from Fairfax Court-House the previous day. Our pickets were attacked just at dark, and being reported to me as driven in, gave me great concern for my own position. I moved one brigade (Young's, which had to saddle up in a terrible rain-storm) to Hay Market to hold that point. It was found, however, that our pickets still had possession of Gainesville, and the command pressed on without difficulty toward Buckland, our rear guard being followed at a respectable distance by the enemy. I immediately communicated with Major-General Lee and directed him to watch out on my right flank. The enemy's cavalry having, during my absence, recrossed Bull Run in Major-General Lee's front, he had fallen back on the 16th with his division to Bristoe, where they threatened him all day, but were repulsed by a few shots from his artillery, and now occupied a position with his entire command in the vicinity of Auburn.

Selecting advantageous positions for sharpshooters and artillery along Broad Run, I determined to delay the enemy until Major-General Lee, who had been notified to come to my support, could arrive, knowing that I could at least delay the enemy, and believing if Kilpatrick was detached, as I supposed he was, I could inflict upon him severe injury. The enemy was baffled in repeated attempts to force the passage of Broad Run. Very soon they appeared to abandon the attempt in my front while moving detachments toward my flanks.

About this time I received a dispatch from Major-General Lee stating that he was moving to my support, and suggesting that I should retire before the enemy with Hampton's division in the direction of Warrenton, drawing the enemy after me, when he would come in from Auburn and attack them in flank and rear. I at once assented to this arrangement, and sending back word to Major-General Lee that I would be ready to turn upon the enemy at his signal gun, I retired with the division slowly before the enemy until I reached Chestnut Hill, within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Warrenton. This plan proved highly successful. Kilpatrick followed me cautiously until I had reached the point in question, when the sound of artillery toward Buckland indicating that Major-General Lee had arrived and commenced the attack, I pressed upon them suddenly and vigorously in front, with Gordon in the center and Young and Rosser on his flanks. The enemy at first offered a stubborn resistance to my attack, but the charge was made with such impetuosity, the First North Carolina gallantly leading, that the enemy broke and the rout

was soon complete. I pursued them from within 3 miles of Warrenton to Buckland, the horses at full speed the whole distance, their column completely disorganized, and retreating in confusion.

About 250 prisoners were captured, together with 8 wagons and ambulances, Brigadier-General Custer's headquarters baggage and official papers, with many arms, horses, and equipments, and the whole division dispersed in a manner graphically described by one of their own writers as "the deplorable spectacle of 7,000 cavalry dashing riderless, hatless, and panic-stricken" through the ranks of their infantry. Had his artillery been anywhere near the front, it would undoubtedly have fallen into our hands.

Crossing at Buckland, Major-General Lee pushed down the pike toward Gainesville, while with the few men of Gordon's and Rosser's brigades which could be collected after the chase (Young's brigade being sent round to the rear), I moved to the left and pressed down toward Hay Market. Here a cavalry force and the First Army Corps were encountered. The latter retired a short distance beyond Hay Market and I attacked their infantry pickets by moonlight, capturing a number of them and scattering them over the fields. Major-General Lee met their infantry near Gainesville and took many prisoners belonging to the First Army Corps on that road also, the pursuit being continued by both divisions until after dark.

The force opposed to us upon this occasion consisted of ten regiments of cavalry and six pieces of artillery, commanded by Brigadier-General Kilpatrick, and I am justified in declaring the rout of the enemy at Buckland the most signal and complete that any cavalry has suffered during the war. It is remarkable that Kilpatrick's division seemed to disappear from the field of operations for more than a month, that time being necessary, no doubt, to collect the panic-stricken fugitives.

The matter of greatest concern to me during this short and eventful campaign was the subject of forage for the horses. Operating in a country worn out in peace, but now more desolate in war, it is remarkable how the horses were able to keep up. But our brave men, actuated by a spirit which prompted them to divide the last crust with their favorite steeds, have not been wanting in the noble attributes of patient endurance as well as heroic daring. This affair terminated the campaign.

On the next day, October 20, the command leisurely followed the retrograde movement of the Army of Northern Virginia unannoyed by the enemy, whose blatant braggadocio a few days previous had threatened so much, and recrossing into Culpeper established its pickets on the south bank of the Rappahannock.

Great credit is due to Maj. Gen. Fitz. Lee for this plan, as bold in its conception as it was brilliant and successful in its execution, administering as it did a quietus to the enemy's cavalry for the remainder of the fall, and severely chastising their favorite cavalry leader, Kilpatrick.

Colonel Owen, Third Virginia Cavalry (commanding Wickham's brigade), was conspicuous for gallantry at Buckland in command of the dismounted men, chasing on foot the enemy's cavalry over open ground. Brigadier-General Wickham was absent from his command by reason of serious injury received by the fall of his horse.

Colonels Chambliss and Rosser vindicated at Fleetwood, by their fearless bearing in the charge, fresh claims for a reputation well established for gallantry.

Maj. H. B. McClellan, assistant adjutant-general, was ever at my side night and day, and I am greatly indebted to him for the clearness with which orders and dispatches were transmitted.

Maj. A. R. Venable, assistant adjutant and inspector general, deserves special mention for his soldierly bearing and efficient conduct throughout, but particularly for his conduct in evading the enemy near Auburn, and reaching the commanding general with important dispatches on the night of the 13th.

Maj. Heros von Borcke was, I regret to state, absent, disabled by his wounds received at Middleburg in June.

Medical Director Fontaine and Captain Blackford (Engineers), and the rest of my staff, behaved with their usual efficiency.

The report of the provost-marshal (Ryals) is appended, showing the approximate number of the enemy captured during this movement, the arms, horses, and equipments having been appropriated in most cases by the various regiments making the captures.

The special cases of personal daring will be included in the detailed reports of subordinate commanders, but I deem it proper to mention here the daring heroism of Private Bushrod C. Washington, Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, not only in combat, but in his extraordinary escape from his captors at Rappahannock bridge on the night of October 11.

The 6 privates who volunteered to pass through the enemy's column were: Robert W. Goode, Company —, First Virginia Cavalry; Sergts. Ashton Chichester and Shurley, McGregor's battery, horse artillery; Privates Crockett Eddins and Richard Baylor, Company B, Twelfth Virginia Cavalry.

The commander of the enemy's cavalry reported 3,700 of his cavalry put *hors de combat* during this movement. God having granted our cavalry signal success at every point, and chastised a vain-glorious people, to Him, therefore, belong the honor and the glory.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

Col. R. H. CHILTON,
Chief of Staff, Army of Northern Virginia.

[Inclosure A.]

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL CAVALRY CORPS,
ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Charlottesville, February 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: In obedience to your order per telegraph I have the honor to report as follows:

October.

From Madison Court-House to mountain near James City (first day)	109
From mountain to Culpeper Court-House	105
Culpeper Court-House and Brandy Station	41
Brigadier-General Young reported sent to rear	67
Brandy Station (Sunday evening)	233
Brandy Station	119
Brandy Station (citizen, James Lacy, Baltimore)	1
Turned over to guard at Warrenton	74
Brigadier-Generals Young and Rosser report sent to rear	36

Turned over to infantry guard at and near Manassas.....	79
General Gordon reported sent to guard at Warrenton.....	17
Captured by cavalry and turned over at Warrenton under guard.....	83
Captured on reconnaissance to Sudley Church.....	27
Sudley Church (citizens).....	2
Captured at Gainesville, New Baltimore, and Buckland.....	368
New Baltimore and Buckland.....	9
Total.....	1,370

The foregoing list embraces officers and men. A liberal addition may be allowed for prisoners captured by men and turned over to infantry guards and not credited to the cavalry. One negro escaped from the guard while getting on the cars at Culpeper Court-House. The fact was reported at the time.

One hundred and seven long-range guns turned over at Madison Court-House to provost-marshal, 96 turned over at James City, 42 at Culpeper Court-House. Another lot (number not known) was collected near Culpeper Court-House and sent to depot. Nine horses turned over to me were turned over to horse artillery.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, general, your most obedient servant,

G. M. RYALS,
Major, and Provost-Marshal.

[P. S.]—This report includes only the prisoners that were reported to the provost-marshal. It is believed, however, that the number captured by the cavalry will reach 1,600 when we include those turned over to the infantry and others sent back without coming to the provost-marshal.

[Inclosure B.]

List of Casualties in Cavalry Corps, October 10-21, 1863.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Aggregate.
HAMPTON'S DIVISION.			
Rosser's brigade.....	11	59	70
Young's brigade.....	3	6	9
Gordon's brigade.....	6	50	56
Total.....	20	115	135
LEE'S DIVISION.			
W. H. F. Lee's brigade.....	8	35	43
Lomax's brigade.....	5	60	65
Wickham's brigade.....	23	124	147
Total.....	36	219	255
Total in Cavalry Corps.....	56	334	390
BATTALION OF HORSE ARTILLERY.			
Breathed's battery.....	2	10	12
Hart's battery.....	.....	3	3
Chew's battery.....	.....	3	3
Total.....	2	16	18

The number of missing is not included in the above, but could not have exceeded 45.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 109.

Report of Col. Oliver R. Funsten, Eleventh Virginia Cavalry, commanding Jones' brigade, Hampton's division.

DECEMBER 8, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command (Jones' brigade) from October 9 to 16, when I was relieved from command by General Rosser:

On October 9, the brigade being encamped near Liberty Mills, I received an order from Major-General Stuart to move in the direction of Madison Court-House. White's battalion was then on detached service in Loudoun County, and one company of the Twelfth was scouting in Rappahannock County.

On the night of the 9th, I encamped near Madison Court-House, the Eleventh Regiment being on picket on Robertson's River.

The next morning, an hour before daylight, I resumed the march after directing Lieutenant-Colonel Ball to collect his regiment as soon as relieved from picket duty and to follow me. Two squadrons from the Seventh and Twelfth were detailed on the march, by order of General Stuart, for special duty, and did not return for several days. After crossing the Robertson, I was directed by General Stuart to report to Major-General Rodes at Crigler's Mill, to march in front of his column, and to conceal, if practicable, the advance of our infantry. In the afternoon I was directed by General Ewell to move to the Sperryville and Culpeper Court-House road, and to hold Griffinsburg if possible. At 10 p. m. I reached Griffinsburg and found the enemy's picket half a mile below the village. After placing a strong line of skirmishers in our front I encamped my command and awaited orders. During the night Lieutenant-Colonel Ball joined me with his regiment. Not being able to find me, he had been engaged with the enemy near James City in connection with General Gordon's brigade.

The next morning at 11 General Stuart arrived and the advance was ordered. We had previously had slight skirmishing with the enemy. At Stone-House Mountain, about 2 miles distant, we met about two regiments of the enemy's cavalry, who were driven rapidly back to their support (a regiment of infantry), which was soon thrown into confusion and routed by a movement of the Seventh Regiment which General Stuart ordered. A short time previously to this the Eleventh Regiment had been sent in the direction of Rixeyville by order of General Stuart, and did not rejoin the command for two days. We continued to drive the enemy rapidly to Culpeper Court-House, when we were ordered to Brandy by way of the Rixeyville road.

As we approached Brandy we had a full view of the immense body of the enemy's cavalry, who were in full retreat from the direction of Culpeper Court-House and Raccoon Ford. The Twelfth Regiment, or seven companies of it (three companies having been detached), was at the head of our column, and Lieutenant-Colonel Massie, who was in command of it, was ordered to charge. The charge was most gallantly executed, and 1,200 or 1,500 of the enemy's cavalry were cut off by it, the greater part of whom would probably have been captured if our column had not been so much extended by the rapidity of the march and the difficulty of the ground. The Seventh, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall, fought

with its accustomed gallantry; but the enemy having rallied, and a regiment or more having been sent back for their relief, we could not secure the splendid capture. We, however, captured during this day over 200 prisoners. Our loss in killed and wounded was 33 in the two regiments.

I encamped near Brandy the following night, and the next morning received an order from General Stuart to march to Rixeyville and move in front of General Ewell's column. I reached the head of General Ewell's column about 2 miles from Jeffersonton, and was directed by General R. E. Lee to attempt to cut off a body of the enemy's cavalry, supposed to be about two regiments, which was posted in and around Jeffersonton. Lieutenant-Colonel Ball, commanding the Eleventh, which was in front of General Ewell's column, had driven in their pickets to Jeffersonton, and found them strongly posted there behind hills, fences, and the stone wall which inclosed a church-yard. He at once attacked them with dismounted men, but had to retire after the loss of several men killed and wounded. I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall with his regiment to the left and rear, and took the Twelfth (Lieutenant-Colonel Massie commanding) to the right and rear of Jeffersonton, and reached the road from that place to the Fauquier Springs, about half a mile above the springs. Here I found about a regiment of the enemy's cavalry and I ordered a charge, and a short but fierce fight ensued, and the enemy were routed and some of them pursued as far as the river. Knowing that the force which was at Jeffersonton was still in our rear, I began at once to reform the regiment, and had not completed it when I was informed that they were advancing rapidly down the road. As soon as they appeared in sight I ordered a charge.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ball, after finding that he could not drive the enemy from his position in Jeffersonton with dismounted men, had mounted his regiment, and moving to the right and rear of the enemy's position, made a vigorous charge upon his right flank, and succeeded in driving back the cavalry which supported their sharpshooters, and in cutting off their sharpshooters; but re-enforcements coming up, he, in turn, was obliged to retire, but only for a few moments, for, having rallied his men, he succeeded in starting the enemy down the road, after repeated charges. It was at this juncture that I ordered the charge of the Twelfth Regiment, and it was most gallantly responded to. The enemy, attacked in front and rear, fought well for a time, but were soon scattered in every direction, and a large number were killed, wounded, and captured. It was here that Lieutenant Poage, of the Eleventh Regiment, who had been separated from his regiment and was engaged with the Twelfth, fell mortally wounded. He was an officer of extraordinary gallantry, and had been three times before, during this year, wounded in hand-to-hand engagements with the enemy.

Subsequently the Twelfth made a gallant charge across the river, driving the enemy before them, capturing a large number and clearing the hills, &c., which commanded the ford. The Seventh and Eleventh were sent up the river to cross at other fords. Sufficient infantry having crossed to secure the ford, I was ordered to move with the Twelfth to Warrenton that night. I arrived there without difficulty, capturing 47 prisoners on the way, who had been picketing at a ford above.

In the operations of this day the Twelfth Regiment captured between 275 and 300 prisoners, and the Eleventh, 150 prisoners, with

their horses, arms, equipments, &c. The casualties in those regiments amounted to 3 officers killed and wounded, and 30 men killed and wounded.

We encamped at Warrenton that night, and the next morning, the Seventh and Eleventh having joined us, we moved in the direction of Catlett's Station. While we were within 2 miles of Catlett's Station a column of the enemy, consisting of two or more corps, retreating from the direction of Warrenton Junction, passed in our rear, and thus we were entirely cut off, but, thanks to the skill of General Stuart, we were not discovered by them until the next morning, although they had been passing within a few hundred yards of us during the whole night, and then without difficulty we retired from the position.

The next day we had some skirmishing around Manassas, but without important results.

On the following day I received an order from General Stuart to move the brigade in the direction of Gainesville, and was that night relieved from command by Brigadier-General Rosser, who had been assigned to the command of the brigade.

The brigade during this period captured about 750 prisoners, nearly all of whom were cavalymen, with their horses, arms, and equipments. In addition to this, the loss inflicted in killed and wounded, to say nothing of demoralization, was very considerable.

I cannot too highly express my appreciation of the services of officers and men of my command in the actions which I have too imperfectly described to do them justice.

It is due to candor that I should state that all of the important results which their valor achieved in this brilliant little campaign are due to the generalship, boldness, and untiring energy of Major-General Stuart, for it was he who directed every movement of importance, and his generalship, boldness, and energy won the unbounded confidence of officers and men, and gave the prestige of success.

Respectfully submitted.

O. R. FUNSTEN,

Colonel, Eleventh Regiment Virginia Cavalry.

Maj. H. B. McCLELLAN,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps.

No. 110.

Report of Brig. Gen. Pierce M. B. Young, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS BUTLER'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
December 8, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor, very respectfully, to submit this, my report of the operations of this brigade from October 9 up to the recrossing of the Rappahannock.

On October 9, I received orders to proceed with my brigade to the vicinity of Madison Court-House. I moved up to within 1 mile of Madison Court-House and encamped for the night.

On the morning of the 10th, I crossed the river in rear of and fol-

lowing General Gordon's brigade. The enemy was encountered by General Gordon immediately after crossing the river. After falling back some miles the enemy made a stand at Bethsaida Church. His force consisted of a regiment of infantry and a small body of cavalry. I was ordered by General Stuart to move forward and attack on the enemy's right flank while General Gordon pushed him in the front. I moved my brigade around through the woods, and upon coming in sight of the enemy, drawn up in line of battle, I ordered the leading regiment to charge, which was responded to in the most cheerful and gallant manner by the First South Carolina, led by its brave lieutenant-colonel (J. D. Twiggs), who then commanded the regiment. The enemy broke and fled in all directions, utterly routed. Nearly every man in this regiment was killed or captured. The number of prisoners captured by this brigade was about 87, General Gordon capturing many others.

I followed close upon the enemy's rear, and on reaching James City I perceived that we were upon the main body of the enemy's supports, which consisted of a large division of cavalry, six pieces of artillery, and a small force of infantry. The position of the enemy on the opposite side of the run from the village was one of considerable strength. I had only two pieces of artillery. I opened upon the battery opposite me, which returned the fire vigorously from about noon until nightfall; but my two guns, under the able and skillful management of Captain Griffin, held their ground and sustained but little loss.

About 4 p. m. the enemy made a dash upon our battery, charging up to within about 200 yards of the pieces; but about 50 sharpshooters, masked behind a stone wall, under command of Captain Jones, First South Carolina, delivered a volley into them, killing several and wounding others, which caused their speedy retreat.

At dawn on the following morning it was discovered that the enemy had entirely disappeared from my front. General Stuart, proceeding with General Gordon's brigade around to our left, ordered me to remain and hold my position until further orders, and on the morning of the 11th I received orders to proceed with my whole command to Culpeper, where I would find orders awaiting me.

I arrived at Culpeper Court-House about 3 p. m., and as we were marching through, a courier from General Rosser reported that the enemy were advancing in heavy force upon the town from the direction of Brandy Station, from which place they had driven Colonel Rosser, who had been left there with one small regiment to defend the place. I moved out at a trot and deployed my brigade, about three-fourths of which I dismounted along a woody ridge called, I believe, Slaughter's Hill. Five pieces of artillery were immediately placed in position so as to sweep the road and both flanks of the enemy. I may state here that the mere defense of the town itself was a matter of little importance at this particular juncture, but the commissary and quartermaster's trains of the army were at that time loading with supplies at the depot, and would have been an inestimable loss.

My line of battle was about 1 mile in extent, Colonel Lipscomb on the right, Colonel Waring on the left, and Colonel Twiggs commanded the center. The enemy came rapidly on. Their front consisted of a heavy line of skirmishers (infantry, at least one regiment), the center and flanks supported by heavy columns of cavalry. Colonel Rosser and myself were satisfied of three brigades of cav-

alry, and heavy bodies of troops were seen moving up in the vicinity of Brandy Station. Colonel Rosser fell back skirmishing until he reached my line, when a heavy volley was poured into the enemy simultaneously from my artillery and dismounted troops. Both sides remained stationary until night, keeping up a heavy fire of artillery and sharpshooting. I encamped upon my line of battle, causing a great number of fires to be built and kept up all night along my entire line.

At daylight on the 13th, I discovered the enemy had withdrawn. I immediately ordered a portion of my column to push down to the river, and about 30 stragglers were picked up through the woods. At sunset, according to my previous orders, I moved to Rixeyville, and next morning received an order from General R. E. Lee to proceed by way of Bealeton Station and move gradually on the right flank of our army.

While at Bealeton, on the evening of the 14th, I was ordered to join General Stuart near Bristoe Station. I came up with and joined General Stuart near Manassas Junction on the night of the 15th.

On the evening of the 16th, General Hampton's division, under the personal command of General Stuart, moved around to ascertain the position of the enemy's right flank.

About 4 p. m. of the 17th, my brigade, moving in front, came up with the enemy near Frying Pan. The front squadron charged and captured a number of the enemy's picket. The line of battle was immediately formed and we advanced upon the enemy. After about two hours' skirmishing the position of the enemy was ascertained by General Stuart, and other information gained. The object of the expedition having been accomplished, the troops were withdrawn and I took up the line of march for Hay Market. On the night of the 18th we encamped near Hay Market.

Early on the morning of the 19th the division moved for Warrenton. I received orders to cover the rear with my brigade. About 8 a. m. the enemy advanced, pursuing closely our retreat. My rear guard, consisting of one regiment, fought, gradually retiring, until about 10 a. m. when I arrived at Buckland and found the division in line of battle awaiting the enemy. They soon came up and made the attack with artillery and cavalry. A spirited but brief engagement ensued, in which my brigade was not engaged.

About noon the division retired to Chestnut Hill, in front of Warrenton, where we were again drawn up for the enemy. At 3.30 p. m. he made his appearance, and according to the plan already agreed upon Maj. Gen. Fitz. Lee attacked him in flank, while General Stuart pushed him vigorously in front with General Hampton's division. The enemy was completely routed and a splendid victory achieved over the enemy's cavalry, in which I had not the pleasure to participate, as my brigade was sent round to attack in the rear. The next day we crossed the Rappahannock and went into camp.

My loss from the 9th until the 20th was 3 killed and 5 wounded.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. M. B. YOUNG,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. H. B. McCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 111.

Report of Brig. Gen. James B. Gordon, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS NORTH CAROLINA CAVALRY BRIGADE,

December 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this brigade from October 9 until the recrossing of the Rappahannock:

By orders from Major-General Stuart I bivouacked this brigade near Madison Court-House on the evening of the 9th.

I moved at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, with orders to cross Robertson's River at daylight at ford below the bridge leading toward Culpeper Court-House. The advance guard, under Lieutenant Benton, of the Fourth North Carolina, drove in the enemy's vedettes and charged the reserve picket about 1 mile from the river, capturing a few prisoners. He pursued the fleeing picket to their support, which consisted of a regiment of infantry with cavalry supports. I moved the brigade forward and halted near the enemy, when a number of dismounted men were sent forward.

General Stuart coming up with General Young's brigade, directed me to push forward, while he would make a flank attack with General Young. The attack was simultaneous. The enemy made but slight resistance and fled in great confusion. We pursued several miles to near James City, capturing a number of prisoners.

Finding a considerable force of infantry and cavalry at James City, I was ordered to the left to attack while General Young was skirmishing in front. The position and strength of the enemy was such that we could not dislodge them. A brisk fire was kept up until dark.

Next morning, the 11th, the enemy fell back toward Culpeper Court-House. General Stuart with this brigade moved toward Grifinsburg and intersected the Sperryville and Culpeper pike at Stone-House Mountain. I was ordered to move down the pike and push the enemy back to Culpeper Court-House. I found them in some force near Culpeper Court-House. The Fourth North Carolina charged and dispersed them. They crossed Mountain Run and took position near Wallack's house. In the charge Colonel Ferebee, of the Fourth, was wounded, and Lieutenants Baker, of the Second, and Benton, of the Fourth, were killed.

A squadron under Captain Cowles, of the First North Carolina, occupied Culpeper Court-House.

General Stuart directed a move toward Brandy Station on the left of the enemy's right, General Jones' brigade in front. Near Slaughter Bradford's house I sent the First North Carolina to attack the enemy in rear while we were moving on his flank. That command captured and killed 60 of the enemy. Near Mr. Botts' house the Fourth and Fifth were charged in flank by the Eighteenth Pennsylvania [Cavalry] and broke in considerable confusion. The brigade took no further active operations during the day.

On the morning of the 12th, I was ordered to follow the corps, then moving toward Warrenton. I crossed Hazel River about sunset and moved to Warrenton that night and occupied the town. I found Colonel Funsten at this point with a portion of General Jones' brigade.

Next morning, the 13th, I was ordered to follow Jones' brigade toward Catlett's Station. After crossing Cedar Run near Auburn Mills, toward sunset I was informed by Lieutenant Todd, who was sent on a scout, that the enemy with a large force of infantry and cavalry had broken our communication to the rear, and were moving toward Greenwich, near the Warrenton and Centreville pike. It was communicated to General Stuart, who came up with Jones' brigade from the front, and finding the enemy too strong to cut through, remained under cover near the road the enemy were passing until daylight. We were surrounded by Yankees in force on all sides. Our situation seemed critical; but the troops having unbounded confidence in the resources of the major-general commanding, remained quiet and determined during the night.

At daylight the order to attack was given. It was a surprise to the enemy. They were thrown in great confusion, which enabled the general to withdraw the brigades with but comparatively small loss. It was at this point the First North Carolina made a gallant charge on an infantry regiment, dispersing it and protecting our left flank. It was here the gallant and accomplished Col. Thomas Ruffin was killed leading his command into the charge. After being extricated from this very unpleasant situation we moved toward Bristoe Station.

On the 15th, it was ordered to Manassas Junction, where I found the enemy's pickets and drove them in. Found quite a force of cavalry about 2 miles below the junction. Made an attack on them, which lasted until dark. The enemy withdrew, leaving their dead upon the field.

The next day, the 16th, we moved with Young's and Rosser's brigades toward Frying Pan Church. Made a demonstration upon the enemy's flank and rear. Were ordered back to near Gainesville.

On the 18th, we met the Yankee cavalry, under Kilpatrick, at Buckland Mills. After several hours' skirmishing we were ordered to fall back between New Baltimore and Warrenton, drawing slowly after us Kilpatrick's division. General Fitz. Lee came up in the meantime and attacked in flank. As his guns opened General Stuart ordered me to advance rapidly on the pike. I met the enemy posted near New Baltimore; Rosser and Young were on my flanks. The First North Carolina, in front, was ordered to charge. It moved promptly at the command, led by Major Barringer and Captain Cowles. The enemy fled in great confusion and were pursued for several miles with unrelenting fury. Captain Cowles acted with that conspicuous gallantry which always characterizes him. He captured (with a portion of the First and Second Regiments) 5 wagons and 2 ambulances.

The following day we recrossed the Rappahannock.

The inspector reports about 500 prisoners captured by this brigade. The killed and wounded of the enemy not known. My loss was about 125 killed, wounded, and missing.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. GORDON,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. H. B. McCLELLAN.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps.

[Inclosure.]

Return of Casualties in Gordon's brigade, October 9-20.

[Compiled from nominal lists.]

Regiments.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1st North Carolina	a 1	1	b 2	15	1	4	24
2d North Carolina			c 1	6			7
4th North Carolina		2	2	15	1		20
5th North Carolina		1	1	14		2	18
Total	1	4	6	50	2	6	69

a Lieut. William G. Grady.

b Col. Thomas Ruffin mortally, and Major Barringer slightly.

c Lieut. Joseph Baker mortally.

No. 112.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY DIVISION,

October 25, 1863.

MAJOR: In reply to your communication of 24th, in relation to the movements of the enemy's cavalry after our army left the Rapidan, I have the honor to report that General Buford's division of cavalry crossed at Germanna Ford on the afternoon of 10th, captured 13 men from First Maryland Cavalry. Proceeding up the river to Mitchell's Ford, they captured 1 sergeant and 2 men on picket there, from the same command.

They encamped that night on the south side of the river at Mr. Gibson's, near Tobacco Stick Ford, and were attacked the next morning by General Lomax and Colonel Chambliss, in front, and by myself on their flank, having crossed a portion of my command above them at Raccoon Ford. They were driven from their position through Stevensburg to Brandy Station and thence to Rappahannock River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FITZ. LEE,

Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. W. H. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Northern Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY DIVISION,

December 7, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following as the report of the operations of my command from October 9 to 20, inclusive, for the information of the major-general commanding:

When the movement of the main army commenced, with the design of bringing on an engagement with the Federal Army, which was

encamped near Culpeper Court-House, I remained behind with my cavalry division, and H. H. Walker's and Johnston's brigades of infantry, and Chew's and Breathed's batteries of horse artillery, to hold our line south of the Rapidan.

Upon the afternoon of the 10th, Buford's division of cavalry crossed the river at Germanna Ford, capturing a portion of one of the companies of First Maryland Cavalry, Lomax's brigade, and moved up the river toward Morton's Ford, their progress being gallantly disputed by a detachment of dismounted sharpshooters of Lomax's brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pate, Fifth Virginia Cavalry.

Early on the morning of the 11th, I attacked them by moving Lomax's and W. H. F. Lee's brigades (the latter under command of Col. J. R. Chambliss, jr., Thirteenth Virginia, and the two under Lomax) directly upon them, while I crossed the river above them at Raccoon Ford with Wickham's brigade (under command of Col. T. H. Owen, Third Virginia Cavalry) and Johnston's brigade of infantry (under command of Colonel Garrett, of Fifth North Carolina), and moved down upon their flank and rear. Its effect was to cause the enemy to rapidly recross the Rapidan at Morton's. They were then driven to Stevensburg, from there to Brandy Station, from there to the Rappahannock River, being dislodged from every position in which they made a stand by simultaneous attacks in front, rear, and flank, with considerable loss to them. At Brandy I united with General Stuart (commanding Hampton's division) in time to attack Kilpatrick's flank, who was retreating before him, and, after a very severe engagement, the enemy was driven across the Rappahannock River.

I encamped that night near Welford's Ford, on the Hazel River. General H. H. Walker's brigade, which was left at Rapidan Station, in the meantime crossed the river and moved down the line of the railroad toward Culpeper Court-House, and the next day was ordered to rejoin its division.

Upon the morning of the 12th, I was ordered to move with my division (crossing the Hazel at Starke's Ford) to Fox's Mill, on the Rappahannock, where I remained all night, driving in the enemy's pickets and holding the north bank of the river. Johnston's brigade of infantry was ordered to move from Brandy and rejoin its command.

Upon the 13th, I moved to Warrenton. From thence down the road toward Catlett's Station, where I found Lomax's brigade (which had preceded me) engaged with the enemy's infantry near Auburn. Then moving through that place I engaged them only sufficient to ascertain their line of march, then withdrew my command and encamped on Warrenton road.

On the 14th, I was ordered to move on the left flank of our army, and marched via New Baltimore and Gainesville to the vicinity of Bristoe Station, where I remained all night.

On the 15th, marched to Manassas, where I came upon the enemy's rear and drove them across Bull Run, where, after some heavy skirmishing (it being ascertained the enemy were stationed on the opposite side in large force of infantry and artillery to dispute the passage of the various fords), I withdrew my command and encamped near Manassas.

I remained at Manassas during the 16th, and near Bristoe Station on the 17th and 18th, protecting the rear of our army, which moved back on the last-named day to the line of the Rappahannock.

Upon the 17th, the enemy's cavalry crossed Bull Run and advanced

upon Colonel Chambliss in superior force. That officer retired with his brigade toward Bristoe.

On the 19th, I moved back via Catlett's to Auburn, from which place, by a preconcerted plan, I marched against the rear and flank of Kilpatrick at Buckland, General Stuart (in command of Hampton's division), in accordance with the same plan, having fallen back to within 2½ miles of Warrenton, in order to draw Kilpatrick on. He was easily misled, and General Stuart having attacked him in front while the attack on his flank was progressing, his command was routed and pursued until after dark, losing some 200 prisoners, several wagons and ambulances; among them, I learn, was the headquarters wagon of General Custer. Prisoners were also taken from the First Army Corps near Gainesville, behind which Kilpatrick had taken refuge. I encamped that night at Buckland, and the next day (20th) recrossed the Rappahannock at Beverly Ford.

I have the honor to mention as specially coming under my observation the good conduct of Brigadier-General Lomax; Col. T. H. Owen, Third Virginia Cavalry, commanding Wickham's brigade; Col. J. R. Chambliss, jr., commanding Lee's brigade, and Col. T. M. Garrett, commanding Johnston's brigade.

My thanks are due for assistance rendered by my staff officers—Majors Ferguson, Bowie, and Mason, and Lieutenants Lee and Minigerode.

I refer to the accompanying reports from subordinate commanders for a more detailed commendation for gallantry displayed.

My loss during the series of engagements was as follows:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Lomax's brigade	10	57	45
Wickham's brigade	19	119	9
W. H. F. Lee's brigade	4	38	21
Johnston's brigade	4	38	3
Chew's battery	2	3	.....
Breathed's battery	2	11	.....
Total	41	266	78

Among the killed were Captains Newton and Williams, of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry. The former was commanding his regiment and was killed in a charge at the head of it. He was an officer of extraordinary merit and promise, and his death is deeply felt and mourned.

My loss in horses was considerable, one brigade (Wickham's) having 107 killed in action.

The enemy's losses were very great, and I regret no account was kept of the prisoners taken at various times from them. A large number of horses, saddles, bridles, pistols, and long-range guns were also secured.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

FITZ. LEE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. H. B. McCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps.

No. 113.

Report of Brig. Gen. Lunsford L. Lomax, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS LOMAX'S BRIGADE,

December 7, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the recent campaign beyond the Rappahannock, for details of which you are referred to the accompanying reports of regimental commanders:

On the night of October 10, while under marching orders, information was received of the enemy's crossing the Rapidan at Germanna Ford. The Fifth Virginia Cavalry, Colonel Rosser commanding, was immediately sent out to meet this advance, and at daylight on the 11th the remainder of the brigade moved forward to the support of the Fifth Virginia. I soon came in view of the enemy (Buford's cavalry division) near Morton's Ford. Dismounting my brigade and ordering up the two infantry regiments put under my command, I occupied a portion of our recent line of earth-works with skirmishers in front. The enemy opened fire upon the line with two pieces of artillery. This position was held until Colonel Chambliss' brigade, with one piece of artillery, arrived, when I advanced the whole line, and by a gallant charge of the sharpshooters drove the enemy across the river with considerable loss. The command then crossed over at Morton's Ford and pursued the rapidly retreating foe in the direction of Stevensburg, where they attempted again to make a stand, but were soon dispersed on the right by the well-directed fire of Chew's battery and the sharpshooters.

On reaching the vicinity of Brandy Station, I took possession of the railroad at that point, and found the enemy's cavalry massed near Fleetwood, supported by infantry; but seeing a force of the enemy moving down upon the rear and flank from direction of Culpeper Court-House, I withdrew the command and prepared to charge the column coming rapidly from Culpeper Court-House. The sharpshooters were ordered to occupy the woods near the station to resist the force moving from the river. Soon commenced a series of charges and countercharges by the Fifth, Sixth, and Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry (the Maryland battalion was dismounted). At times the sharpshooters were completely surrounded by the enemy's cavalry, but they used their pistols with good effect, and, by well-directed charges of the cavalry, were rescued each time. There were five distinct charges made at this point, which resulted in leaving us in possession of the railroad and station and in completely dispersing the enemy.

While leading his regiment in one of these charges, Colonel Harrison, Sixth Virginia Cavalry, was severely wounded. Several other officers of the command were wounded at the same time. The loss on neither side was great. Some prisoners and horses were taken from the enemy.

I will take this opportunity to call attention to the part taken by the sharpshooters of the brigade on this and every other occasion when called upon. Dismounted by regiments and led by the regimental commanders, they proved more than a match for those of the enemy, and an obstacle that their mounted men could not overcome.

I next met the enemy at Auburn on the 13th, when my brigade was again dismounted, and opposed to the advancing columns of the enemy's infantry on the road from Warrenton Junction to Auburn. They held their position for some time and caused the enemy's battery to change position, though it was pouring canister through the woods furiously. The whole line was soon withdrawn by General Fitz. Lee's order, but not before my men had been exposed to a heavy fire of artillery and had contended most gallantly with the enemy's infantry.

I next came up with the enemy at McLean's Ford on the 15th. My brigade was again dismounted, and, moving *en masse*, drove the enemy across the run and occupied the rifle-pits on this side. A heavy force of infantry, strongly posted on the opposite bank and supported by artillery, commanded the ford. After holding the position for an hour under heavy fire, my men were withdrawn without loss. I then moved my command to the support of General Gordon, who was driving the enemy on the Brentsville road, but darkness precluded the possibility of another fight for that day.

On the 16th, my brigade, with that of Colonel Chambliss, was in position at Bristoe Station, where the enemy threatened all day, but when they attempted to advance were repulsed by a few well-directed shots from Chew's battery. This was my last engagement with the enemy during the campaign. Being in the rear at Buckland, I only arrived on the field in time to join in a rapid pursuit.

The casualties in the brigade were as follows: Killed, 10; wounded, 60; and missing, 45, one-half of which at least were captured at Germanna and other fords before crossing the Rapidan.

My thanks are especially due the commanders of regiments for their valuable services rendered throughout the campaign. Ever at the post of duty and danger, they gallantly led their commands into battle and set an example of heroic and cheerful endurance worthy the imitation of all.

The officers and men of Chew's battery were ever eager for the fight, and seemed to vie with the sharpshooters as to which should have the front. They rendered valuable service on every occasion.

My staff performed their duties always with energy and faithfulness, and rendered effective service.

Very respectfully, &c.,

L. L. LOMAX,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. D. FERGUSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Lee's Cavalry Division.

No. 114.

Report of Lieut. Col. Ridgely Brown, First Maryland Cavalry Battalion.

OCTOBER 23, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following statement of the part taken by my battalion in the late campaign:

I left camp the morning of the 11th, with 140 men, one squadron of 110 men being at the time on picket from Mitchell's to Germanna Fords.

On encountering the enemy at Morton's Ford, I dismounted my men and deployed them on the left in conjunction with the Fifth Virginia Cavalry. We were exposed to a severe fire from the enemy's battery and sharpshooters, and lost 3 men killed and 8 wounded, but our fire told upon the enemy. We pushed him as he retreated, killing and wounding a number. When we came up with the enemy again at Stevensburg, I dismounted my men, and we followed the enemy almost at a double-quick to Brandy Station. My men were much exhausted by this, but they were always up with the advanced line of skirmishers, and used their long-rangers with good effect upon the enemy's cavalry. Though forced to retire several times, they contested every inch of ground, and once, when completely surrounded by the enemy's cavalry, fought hand to hand, using their pistols with effect.

I lost here 2 men wounded, a lieutenant and 4 men captured. Captain Emack, with about a dozen mounted men, also charged several times with the other regiments of the brigade, capturing some prisoners, and having 1 man wounded.

We were next engaged with the enemy on the 13th near Auburn. My men were dismounted and deployed in the edge of a woods. Our fire made the enemy move his battery, and held his cavalry in check until we were obliged to retire before a large force of infantry. Here I had one gallant fellow killed (Private Shipley, Company A).

Our next engagement was at Bull Run on the 15th. We had a hot skirmish with the enemy for an hour, but finding it impossible to dislodge him we retired, without the loss of a man. Two horses were killed by a shell in moving off. The men immediately moved to the right. My men again dismounted and pushed a mile to the front to assist General Gordon, but night coming on, we retired without being engaged.

On the 18th, the brigade being in position at Bristoe to resist the enemy, my command had position on the left of the railroad, and poured a volley into the enemy's ranks; but they retired so quickly we could not tell the effect of our fire.

In the engagement near Buckland on the 19th, we could not get up in time to do much, though my boys were as ever eager for fight, and double-quickened to the front in time to give the enemy a few farewell shots and capture a number of prisoners. My command also did its full share of picketing during the campaign. The squadron that was left on the Rapidan overtook me on the 14th.

My total loss in the campaign was 4 men killed, 11 wounded, a lieutenant and 4 men captured.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. BROWN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. C. POWELL GRADY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 115.

Report of Lieut. Col. John Shac Green, Sixth Virginia Cavalry.

OCTOBER 23, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to orders from brigade headquarters, I respect-

fully submit the following report of the part this regiment took in the recent campaign:

Under orders this regiment proceeded toward Morton's Ford, under command of Col. Julian Harrison, with the brigade, where the enemy were found occupying both sides of the river in force. Our sharpshooters were here dismounted and proceeded to engage the enemy. After a stubborn resistance of about three hours they were compelled to retire to the north bank of the Rapidan, our sharpshooters following closely. The regiment crossed the river, the enemy in full retreat.

At Stevensburg our sharpshooters were again dismounted, the enemy having made a stand, but after a short resistance were driven from their position and made a hasty retreat toward Brandy Station. This regiment, together with the Fifth Virginia, here charged them and drove them beyond the station. A division of the enemy's cavalry, under the command of General Kilpatrick, making their appearance on front and rear, compelled us to fall back and reform. This was speedily done, when we charged Kilpatrick's command, in which charge Colonel Harrison received a severe flesh wound in the thigh. The enemy made a stubborn resistance in the neighborhood of the station, and were not driven off until after two or three hours' severe fighting.

Our loss here was 2 mortally wounded, 15 wounded, and several horses killed.

The regiment that night encamped near Beverly Ford, and the next day took up the line of march to Warrenton Springs, crossing the Rappahannock at Foxville, encamping for the night between Warrenton Springs and Warrenton.

Early on the morning of the 13th, we marched in the direction of New Baltimore via Auburn. The enemy having made their appearance near Auburn, we were ordered back, and proceeded to engage them with our sharpshooters, and held them in check until overpowered by a superior force of infantry supported by artillery, when they [we] were compelled to retire, and encamped for the night in sound of the enemy's drums.

The morning of the 15th, we proceeded to Manassas, where the advance of the brigade encountered the enemy at McLean's Ford and drove them across the river. This regiment, with the rest of the brigade, skirmished with them some two or three hours, and encamped at Manassas for the night.

We remained in the neighborhood of Manassas until the morning of the 18th, when, the enemy being reported to be advancing toward Bristoe, we occupied the station and sent a squadron to find out the movements of the enemy, who were about half a mile from Bristoe. The enemy, attempting to advance, were driven back by the artillery.

The 19th, this regiment, with the brigade, were ordered to Buckland, where, though not actively engaged, our sharpshooters captured several prisoners, and the evening of the 20th recrossed to the south side of the Rappahannock River at Beverly Ford.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SHAC GREEN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Sixth Cavalry, Commanding.

Capt. C. POWELL GRADY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 116.

Report of Maj. C. R. Collins, Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry.

OCTOBER 27, 1863.

GENERAL: In accordance with your instructions I have the honor of making the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the various engagements since October 10 at Morton's Ford:

As we approached the Rapidan the enemy were discovered moving up the river toward Morton's Ford. One squadron from my regiment was thrown to the front, while two squadrons were dismounted and pushed into the woods and rifle-pits fronting the river. Immediately afterward the remainder of the regiment was dismounted, Company F, Captain Cooper commanding, being thrown out on the extreme right. As the enemy withdrew these sharpshooters advanced rapidly. Company F, pushing obliquely forward, drove a squadron of the enemy from the hill above the ford and followed them to the river. The whole line of dismounted men, with the infantry, advanced after this to the river, the enemy occupying the opposite bank. In this engagement 2 men were wounded.

After mounting the regiment we crossed the river, taking the Stevensburg road. As we approached Brandy some ambulances and stragglers of the enemy were seen retiring toward Brandy from Culpeper Court-House. I was ordered to cut them off. As we crossed the railroad to intercept them I discovered a heavy force of the enemy coming from the woods near Botts' house, and turned down the railroad to meet them and ascertain their force, which I estimated at at least a brigade, moving toward us. When they saw our position they sent a force across the railroad in our front and advanced toward us. I then withdrew the regiment, covering its withdrawal by a company of skirmishers.

As I withdrew with this company I found the regiments that had gone to Brandy Station retiring rapidly. I halted until I found Chew's battery in position and then posted my regiment for its support. The battery, after driving back the enemy who had crossed the railroad, opened on those who were retreating in disorder from General Stuart's attack. As this force was much broken and scattered, I moved forward intending to try and cut some of them off; but as we passed the point where the railroad enters the woods near Brandy the enemy opened a heavy fire on our right flank. We turned to the right and charged them, driving them beyond Brandy. In this charge the regiment was cut in two by the Fifth Regiment [Virginia Cavalry] charging obliquely through us.

After following the enemy to their support we fell back into the woods and formed, under a very heavy fire from a force on the opposite side of the railroad. We charged this force and drove it back until we were met by two parties of the enemy, one on each flank. The one on our left was checked momentarily by one of the other regiments of the brigade. We fell back again a short distance, rallied, and repeated the charge. These charges were made five or six times, and as we were forming after the last charge the enemy withdrew their entire force. After this we marched to the vicinity of Welford's Ford and rejoined the brigade.

Our loss in this engagement was 2 killed, 14 wounded, 4 wounded and missing. Among the number was Captain Capps, Company C.

On Tuesday afternoon, October 13, the enemy approached Auburn. My regiment was dismounted, and advancing through the woods occupied by the enemy's skirmishers, drove them back to their main body, which we found to consist of a large force of infantry with artillery, which opened a heavy fire of canister upon us. As the enemy advanced in large force we fell back to our led horses, with the loss of 1 man wounded and 1 missing.

On the following Thursday, we found the enemy near McLean's Ford. My regiment was dismounted and with the rest of the brigade advanced to the ford, driving the enemy's pickets across Bull Run, capturing 2 or 3 of them and occupying the rifle-pits, while the enemy occupied the opposite side with infantry and artillery. After some firing we withdrew with the loss of 2 wounded, one of whom was Adjutant Dickinson, who was severely wounded and his horse killed under him.

On Sunday, my regiment was posted at Millford, the ford above Bristoe, but no attempt was made to cross at this point and the regiment was withdrawn after dark.

On Monday, on the march to Buckland, we marched in rear with one squadron out as rear guard, but had no encounter with the enemy, nor were we engaged in the attack on Kilpatrick near Buckland.

In the engagements on Sunday, Captain Cooper, of Company F, rendered most efficient service, both in leading his company at the head of the regiment and in rallying and forming the men for the repeated charges. After the last charge, in rescuing one of our men from the enemy, his horse was shot and he was overpowered and captured, but fortunately made his escape.

In the various engagements, Private Cockerell, of Company D, was exceedingly useful to me as courier, besides rendering good service in several encounters with the enemy. Much praise is also due to many whom I could name and whose services will be remembered, while, I regret to say, there were others who sought trivial excuses for leaving their companies when their services were most needed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. COLLINS,

Major, Commanding Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry.

Brigadier-General LOMAX,
Commanding.

No. 117.

Report of Col. Thomas H. Owen, Third Virginia Cavalry, commanding Wickham's brigade.

HEADQUARTERS WICKHAM'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
October 25, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by Wickham's brigade in the late movement toward Manassas:

In obedience to orders I left my camp near Orange Springs with my command, exclusive of Captain Christian and 36 men, of the Third Virginia Cavalry, and Captain Strother and squadron, of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, who were left on picket on the Rappahannock River.

On Friday morning, the 9th instant, I encamped for the night on the Hon. Jeremiah Morton's farm.

I remained in the same camp Saturday, the 10th instant. Late Saturday evening the enemy crossed in considerable force at Merton's Ford, drove in and captured some of Brigadier-General Lomax's men on picket at that place; but they soon recrossed the river to the north side of the Rapidan.

Sunday morning, the 11th instant, I crossed the river at Raccoon Ford, and finding the enemy in line of battle near Stringfellow's house, I was ordered to charge the enemy's battery and take it. The First Regiment [Virginia Cavalry] (Colonel Carter) being in front, I ordered him, supported by the Third [Virginia Cavalry] (commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Carter), to charge up the road, and the Fourth and Second Regiments [Virginia Cavalry] to take their positions out in the field on the left-hand side of the road to support Captain Breathed's battery, which was being brought into position, and also to support the First and Third Regiments in case of emergency. Just as I got in short range of the enemy's sharpshooters (deployed on foot) the order to charge was countermanded by the commanding general, who discovered that the enemy's battery was much more strongly supported than was first supposed, and in executing the perilous maneuver of changing front in face of the enemy some disorder ensued; but they soon rallied, and seeing the exigency of the case, I ordered the sharpshooters of the Third and First to be dismounted and placed along a fence, and at the same time ordered the rest of these two regiments (Third and First) to be posed, with drawn sabers, to protect Breathed's battery, which was in position and doing good execution. The sharpshooters of the Second and Fourth Regiments were dismounted and deployed in a piece of woods on our left to protect our left flank.

The enemy's sharpshooters still advancing, the Fourth Regiment was ordered to charge them and break their line. This was done, and it was in this charge that the gallant Newton (captain, and commanding the Fourth Virginia Cavalry) fell at the head of his regiment; also Captain Williams, of the Prince William company, fell mortally wounded and afterward expired. My sharpshooters advanced, driving back the enemy, who continued to retire till they reached Stevensburg, where they were forced to make a short stand, being pressed. I then charged them with the Third, Second, and Fourth Regiments alternately, the First being ordered to remain with the battery. The Third, Second, and Fourth Regiments all behaved very well indeed, in their respective charges at the latter place. The enemy gave way under our furious attack and determined onslaught and fell back rapidly, and we advanced beyond Bandy Station in the direction of Beverly Ford in pursuit of them.

I had scarcely formed my command in a few hundred yards from this place before a cloud of dust was discovered approaching from the direction of Culpeper Court-House, which was raised by Kilpatrick retreating before General Stuart, commanding Hampton's division. They soon opened a brisk fire upon us from near Kennedy's, and finding the enemy on three sides of us, and not knowing General Stuart's position in Kilpatrick's rear, I fell back on the Stevensburg road near Brandy under a galling fire from Kennedy's and Miller's files. Hearing Stuart's guns, I advanced again and followed the enemy, who fell back rapidly and in much disorder toward Rappahannock Bridge. Altogether the victory was very complete, with a

slight loss on our side compared to that of the enemy, which was immense. The men generally were highly elated and gratified at the result of the whole day's fighting. Leaving the Second Regiment on picket, I came back up the road and went into camp on Botts' farm.

The next morning, the 12th, I moved down below Brandy to Miller's Hill to support the Second Regiment, the enemy being reported advancing. At 12 m. I moved toward Jeffersonton, crossing at Starke's Ford. A short time after getting there (to Jeffersonton) I was ordered to move toward the Hedgeman River and cross at Fox's Ford if I could, which I did without much difficulty by charging across with the Third Regiment, driving in the enemy's pickets and taking possession of the heights overlooking the ford and the roads leading toward Warrenton Springs and Bealeton Station, with the sharpshooters of the Third deployed.

After crossing over all of my command (except the First Regiment and battery, both of which were ordered to remain on the same side on which they were till morning, it being dark before I reached the ford), and having accomplished all that was necessary, Lomax's brigade crossed and went into camp on the Warrenton Springs road near Warrenton Springs.

Tuesday, the 13th, I moved to Warrenton, and thence went out on the road leading to Catlett's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and encountered the enemy in heavy force near Auburn covering and protecting their trains. My sharpshooters, with those of the other two brigades in the division, were dismounted and deployed, and after exchanging a few shots I withdrew and went into camp 4 miles from Catlett's.

Wednesday, the 14th, moved via New Baltimore and Gainesville to Langyher's Mill and went into camp.

Thursday, 15th instant, moved to Manassas, and coming up with the enemy near said place, I dismounted my sharpshooters, with those of Lomax's brigade, deployed and soon became heavily engaged with the enemy, and drove them across Bull Run into their intrenchments. They remained there till night, when I withdrew, leaving pickets, and went into camp near Manassas.

Breath's battery suffered heavily in the last-mentioned engagement, being exposed to an enfilading and cross-fire from the enemy's batteries on the heights beyond Bull Run, but, nevertheless, Breath did splendid work. The artillery and infantry fire both were quite heavy, and a number of our men were wounded.

Friday, the 16th, the enemy remained quiet till late in the evening, but soon retired across the run again, and we went into camp again near the junction.

Saturday, the 17th, learning that the enemy were threatening to advance from Groveton, we moved to Gainesville, and thence toward Groveton, to support Captain Randolph, commanding the Fourth Regiment, which was on picket at Gainesville. I threw out my skirmishers and soon drove them (the enemy) back. This being accomplished I moved back and encamped on Ellis' place near Langyher's Mill.

Sunday, the 18th, moved to Langyher's Mill and encamped there that day and night, leaving the Fourth Regiment still on picket at Gainesville. Late in the evening the enemy advanced in considerable force, driving in our pickets, but Captain Randolph threw out all of his sharpshooters and skirmished with the enemy until late

night, when he withdrew after everything was quiet, falling back on the pike toward Buckland, leaving a strong picket at Gainesville.

Monday morning, the 19th, I withdrew my pickets and moved about daybreak to Auburn via Bristoe and Catlett's Stations. Having learned here through a courier that General Stuart, commanding Hampton's division, had fallen back nearly to Warrenton before the enemy, General Fitz. Lee, with his division, determined to strike the flank of the enemy about Greenwich or Buckland, and advancing on for this purpose, the Second Regiment in front, came upon and captured the enemy's pickets near Greenwich.

My command being in front, I was ordered to dismount all of my sharpshooters and deploy them on the right and left of the road, and bring up Breathed's battery and put it in position. This being done in face of shot and shell, as soon as General Stuart heard our guns he faced about and attacked them in front, while General Lee attacked them furiously on their flank. They were soon routed and made to flee precipitately across the run near Buckland for safety. Taking advantage of the opportunity, I pressed forward with my sharpshooters and took possession of the bridge and ford at Buckland, and forced those of the enemy who were cut off to leave the road to their right and flee across the run above the bridge and ford. This they did pell-mell, in great disorder and confusion, to save themselves the best way they could; but a great many were captured, killed, and drowned, and a number of their wagons and ambulances were also captured in their flight.

General Lee, seeing that they were badly routed and demoralized, ordered me to continue my pursuit, which I did, after crossing our battery and taking a good position on the hill beyond the run and firing several shells into the rear of their retreating column. I advanced my command at a trot until I reached within about 100 yards of them, when I ordered a charge of the Third Regiment, and then the Second, and then the First Regiments, driving the enemy back upon a reserve of infantry, capturing and killing a good many, especially infantry. After driving them about 3 miles, and it becoming very dark, I was ordered to withdraw, which I did with a good many prisoners, horses, equipments and arms, &c., leaving a picket behind, and encamped for the night near Buckland. Thus ended a fight which crowned our arms with the most signal cavalry victory of the war, as the enemy's cavalry, supported by infantry, was worse routed and demoralized than I have ever known them before.

Tuesday, the 20th, I moved to Auburn, and thence to the Rappahannock River, and crossed at Beverly Ford at 9 p. m. and went into camp on Dr. Green's farm.

During this expedition my men and horses suffered very much from want of food. Though at one time three or four days consecutively without rations, my men straggled but little, and bore their privations with fortitude worthy of freemen fighting for their rights, and in battle they conducted themselves well, so much so that on making careful inquiry only a few cases are reported of parties who behaved themselves unworthily, and these were boys for the first time under fire.

The following individuals have been mentioned by the commanding officers for gallant and meritorious conduct: In Third Virginia Cavalry, Private William J. Yancy, Company C; Corpl. Robert Page and Private Thomas M. Fowler, Company G; Corpl. M. J. Oliver,

Company E; Privates J. A. Green, John M. Fisher, George Fisher, and Thomas A. Neal, Company H; Private Hunt, Company K.

None particularly mentioned by the commandants of the other regiments, who express themselves highly gratified at the conduct of their officers and men. I must say that I never knew officers behave with more coolness and bravery, nor men fight better since the commencement of the war.

Capt. John M. Lee, assistant adjutant-general of this brigade, deserves credit and applause for gallantry and promptness in the aid and assistance rendered me in bearing orders, cheering the men in our various charges, and assisting in rallying them again after charging. He was frequently in the hottest of the fight.

Lieut. Clement Carrington, of the Third Virginia Cavalry, who acted as aide-de-camp, deserves credit also for coolness and gallantry in the discharge of his duties.

In conclusion, I am happy to be able to say that the casualties in battle were moderately few, compared with those of the enemy (and the number of prisoners, horses, and equipments, carbines, pistols, sabers, &c., captured). My loss being as follows: Killed, 17; wounded, 129 (4 mortally); missing, 8.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. H. OWEN,

Colonel, Commanding Wickham's Brigade.

Maj. J. D. FERGUSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Lee's Cavalry Division.

No. 118.

Report of Col. John R. Chambliss, jr., Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, commanding Lee's brigade.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,

October 24, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following condensed report of the operations of this brigade in the series of engagements extending from October 11 to 21:

On the morning of the 11th instant, I was ordered to the support of General L. L. Lomax at Morton's Ford, on the Rapidan, where, against a superior force and a heavy fire of artillery, the enemy were driven across the river with slight loss on our side. The brigade then crossed the river in rear of General Lomax. The Tenth Virginia Cavalry being ordered to support Chew's battery on the road leading to Stevensburg, I moved with the Ninth and Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry to Brandy Station, where the enemy, strongly posted, were engaged with other brigades. Finding a large force of the enemy on the left of the station, I ordered Major Waller, commanding Ninth Virginia Cavalry, to charge, and succeeded in driving the enemy's sharpshooters from the woods near the station, and then ordered Major Gillette, commanding Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, to charge the supporting force of these sharpshooters, which was gallantly executed under a terrible fire of artillery.

In this engagement our loss was considerable, Major Waller and Major Gillette both being wounded, the latter severely. A few prisoners were captured and the enemy were compelled to retire.

The brigade was ordered to Beverly Ford and the next day up the Hazel River, crossing at Rixeyville, and the Rappahannock the en-

suing day at Fox's Ford early in the morning, thence with the division to vicinity of Warrenton. After a short rest we moved toward Catlett's Station. Nearing Auburn we encountered the enemy's infantry, and, after some sharpshooting in position on right of General Lomax, were withdrawn, leaving picket in our front.

The next day, October 14, the brigade moved with division to Manassas, and the enemy were found deployed on the plains. I was ordered to advance and take possession of Mitchell's Ford on Bull Run, which was quickly performed by my dismounted sharpshooters in a charge through the woods and down to the river under a sharp fire of musketry, under the immediate command of brave Captain Haynes, Ninth Virginia Cavalry, who, I fear, was mortally wounded in the charge. Too much praise cannot be awarded this gallant officer for his high military character and bearing. In the evening we left this position under orders and encamped near the junction of the railroads.

The next day, the 16th, the brigade, posted on road from Manassas to Brentsville, was ordered about sunset to encamp in the rear of Manassas, which was hardly reached before the enemy appeared in superior force. A charge of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry and of the sharpshooters being repulsed, and having been directed, if forced, to retire toward Bristoe, I did so, and reported the state of affairs to infantry officer there commanding.

Here we remained until the next morning, the 17th, the enemy in meantime having appeared at Bristoe and been forced to disappear by a few well-directed artillery shots. The brigade then moved to Catlett's Station, leaving a picket at the place with instructions to retire to Rappahannock Station if pressed.

The brigade was next ordered toward Buckland, and arriving found Wickham's brigade engaged with the enemy. My sharpshooters were dismounted and thrown forward rapidly, and assisted materially in routing the enemy and capturing many prisoners. The brigade, along with the division, the ensuing day crossed the Rappahannock at Beverly Ford after an arduous and fatiguing campaign in which men and officers generally behaved with great credit.

The following I have the honor to report as having acted with distinguished courage and gallantry, and to append a list of killed, wounded, and missing : *

Capt. T. W. Haynes, Company H, Ninth Virginia Cavalry ; Sergt. E. F. Hundlay, Company F, Ninth Virginia Cavalry ; Privates J. B. Bentley, A. S. Whitlock, P. E. Lipscombe, W. L. Waring, sr., Company F, Ninth Virginia Cavalry ; Second Sergt. H. R. Berrier, Company B, Tenth Virginia Cavalry ; First Sergt. H. F. White, Company C, Tenth Virginia Cavalry ; Second Sergt. H. C. Winston, Company I, Tenth Virginia Cavalry ; First Sergt. T. S. Holland, Company K, Tenth Virginia Cavalry ; First Sergt. W. F. Kennedy, Company A, Tenth Virginia Cavalry ; Private Junius K. Gwaltney, Company H, Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, who have on all occasions acted with marked gallantry, although there are many others who are believed to be equally as meritorious.

* * * * *

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JNO. R. CHAMBLISS, JR.,

Colonel, Commanding Lee's Cavalry Brigade.

Maj. J. D. FERGUSON, A. A. G.

* See statement appended.

Return of Casualties in W. H. F. Lee's cavalry brigade, October 11-22.

[Compiled from nominal lists.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
9th Virginia		5	6	16		1	28
10th Virginia		1		2		11	14
13th Virginia		1	2	12		4	19
Total		7	8	30		16	61

No. 119.

Confederate Roll of Honor.

GENERAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 No. 93. } *Richmond, Va., November 22, 1862.*

I. The following acts of Congress, having been approved by the President, are published for the information of the army:

* * * * *

No. 27.—AN ACT to authorize the grant of medals and badges of distinction as a reward for courage and good conduct on the field of battle.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to bestow medals, with proper devices, upon such officers of the armies of the Confederate States as shall be conspicuous for courage and good conduct on the field of battle; and also to confer a badge of distinction upon one private or non-commissioned officer of each company after every signal victory it shall have assisted to achieve. The non-commissioned officers and privates of the company who may be present on the first dress parade thereafter may choose, by a majority of their votes, the soldier best entitled to receive such distinction, whose name shall be communicated to the President by commanding officers of the company; and if the award fall upon a deceased soldier, the badge thus awarded him shall be delivered to his widow; or if there be no widow, to any relative the President may adjudge entitled to receive it.

Approved October 13, 1862.

* * * * *

By order :

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 No. 131. } *Richmond, Va., October 3, 1863.*

Difficulties in procuring the medals and badges of distinction having delayed their presentation by the President, as authorized by the act of Congress approved October 13, 1862, to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the armies of the Confederate States conspicuous for courage and good conduct on the field of battle, to avoid postponing the grateful recognition of their valor until it can be made in the enduring form provided by that act, it is ordered—

I. That the names of all those who have been, or may hereafter

be, reported as worthy of this distinction be inscribed on a Roll of Honor, to be preserved in the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General for reference in all future time, for those who have deserved well of their country, as having best displayed their courage and devotion on the field of battle.

II. That the Roll of Honor, so far as now made up, be appended to this order and read at the head of every regiment in the service of the Confederate States at the first dress parade after its receipt, and be published in at least one newspaper in each State.

III. The attention of the officers in charge is directed to General Orders, No. 93, Section No. 27, of the series of 1862, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, for the mode of selecting the non-commissioned officers and privates entitled to this distinction, and its execution is enjoined.

* * * * *

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 87. } *Richmond, Va., December 10, 1864.*

I. The following Roll of Honor is published in accordance with Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 131, 1863. It will be read to every regiment in the service at the first dress-parade after its receipt.

* * * * *

BRISTOE STATION.

Mississippi.

Second Regiment Mississippi Infantry:
Private P. C. Eddings, Company B.
Corpl. J. A. Walding, Company D.
Corpl. A. M. Butler, Company F.
Private F. M. Smith, Company G.

* * * * *

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

OCTOBER 10-17, 1863.—Expedition from New Berne to Elizabeth City and Edenton, N. C.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. John J. Peck, U. S. Army, commanding District of North Carolina.

No. 2.—Capt. William L. Kent, Twenty-third Massachusetts Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. John J. Peck, U. S. Army, commanding District of North Carolina.

NEW BERNE, N. C.,
October 17, 1863.

GENERAL: The expedition I sent under Colonel Mix to the counties north of the Albemarle was entirely successful. Its arrival at Eliza-

Elizabeth City was delayed two days by rough weather, during which time some of the forces of Colonel Hinton recrossed the Chowan. The organization of the company in Pasquotank County was broken up, and the muster-rolls secured. The enrolling officers in Perquimans and Chowan fled over the river in hot haste.

That the Union feeling is rapidly spreading in that region is clear, from the fact that Colonel Hinton required nearly 1,000 Louisiana Tigers and Georgia troops to enforce the conscription. This view is confirmed by Colonel Mix, who states that a large majority of the people hailed the arrival of the troops with satisfaction.

I believe that the occupation of Elizabeth City is due to the many tried friends in that quarter. A small force there would hold in check the parties of rangers sent over to break up the canal navigation, and could aid in checking the enormous contraband trade carried on between the two banks of the Chowan and Albemarle Sound. Some idea of the latter can be formed from the fact that about 8,000,000 pounds of bacon crossed from the north last season.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Comd'g. Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. William L. Kent, Twenty-third Massachusetts Infantry.

NEW BERNE, N. C.,
October 17, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the subjoined report of the movements and operations of my detachment during the late reconnaissance under your command to the Pasquotank River and vicinity:

In obedience to Paragraph VI, Special Orders, No. 121, from headquarters Forces and Defenses of New Berne, I reported at wharf foot of Craven street with a detachment of 100 men, with 2 commissioned officers in addition to myself, from the Twenty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, at 12 midnight of Saturday, the 10th instant, and embarked on transport steamer Jersey Blue and at 2 a. m. steamed down the Neuse. At 2 p. m. on the 13th, landed at Elizabeth City, N. C., and threw out pickets on all the roads leading out of the city. On the direct road to Woodville placed a piece of artillery from Belger's battery, under command of Lieutenant Smith, which I supported with 50 men of my command. On the following morning, Lieutenant Smith was ordered to join the cavalry column with his piece of artillery, which he did, taking the direction of Woodville. On the afternoon of the 14th, my pickets on the river road fired on a notorious guerrilla, who showed himself on the road for a few moments, but so far as I could learn without effect; being mounted on a fleet horse he escaped to the woods. The name of this man is Jack Heath, one of the most notorious outlaws of that section.

I met here many loyal men of the better class of citizens, some of whom furnished me with valuable information. Mr. Price, of Nix-

onton, 12 miles from Elizabeth City, and Mr. G. W. Brooks, residing on the Body road, so called, near Nixonton, hearing that Union troops occupied the city, came in purposely to represent the state of feeling in and about the neighborhood. These gentlemen are among the most influential in that section of the country. They took upon themselves the no small personal risk of coming openly to town and conferring with the commander of the Union troops, and furnished to me a list of all loyal citizens in their section, a list of rebel sympathizers and aiders and abettors of the guerrillas, and a list, so far as their knowledge extended, of the guerrilla gang under the command of Elliott, having its headquarters in the swamp near Parkville. These several lists I have the honor to transmit.*

These gentlemen, with others, incurred much risk from these same guerrillas and their sympathizers, both to life and property, in producing these facts. Emissaries of these outlaws are everywhere watching doubtful men, and in the absence of Union troops they roam the country freely, threatening with fire and sword all who do not aid and encourage them. The loyal men of this section desire particularly that it shall be represented to the general commanding how much might be gained to the Union cause by occupying that portion of North Carolina east of Chowan River, which is really considered the boundary line, and sending beyond our lines all those persons who are guilty of aiding the bushwhackers. In such an event, they say the reign of terror now prevailing would be speedily stopped and no guerrilla would dare to show himself east of the Chowan.

Running short of rations here, I foraged my troops upon the plantations of Major Bell and James Scott, on the Body road, well-known rebels, the last named having a son lately sworn into the guerrillas, and who left for the bush the morning that our transports were moving up the river.

In obedience to orders previously received, I drew in my pickets at 7 p. m. on the 14th, and at 9 p. m. sailed for Edenton, near the mouth of the Chowan River.

At 1 a. m. on the 15th, lost overboard from the upper deck of the Jersey Blue, Private C. H. Wheeler, of Company I, Twenty-third Massachusetts, belonging to my command, whose death I attributed to the very meager accommodations assigned to my command. My command were obliged to sleep for six nights on the upper deck of a steamer, around which was no rail sufficient to keep a man from falling overboard. All the space between decks was occupied by cavalry horses.

At 9 a. m. on the 15th, landed at Edenton and relieved a detachment of various regiments from Plymouth, N. C., consisting of 9 commissioned officers and 100 men, the whole being under the command of Lieutenant Beegle, of Brigadier-General Wessells' staff. Threw out pickets on all the roads leading from the town, and awaited news of our cavalry and artillery.

Was obliged to put guards on many private houses, and to send out three separate patrols for the several quarters of the town, in order to arrest the pillage which was commenced by men employed in all capacities on board government transports and schooners as soon as the vessels reached the landing. This plundering was indiscriminate as to friend or foe, and had obtained progress before I

* Omitted.

had landed my troops or assumed command of the town. Such things are extremely disgraceful, and the army is thus saddled with the stigma of vandalism by the larger portion of the citizens, who do not discriminate between the soldier and the sailor.

The Jersey Blue, drawing too much water to allow of her nearing the pier, I was obliged to use the Colonel Rucker as a lighter to land my men. I met many loyal citizens here who would be glad to see a Union garrison in this city. The Messrs. Bond and Mr. Bland, of this place, may always be depended on for information in relation to matters of importance in this section. They are men who have suffered much, and are ready to suffer more on account of their loyalty to the United States Government.

On the 15th, at 9 p. m., the cavalry and artillery having arrived, withdrew my pickets and re-embarked on board the Jersey Blue and sailed at once for New Berne, where I arrived safely at 8.30 on the 17th, and at once took measures to rejoin my regiment, which had preceded me to the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, Va. Being ordered to take the regular train at once, for Morehead, I was unable to report to you in person.

I beg leave respectfully to state that the rations which were placed on board steamer Jersey Blue for the use of my command, and which I was informed on the night of embarkation were sufficient for 100 men for seven days, proved to be but five days' rations for 100 men.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. L. KENT,

Captain, 23d Mass. Inf. Vols., Comdg. Inf. Detachment.

Col. S. H. MIX,

Third New York Cavalry.

OCTOBER 12-13, 1863.—Scout from Vienna to Gum Springs, Va.

Report of Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr., Second Massachusetts Cavalry.

VIENNA, VA., October 13, 1863.

SIR: Left camp yesterday morning, in accordance with your dispatch, with 200 men; passed through Thornton and Hendrick's [Herndon] Station; through Frying Pan to Gum Springs. Sent a party to Ball's Mills, and passed the night near Gum Springs. Could learn of only small parties of White's men between Goose Creek and the Little River pike. Learned positively that Mosby had gone toward Fairfax Court-House Sunday afternoon and had not returned. Finding nothing of the co-operating party, I returned to-day to camp, as I had left only 7 men for duty, and was anxious about its safety.

Detachment of 60 men, under Captain Rumery, met a party of White's men; killed 1 man and took 3 of their horses. This party remains near Gum Springs, and will take care of any scattered parties of White's who come that way. Two hundred men of Colonel Baker's command have to-day gone up in the same direction after White. Captain Holman, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, has been sent with him.

A prisoner retaken from Mosby states that on Sunday evening

dispatches came from White and Mosby, and that Mosby's men were talking among themselves about a big raid. I send this for what it is worth.

C. R. LOWELL, JR.,
Colonel, Second Massachusetts Cavalry.

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 13, 1863.—Skirmish at Bulltown, W. Va.

Report of Capt. William H. Mattingly, Sixth West Virginia Infantry.

BULLTOWN,
October 13, 1863.

SIR: We were attacked this morning at 4.30 o'clock by Col. William L. Jackson, with about 1,000 men and two pieces of artillery. They charged our fortifications on the northeast side. We fell back to our main fortification. They pursued us until within a few yards of our fortifications when we poured it into them strong and repulsed them handsomely, with a loss of not less than 50 killed and wounded. They then sent us a flag of true, ordering us to surrender. I told them to come and take us. They continued fighting until 4.30 o'clock this evening, when they retreated. We gave them 9 of their killed, who were in our line.

We have taken 1 lieutenant and 1 private, who are badly wounded. We captured 2 privates, but they are not wounded. Our casualties are myself, wounded (it is thought mortally) in the thigh, the bone being badly broken, early in the action. You will send by all possible dispatch a surgeon; send best that you can. Send re-enforcements and ammunition.

Rebels withdrew in the direction of Sutton. Prisoners say they were expecting General Jenkins to assist.

WM. H. MATTINGLY,
Captain, Commanding United States Forces.

Col. N. WILKINSON,
Brigade Commander, Clarksburg.

OCTOBER 13, 1863.—Scout from Great Bridge, Va., to Indiantown, N. C.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Lewis, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

GREAT BRIDGE, VA.,
October 13, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the following as the result of a scout by Maj. C. Kleinz and his battalion, co-operating with a detachment of the Ninety-sixth New York Volunteers commanded by Colonel Cullen.

The infantry skirmished the woods thoroughly along the entire route from Currituck Court-House to Captain Grandy's guerrilla

camp, which was found deserted, and thence to Indiantown bridge, by way of the great swamp road, a distance of 7 miles. When the advance arrived in sight of the bridge, a squad of 30 or 40 guerrillas were discovered on the bridge, but immediately fled to the woods on the approach of our forces. The swamp was skirmished and shelled (a small howitzer having been taken with the expedition), but without effecting anything. The column passed 3 miles beyond the bridge to Major Gregory's house, and there halted, after carefully scouting the country in every direction, but without finding the enemy which was known to be there about 300 strong.

Lieut. W. E. A. Bird was then sent with 12 men to arrest Silas F. Gregory, a notorious guerrilla, but who has protection papers from Major-General Foster. He is engaged in arming and feeding the guerrilla bands in the vicinity. Lieutenant Bird, in proceeding to the house, used every precaution by dismounting his men as skirmishers through the woods. But after making the arrest and on his return was less cautious, as the distance was but a mile, and had been skirmished over but half an hour before. This resulted in his receiving a volley from the woods, killing 1 man and wounding 2 severely. Lieutenant Bird's horse was wounded; also one belonging to a private of Company L.

At the alarm all the forces were immediately put in motion and the woods thoroughly skirmished, but without finding any of the assassins. During the attack on Lieutenant Bird, Silas F. Gregory succeeded in making his escape. The farmers in the neighborhood of the swamps were all notified to clear away the underbrush skirting the road, under the penalty, in case they should fail to do so, of having their property destroyed. After this the command marched without accident to camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. C. H. SHEPARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 14, 1863.—Skirmish at Salt Lick Bridge, W. Va.

*Extract from "Record of Events," Third Brigade, Second Division, Department of West Virginia.**

October 14, the command at Bulltown, having been re-enforced the previous night by a battalion of the Fourth [West] Virginia Cavalry, under Major Howes, and one company of the Sixth [West] Virginia Infantry, started in pursuit. Came up with the rebels at Salt Lick. Slight skirmishing ensued, when additional re-enforcements, under Major Gibson, of General Averell's command, coming up, the enemy retreated. Our troops returned to camp. A battalion of the Second [West] Virginia Volunteer Mounted Infantry, sent toward Addison, in Webster County, did not succeed in intercepting the enemy on his retreat.

* From Department return for October.

OCTOBER 15, 1863.—Affair near Hedgesville, W. Va.*Report of Brig. Gen. Jeremiah C. Sullivan, U. S. Army.*

HARPER'S FERRY,
October 15, 1863.

SIR: This morning a portion of Colonel Pierce's command met a squad of 37 men, belonging to Gilmor's battalion, who intended burning Back Creek Bridge. They captured the whole party without the loss of a man. I think I can make the cavalry of this command effective.

JER. C. SULLIVAN,
Brigadier-General.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Clarksburg, Va.

OCTOBER 16-17, 1863.—Affairs at Pungo Landing, N. C.*Report of Lieut. Col. William Lewis, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry.*

HDQRS. FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Great Bridge, Va., October 18, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that on the 16th instant, I left Great Bridge, Va., on the steamer Fawn, Captain Byers (starting at 9 a. m.), for the purpose of visiting the First Battalion of this regiment stationed at Cornjacket, Currituck Court-House.

We had proceeded to within a short distance of Pungo Bridge, when we discovered two columns of smoke in advance of us. Captain Byers remarked that the guerrillas might have set fire to our dredges which were at work there. I suggested that we go ahead and see what was the cause of this unusual appearance. On passing Pungo Landing, a citizen appeared with a white flag, calling to us to stop the boat. The captain asked what it meant. I told him to be ready to stop the boat in case I found it to be a friend wishing to give us information; but I instantly discovered from 5 to 8 men endeavoring to conceal themselves. I then told the captain to press forward as fast as possible.

As soon as the speed of the boat was increased, we received a volley from about 30 men, at very short range, and they continued firing as long as we were within range, delivering in all about four rounds for each man. The captain of the boat was severely wounded and the boat riddled with balls, but beyond this no damage was sustained.

The boat, after arriving at its destination, started on its return trip at the usual hour, protected by a guard of dismounted carbineers from the First Battalion, which I directed should accompany it.

On arriving again at Pungo Landing, the carbineers were ordered ashore and the country around skirmished, and the buildings in which the guerrillas had concealed themselves destroyed. We found that the tug White and a dredge, belonging to the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, together with the lighter and

other small craft, were destroyed by fire, the iron-work only remaining.

While at Currituck Bridge I dispatched a colored man with cart to bear the intelligence to Great Bridge, which he accomplished in the most satisfactory manner, though searched on the road.

Major Kleinz, with his battalion, was ordered to make a scout in the direction of the occurrence.

I also, on my arrival at Great Bridge, sent Captain Ker, with a squadron, down on the north side of the North Landing River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. C. H. SHEPARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 17, 1863.—Skirmish near Camden Court-House, N. C.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Lewis, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

GREAT BRIDGE, VA.,
October 20, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the following from Major McCandless, at South Mills, N. C.:

While on a return with a detachment of his cavalry, numbering 40, from a scout to Camden Court-House, the rear of his column was fired on by guerrillas concealed in the swamps, by which Privates Taggart, of Company F, and Wolf, of Company I, were killed, and Private Hoover, Company C, wounded. This occurred about 4 miles from the court-house and 8 miles from South Mills. We had heard that 15 of these men had been seen during the day, and every precaution was taken by sending out carbineers to skirmish the front and flanks, but did not discover the concealed foe until the firing commenced in the rear.

The carbineers were immediately called back and the swamps scoured, but without being able to overtake any of the enemy. As a means of retaliation Colonel Tolles has consented to the sending out of mixed parties of infantry and dismounted cavalry with three days' rations to play their own game.

I would also report the safe return of Captain Ker, with his squadron, from the scout of North Landing River. Nothing of importance occurred during the scout.

He went so far as Pungo Landing, where the tug White had been destroyed, and found none of the enemy, but learned that the party who committed the outrage had returned, going in the direction of Church's Island.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. C. H. SHEPARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 18, 1863.—Attack on Charlestown, W. Va., and Skirmishes on Road to Berryville, Va.

REPORTS.*

- No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Jeremiah C. Sullivan, U. S. Army.
 No. 2.—Col. George D. Wells, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding brigade.
 No. 3.—Col. Benjamin L. Simpson, Ninth Maryland Infantry.
 No. 4.—Capt. Samuel C. Means, Virginia (Union) Rangers.
 No. 5.—Brig. Gen. John D. Imboden, C. S. Army, commanding Valley District, with congratulations from General R. E. Lee.

No. 1.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Jeremiah C. Sullivan, U. S. Army.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.,
 October 18, 1863.

Brigadier-General CULLUM,
Chief of Staff:

The following telegram just received. I have ordered General Sullivan to make a thorough investigation as to the cause of the surprise of the force at Charlestown :

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA.,
 October 18, 1863.

This a. m. at about 7 o'clock the forces of Imboden and White, numbering about 900 cavalry or mounted infantry and three pieces of artillery, surrounded the command of Colonel Simpson at Charlestown, and captured almost all his entire command, consisting of about 250 men. As soon as information reached me I sent out my cavalry under Major Cole, one battery of artillery, and two regiments, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts and Tenth Maryland, all under command of Colonel Wells. The cavalry came up with the enemy this side of Charlestown, and drove them through the town. Artillery coming up, drove them about 4 miles. A portion of infantry force, one regiment, reaching them, the enemy were driven from every position they took, to near Berryville. Night coming on, I ordered them to fall back. Our entire loss, irrespective of the force captured, will not exceed 25 killed and wounded.

JER. C. SULLIVAN,
Brigadier-General.

Brigadier-General KELLEY.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY,
 October 18, 1863—11.15.

I have driven Imboden out of Charlestown, and Major Cole is pursuing. The Ninth Maryland was captured.

The enemy is retreating in direction of Berryville.

JER. C. SULLIVAN,
Brigadier-General.

General KELLEY,
Commanding Department of West Virginia, Clarksburg.

* See also October 28, 1863, Halleck to Kelley, Part II, p. 396.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Harper's Ferry, October 18, 1863—7.14 p. m.

SIR: I have just received report from my force in pursuit of Imboden. We drove him into Berryville (as far as I thought prudent). We find his force to consist of about 2,000 men, with six pieces of artillery. There is no other force in the valley that we can hear of. Our loss in killed and wounded is so slight that I hardly mention it, not to exceed 5 killed.

I have collected a wagon load of muskets which our forces threw away when they ran off. I will telegraph fully the report made by my staff officer, who was with Colonel Wells in the pursuit. I have ordered one regiment from Martinsburg to report here.

JER. C. SULLIVAN,
Brigadier-General.

General KELLEY,
Clarksburg.

No. 2.

Reports of Col. George D. Wells, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding brigade.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA.,
October 19, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that the enemy's force yesterday was, as nearly as I can ascertain, from 1,200 to 1,400 men, with one battery of artillery, commanded by General Imboden in person. Our own force engaged was less than 700, all told. Nineteen prisoners have been brought into the ferry from Gilmore's battalion and Robert White's battalion, the Forty-first Battalion Virginia Cavalry. This is not the old White, but "another man," whose men say they have been in the valley but two or three weeks.

The enemy apparently came to stay, as they abandoned along the road 5 wagons, 1 a heavy battery forge, and 1 loaded with the small bake ovens they use. Their loss in killed and wounded it is impossible to estimate. We saw, I should think, some 25 as we went along.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEO. D. WELLS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. SAMUEL B. McCULLOCH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., October 19, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the following-named officers of the Ninth Maryland Regiment as having escaped from Charlestown yesterday and arrived in town: Col. B. L. Simpson; Lieut. Col. T. Clowdsley; Maj. Royal W. Church; Surgeon Morgan; Assistant Surgeon Kemp; Chaplain G. T. Gray; Captain Lovejoy, wounded and paroled by the rebels; and Lieut. N. D. Porter.

I have ordered Lieutenant Porter to report to the provost-marshal for duty. I would respectfully recommend that the surgeons be ordered to report to the medical director for general duty.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. WELLS,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. SAMUEL B. McCULLOCH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., October 20, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that some time since, by order of Brigadier-General Lockwood, a portion of the Ninth Maryland Regiment, Col. Benjamin L. Simpson commanding, and Company F, cavalry, Second Maryland (Potomac Home Brigade), Capt. George D. Summers, were stationed at Charlestown. By continual skirmishing, Captain Summers was killed and his command very much reduced.

I accordingly sent Company I, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, Lieut. Robert A. Moon commanding, to re-enforce Colonel Simpson. Captain Means' company of cavalry was also sent there about a week ago, but was not under my orders. On Saturday last, Colonel Simpson thoroughly scouted his entire front, but could learn of no force in his vicinity except a battalion (Forty-first Battalion Virginia Cavalry), under Maj. Robert White at Berryville, consisting of about 400 men. He sent a dispatch to me to that effect, which I received Saturday night at 10 o'clock. It would appear that on Saturday night General Imboden concentrated his entire force (consisting of the Forty-first Battalion Virginia Cavalry, Sixty-Second Virginia Mounted Infantry, the Eighteenth Virginia Cavalry, two companies of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, Gilmor's battalion, and one full battery of six pieces of artillery) on Charlestown. The prisoners taken estimate this force at from 1,500 to 2,500 men. I believe the lower figures to be not far from the truth.

This force was commanded by General Imboden in person. They reached Charlestown before daylight, planted artillery on the hill west of the town, formed a line of battle on each side, and by daylight the place was completely invested.

A flag of truce was sent in to demand a surrender of the place, to which Colonel Simpson refused to accede. Another was sent in to say that time would be given the women and children to leave. Almost immediately, however, they commenced to shell the court-house and jail, in which Colonel Simpson had concentrated his men, and which were loop-holed for defense.

The third shot entered the court-house and exploded, killing 1 man and severely wounding the adjutant of the regiment. The men were then brought out of the court-house, and an effort was made to reach the ferry. Upon reaching the east end of the town they were fired upon by the line holding that side. Colonel Simpson states that his men were completely panic-stricken; that himself and officers did their best to rally them, but it was impossible to get them into line or any other formation, they running and dodging in every direction and in utter confusion. It would seem that in this state of things

Colonel Simpson, the lieutenant-colonel, major, and surgeon left by the Duffield's road, which was clear. Most of the infantry were captured. Captain Means' company and about half the other cavalry escaped.

Almost simultaneously with the first report of the cannon a man arrived from the outer picket station with intelligence of the affair. I immediately ordered my brigade under arms and reported for orders to General Sullivan. He directed me to attack and ordered Major Cole to assist me with his cavalry. I took out such of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry as were not on guard duty, Miner's Seventeenth Indiana Battery, and about 50 men of the First Connecticut Cavalry, under Lieutenant Thompson, being all the cavalry of my command not on duty (this force was formed by Quartermaster Rockafellow, of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, with 5 sergeants, all others of his company being on picket), and started, sending orders for Lieutenant Rosney's battery to replace Captain Miner's battery in the intrenchments, and for Colonel Revere to follow with the Tenth Maryland.

We numbered less than 700, all told. The enemy was found at Charlestown, which was reached within an hour of its occupation, driven through the town and followed on the Berryville pike, fighting vigorously all the way, for 10 miles and within 2 miles of Berryville, when I was overtaken by a dispatch ordering my immediate return.

The affair was as brisk and as rapid as could well be conceived. The road was over a succession of hills whose summits are wooded. The valleys are open. The enemy would plant a single piece of artillery and fill the woods with infantry and cavalry. Our cavalry would charge in upon them; the infantry, with three companies deployed as skirmishers, got up as soon as possible; the artillery got into position, and the enemy would fall back to the next hill, where the same thing would be repeated. Such of them as could not get away from us in front would fall back into the woods on the right and left, and we had no means of pursuit. Such was the rapidity of this work that the Tenth Maryland, who were only 2 miles behind at the start, were unable to overtake us or lessen their distance, although using every exertion.

The enemy abandoned five wagons, which we found, one a battery forge, one loaded with mess pans and bake ovens and drawn out into the woods. Their loss I cannot estimate. We saw, I should think, 25 dead and wounded, and 21 prisoners have been sent in to the provost-marshal.

The troops behaved finely. Major Cole went ahead with his usual gallantry and judgment, and the artillery was admirably handled. The Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry (Lieutenant-Colonel Lincoln), for the first time under fire, was as steady as if on drill. They reached camp about 11.30, after a march of about 35 miles, with but 3 men missing, who fell out on the return this side of Charlestown and came in the next morning.

Our loss in the action, as far as known, was: Killed, 6; wounded (report of surgeon in hospital), 43. I think that the complete and perfect return, which we have not had time to make yet, may increase this. Some men were left in the houses along the road, too seriously wounded to be moved, and it is possible the return of the killed may be too small.

The loss at Charlestown was: Killed, 2; wounded, 3.

Captured (estimated): Ninth Maryland, 16 line officers and 365 enlisted men; Company F, Potomac Home Brigade, cavalry, 35 enlisted men; and Company I, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, 2 officers and 25 enlisted men. I think this estimate will be decreased by perfect returns. The books and papers were all lost, and it will be a work of some time to make the returns complete.

It is represented by officers of that regiment that the Ninth Maryland, while leaving Charlestown and before any of the enemy had entered it, was fired at from the windows of the houses in the streets; that Captain Lovejoy had his arm broken, and 2 men were wounded by this fire. I will endeavor to verify this report.

I believe the cause of this disaster to have been the want of sufficient cavalry force, and not any neglect on the part of those we have. It was impossible for a force of not over 400 men available for that duty to keep the two counties of Jefferson and Loudoun properly scouted when the enemy had within reach for either county four times that number. What man can do I think has been done by the cavalry force which we have had.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. WELLS,

Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

Lieut. SAMUEL B. McCULLOCH,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Report of Col. Benjamin L. Simpson, Ninth Maryland Infantry.

CHARLESTOWN, W. VA.,

October 18, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that at ten minutes past 5 o'clock this morning the enemy commenced driving in my pickets. I immediately started a messenger to headquarters to notify you of the fact that I was surrounded by a force reported to number 2,000 men, with six pieces of artillery.

I at once mustered my force and occupied the court-house, my number being some 300 men. The enemy sent in a flag of truce demanding an unconditional surrender of the forces at Charlestown. I replied that if they wanted Charlestown to come and take it. I sent out a cavalry force to feel the enemy, and they found the place surrounded by the rebels, with artillery on the north and south sides and a heavy cavalry and infantry force on the Harper's Ferry pike, masked in the woods. The enemy sent in another flag of truce to notify the women and children to leave the town. Before the bearer could turn around to find out the time allowed, they began shelling us from their battery on the north side of the town. After remaining some time, and finding that every shot took effect upon the court-house, I ordered the officers to form their men in column in the street, but with all my efforts and the officers assisting me, it was impossible to do it. The men broke and ran in every direction. The enemy also opened the battery on the south side of the town.

I lost 4 wagons, 2 ambulances, and all the Government stores

I had on hand. My loss in men will, I think, amount to 250 in killed, wounded, and missing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. L. SIMPSON,

Colonel, Commanding Ninth Maryland Regiment.

Lieut. SAML. F. WOODS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 4.

Report of Capt. Samuel C. Means, Virginia (Union) Rangers.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA.,

October 20, 1863.

SIR: I respectfully report the loss in the fight at Charlestown, on Sunday, October 18, as 17 men prisoners and 1 wounded; also 19 full sets of arms and horse equipments, 1 wagon, 4 sets of harness, and 23 horses killed and taken, besides several badly shot, now in camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. C. MEANS,

Captain, Comdg. Independent Virginia Rangers.

To General SULLIVAN.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,

Harper's Ferry, W. Va., October 22, 1863.

The inclosed reports of the engagement at and near Charlestown with the rebels under Imboden are respectfully forwarded to department headquarters.

At the same time, I bear testimony to the gallantry of the officers and men of the cavalry, artillery, and infantry, who drove the enemy from Charlestown (which they no doubt intended to hold) to a point far beyond our lines.

JER. C. SULLIVAN,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 5.

Report of Brig. Gen. John D. Imboden, C. S. Army, commanding Valley District, and congratulations from General R. E. Lee.*

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,

Fork of Shenandoah, near Front Royal, October 19, 1863.

COLONEL: Yesterday (Sunday) morning at 2 o'clock I moved from Berryville to surprise and capture the garrison at Charlestown. The surprise was complete, the enemy having no suspicion of our approach until I had the town entirely surrounded.

I found the enemy occupying the court-house, jail, and some contiguous buildings in the heart of the town, all loop-holed for mus-

* See also Lee's report of October 23, p. 410.

ketry, and the court-house yard inclosed by a heavy wall of oak timber. To my demand for a surrender Colonel Simpson requested an hour for consideration. I offered him five minutes, to which he replied, "Take us if you can." I immediately opened on the buildings with artillery at less than 200 yards, and with half a dozen shells drove out the enemy into the streets, when he formed and fled toward Harper's Ferry. At the edge of the town he was met by the Eighteenth Cavalry, Colonel Imboden, and Gilmor's battalion. One volley was exchanged, when the enemy threw down his arms and surrendered unconditionally. The colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and three others who were mounted fled at the first fire and ran the gauntlet, and escaped toward Harper's Ferry.

The force I captured was the Ninth Maryland Regiment, and three companies of cavalry, numbering between 400 and 500 men and officers. I have not had time to have them counted. In wagons, horses, mules, arms, ammunition, medicines, and clothing [the captures] were considerable; all of which I have saved and will have properly accounted for.

As I expected, the Harper's Ferry forces (infantry, artillery, and cavalry) appeared at Charlestown in less than two hours after I fired the first gun. Having promptly sent off the prisoners and property I was prepared for them. I retired from the town and fell back slowly toward Berryville, fighting the enemy all the way from 10 o'clock till near sunset.

My loss as far as ascertained is very small, 3 killed, 3 or 4 mortally wounded, and 15 or 20 wounded, more or less. Captain Calmes will lose an arm, and Captain Currence was badly shot in the hip. I think a few (10 or 15) broken-down men who straggled behind were captured.

We killed and wounded dreadfully several of the enemy in the court-house, including the adjutant of the Ninth Maryland, and in the fight along the road the enemy's loss was considerable, as we ambuscaded them several times with good effect.

I marched nearly all night, and reached the river here at daybreak. It was quite full, but I have effected a safe crossing of the north branch. The other branch I cannot cross to-day, but I feel safe from farther pursuit. A part of my command marched yesterday and last night 60 miles, and the remainder 48 miles, a part of the latter on foot.

A gentleman, direct from Martinsburg on Saturday, reports four regiments of infantry and four of cavalry now at that place. There are two small brigades at Harper's Ferry. These forces are so much larger than my own that I cannot remain lower down the valley than Shenandoah County without too much risk, as there is no forage to be had in sufficient quantities, except as low down as Clarke and Jefferson. I shall therefore retire to Shenandoah County for the present.

If General Lee could spare for a few days a division of cavalry to act in conjunction with me, I am perfectly confident that in six days we could break up all the posts of the enemy from Harper's Ferry to New Creek, and again destroy the railroad and canal.

Night before last I received a telegram from Colonel Nadenbousch, at Staunton, that Lieutenant Siple, commanding a detachment of my men at Hightown, reported Averell at Huttonsville with 5,000 men on the 15th instant, and everything indicating a purpose to advance. This makes me a little uneasy about the upper valley, and on that

account I ought to go up the valley some distance. I move in that direction at 1 p. m. by way of Powell's Fort Valley.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

Col. R. H. CHILTON,
Chief of Staff, Army of Northern Virginia.

P. S.—I also captured a very handsome stand of colors. This moment a count of the prisoners is completed. They number 434.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

October 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. IMBODEN,
Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL: Your letter of the 19th instant, reporting the capture of the enemy's force at Charlestown, has been received. The movement was well conceived and executed in a manner that reflects great credit upon yourself and the officers and men of your command, to whom I desire to express my appreciation of the brave and valuable service they have rendered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

OCTOBER 18, 1863.—Affair near Annandale, Va.

Report of Maj. John S. Mosby, C. S. Army.

LOUDOUN COUNTY,

October 19, 1863.

GENERAL: I did not receive your letter of instructions until late last Tuesday night on my return from an expedition below.

I collected as many men as I could at so short notice, and on Thursday, the 15th, came down into Fairfax, where I have been operating ever since in the enemy's rear.

I have captured over 100 horses and mules, several wagons loaded with valuable stores, and between 75 and 100 prisoners, arms, equipments, &c. Among the prisoners are 5 captains and 1 lieutenant.

I had a sharp skirmish yesterday with double my number of cavalry near Annandale, in which I routed them, capturing the captain commanding and 6 or 7 men and horses. I have so far sustained no loss.

It has been my object to detain the troops that were occupying Fairfax by annoying their communications and preventing them from operating in front. Yesterday two divisions left Centreville and went into camp at Fox's Mill. There are three regiments of cavalry at Vienna. I contemplate attacking a cavalry camp at Falls Church to-morrow night.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MOSBY,
Major, &c.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 26, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

Major Mosby and command continue to do splendid service.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

OCTOBER 21-22, 1863.—Scout from Charleston to Boone Court-House,
W. Va.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Alfred N. Duffié, U. S. Army, commanding
Cavalry Brigade, Department of West Virginia.*

CHARLESTON,
October 23, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your order of October 21, I proceeded with a part of my command, consisting of a part of the Thirty-fourth Ohio Mounted Infantry, a part of the Second [West] Virginia Cavalry Volunteers, and one section of Simmonds' battery, numbering in all about 300 men, toward Boone Court-House, W. Va., leaving Charleston at 7 p. m. of October 21.

In order to move my command with the greatest dispatch, Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, commanding the Thirty-fourth Regiment, was ordered to cross his regiment on the ferry at Charleston and proceed to Camp Piatt, on the other side of the Kanawha, while I proceeded with the remainder of my force to Camp Piatt, and crossed by the ferry.

I reached Camp Piatt at 10 o'clock, and completed the crossing at 1.30 a. m. of October 22. About the same time I was joined by Colonel Shaw. Ascertaining that the country in which I was to operate was not favorable for the use of artillery, I left the section of Simmonds' battery at Camp Piatt.

Here I divided my command into three columns. I directed Major Hoffman, Second [West] Virginia Cavalry, to take command of the right column, consisting of 100 men, and Captain Allen, Second [West] Virginia Cavalry, to take command of the left column, consisting of 75 men, while I retained the main body under my own immediate command. Each column had a competent guide.

I directed Captain Allen to proceed by the right branch of Lens Creek across Big Coal, and thence to the road leading down the Pond Fork of Coal River, striking this road about 10 miles from the court-house and proceeding down to the court-house. I directed Major Hoffman to proceed with the main body to a distance of 2 miles from the court-house; thence up Turtle Creek and across by way of Six-Mile Creek to the Spruce Fork of Coal River, coming down said creek and taking the town in the rear, while with the main column I moved direct upon the court-house. These dispositions were such as to cut off all means of retreat from the enemy. The place was reached by the three columns at nearly the same time, between 12 and 3 o'clock of the 22d.

Having arrived at the place, I found no enemy except a few strag-

glers, who were captured by Major Hoffman and Captain Allen; also 1 man, Martin Snodgrass, of Company A, Thirteenth [West] Virginia Regiment (loyal), whom I suspect of being a deserter from the United States service. Major Hoffman, in capturing the stragglers, fired a few shots. I captured 3 horses.

I met with no loss, either in men or horses. I discovered that the information on which the movement was made was mainly without foundation, there having been at no time recently over 15 or 20 rebels at Boone Court-House, or over 150 in the whole county.

I ascertained that Colonel Beckley, with a few companies of a partly organized regiment of cavalry, was a few miles beyond Logan Court-House on Island Creek, but the distance being considerable, his way of retreat sure, and his having received information of our movement two or three days in advance, I determined not to attempt a movement against that force, being satisfied that it would be without any results worthy of mention.

The country through which I marched my command is rugged, the roads being scarcely passable for wagons in low water, and impracticable even for cavalry in high water. The supply of forage is very limited; very little hay is grown in all that country, and barely corn enough to subsist a part of the inhabitants.

I started back with my command on the morning of the 22d, and reached Camp Piatt at 5 p. m. of that day. I halted at Camp Piatt for the night, feeding and resting my horses, and brought them into camp on the morning of the 23d.

The distance marched was 80 miles; prisoners captured, 4; horses captured, 3.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. N. DUFFIÉ,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

Capt. J. L. BOTSFORD,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 22, 1863.—Affair near Annandale, Va.

Report of Col. Lafayette C. Baker, First District of Columbia Cavalry.

NEAR ANNANDALE, VA., *October 22, 1863.*

SIR: This morning about 10 o'clock a detachment of my battalion, under command of Maj. E. J. Conger, and a detachment of the California battalion, under command of Captain Eigenbrodt, encountered a squad of Mosby's men some 3 miles this side of Fairfax Court-House and near the Little River turnpike. One of Mosby's men (named Charles Mason) was shot and instantly killed. The celebrated guerrillas, Jack Barns, Ed. Stratton, and Bill Harover, were captured and forwarded to the Old Capitol Prison. These men state that they were looking for government horses and sutlers' wagons. None of our force were injured.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

L. C. BAKER,

Colonel, Commanding First District Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 26, 1863.—Attack on Union Wagon Train near New Baltimore, Va.

Report of Maj. John S. Mosby, C. S. Army.

FAUQUIER COUNTY, *October 27, 1863.*

GENERAL: Last night I attacked a long wagon train of the enemy, hauling stores for the army at Warrenton from their depot of supplies at Gainesville. The point of attack was about the center of the train (which had a heavy guard of cavalry, artillery, and infantry both in front and rear), on the pike, about 2 miles from New Baltimore and Warrenton, where there are large Yankee camps.

After unhitching the teams of from 40 to 50 wagons, I started them off under charge of Lieutenant Turner, remaining behind myself with a few men with the intention of burning the wagons. A force of Federal cavalry appearing, prevented the accomplishment of my purpose. We succeeded in bringing off 145 horses and mules, and upward of 30 negroes and Yankees (among them 1 captain), to a place of safety. Many of the captured animals were lost on the night march, but I have sent out a party which I am in hopes will succeed in recovering some of them. I sent over to you yesterday 6 cavalrymen whom I captured near Manassas. In the affair of the wagons I had 50 men.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MOSBY,
Major, &c.

General STUART,
Commanding Cavalry Corps.

[Indorsements.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 28, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded, for the information of the commanding general.

This is but another instance of Major Mosby's skill and daring in addition to those forwarded almost daily.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

NOVEMBER 3, 1863.

Noted, with admiration at the fearlessness and skill of this gallant partisan.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary.

OCTOBER 30, 1863.—Affair at Ford's Mill, near New Berne, N. C.

Reports of Maj. Gen. John J. Peck, with congratulatory orders.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Berne, N. C., November 4, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that Captain Graham, North Carolina volunteers, made a reconnaissance on the 30th of October, between the Greenville and Jamestown roads. Lieutenant Nicol was

sent with 20 men to examine the rebel position at Ford's Mill. While demanding the surrender, the party was fired upon and the lieutenant was killed. His men charged upon the enemy, killing 3 and capturing 7. The object being fully attained, the party returned.

Lieutenant Nicol was a gallant young officer who had won the approbation and regard of his brother officers by his noble conduct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Comdg. Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Berne, N. C., November 28, 1863.

Major-General BUTLER,
Comdg. Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina:

GENERAL: I am sure you will be pleased to hear from North Carolina so soon after your visit.

By an order I inclose you will see that Captain Graham performed a handsome thing about the 10th, and the notice of it has stimulated the command to a higher achievement. It is deserving of official notice, and will elevate the *morale* of the troops.

In haste, sincerely, yours,

JOHN J. PECK.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY AND DISTRICT OF N. C.,
No. 34. } *New Berne, N. C., November 10, 1863.*

The commanding general has received the official report of a gallant and dashing reconnaissance upon the Greenville road, under command of Capt. G. W. Graham, First Regiment North Carolina Volunteers. His satisfaction at the manner in which it was conducted and its results is only marred by his regret at the loss of First Lieut. J. R. Nicol, First Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, who was instantly killed in the discharge of his duty. Ambitious, brave, and deserving, high in the estimation of his comrades and commanding officers, he died as a soldier would choose to die.

The alacrity and intrepidity of Captain Graham's command are recommended as examples to other troops.

By command of Major-General Peck:

BENJ. B. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 31, 1863.—Affair near Weaverville, Va.

Report of Private William A. Bolick, First South Carolina Cavalry, with commendation of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army.

[NOVEMBER —, 1863.]

Saturday morning, October 31, at sunrise, Private Isaac Curtis, of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry Regiment, and myself passed the

enemy's pickets, stationed at a mill near Weaverville, entering the enemy's camp, passing their pickets after daylight, whistling so as not to cause suspicion. We were disguised in Yankee overcoats.

Going to the house of Mrs. Weaver, in Weaverville, we saw a sentinel in the front yard. We passed him without his noticing us in rear of the house. We discovered three Yankee tents. Riding around to these tents we dismounted and proceeded to capture 6 Yankees who were asleep in them, and 6 horses, which we made them saddle and mount, and then rode back in the same direction, whistling as we passed the pickets. These men were a cattle guard, and were well armed.

We brought out 3 pistols, 1 carbine, and 1 saber. We were unable to bring off the cattle for the want of men enough to drive them. One of the Yankees escaped after we had passed the pickets of the enemy. The other 5 were delivered at Richards' Ford.

General Meade's headquarters were near Weaverville—in less than 800 yards. The capture was made about sunrise in the morning.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. A. BOLICK,
Private, Company K, First South Carolina Cavalry.

[Inclosure.]

GUERRILLAS IN OUR REAR.

The guerrillas continue bold and active in the rear of our army. They appear to have organized into small squads for the business of attacking solitary travelers and small parties of our men at a disadvantage. On Wednesday, Lieutenant Sage, of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, quartermaster of General Merritt's cavalry brigade, was shot dead by them while on his way from Morrisville to Warrenton Junction to get forage. An orderly with him escaped unhurt. The same day General Merritt was fired at several times by guerrillas, who seemed persistently seeking his life. He escaped unhurt.

These rebel marauders are numerous along the Warrenton pike and between that and the railroad, and daily shoot and capture men almost in sight of headquarters. A day or two ago 5 men, belonging to Buford's division, while guarding cattle within a mile or two of the army headquarters, were captured by them. Lieutenant Hedges, of the Second New York Cavalry, acting commissary of General Kilpatrick's division, was also fired at, near Catlett's Station, and badly wounded.

[Indorsements.]

NOVEMBER 13, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

The 5 prisoners alluded to were delivered to me while on picket, and confessed that they were captured by Bolick and Curtis within rifle shot of General Meade's headquarters. The inclosed extract from Northern paper confirms the same.

J. L. BLACK,
Colonel First South Carolina Cavalry.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 17, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded; and attention called to this act of gallantry, which is only one of many which are almost daily performed by our daring scouts, as is shown in part by the inclosed extract from newspaper.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: The report of the capture of 6 Federal soldiers, with their horses and arms, at Weaverville, near General Meade's headquarters, on October 31, by Privates William A. Bolick, of the First South Carolina Cavalry, and Isaac Curtis, of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, has been received. They deserve great credit for the daring and skill with which the capture was effected. The report will be forwarded to the Department as an evidence of their merit.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

NOVEMBER 1-17, 1863.—Expeditions from Beverly and Charleston against Lewisburg, W. Va.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

- Nov. 1, 1863.—Averell's command sets out from Beverly, W. Va.
- 3, 1863.—Duffié's command sets out from Charleston, W. Va.
- 4, 1863.—Skirmish near Cackletown, W. Va.
- 5, 1863.—Skirmish at Mill Point, W. Va.
- 6, 1863.—Engagement at Droop Mountain, W. Va.
Skirmish at Little Sewell Mountain, W. Va.
- 7, 1863.—Skirmish near Muddy Creek, W. Va.
Capture of Lewisburg, W. Va.
- 8, 1863.—Skirmish at Second Creek, on the road to Union, W. Va.
- 9, 1863.—Skirmish near Covington, Va.
- 10, 1863.—Skirmish on Elk Mountain, near Hillsborough, W. Va.
- 13, 1863.—Duffié's command reaches Charleston, W. Va.
- 17, 1863.—Averell's command reaches New Creek, W. Va.

REPORTS.

- No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army, commanding Department of West Virginia.
- No. 2.—Return of Casualties in the Union Forces engaged at Droop Mountain.
- No. 3.—Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, commanding expedition from Beverly.
- No. 4.—Capt. Ernst A. Denicke, Sixty-eighth New York Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.

- No. 5.—Col. Augustus Moor, Twenty-eighth Ohio Infantry.
 No. 6.—Lieut. Col. Alexander Scott, Second West Virginia Mounted Infantry.
 No. 7.—Col. John H. Oley, Eighth West Virginia Mounted Infantry.
 No. 8.—Maj. Hedgman Slack, Eighth West Virginia Mounted Infantry.
 No. 9.—Col. James N. Schoonmaker, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.
 No. 10.—Maj. Thomas Gibson, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Independent Cavalry Battalion.
 No. 11.—Brig. Gen. Alfred N. Duffié, U. S. Army, commanding expedition from Charleston.
 No. 12.—Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee.
 No. 13.—Brig. Gen. John Echols, C. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, Army of Southwestern Virginia.
 No. 14.—Col. George S. Patton, commanding Echols' brigade.
 No. 15.—Capt. John K. Thompson, Twenty-second Virginia Infantry.
 No. 16.—Maj. William Blessing, Twenty-third Battalion Virginia Infantry.
 No. 17.—Col. William L. Jackson, Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry, commanding brigade.
 No. 18.—Lieut. Col. William P. Thompson, Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry.
 No. 19.—Col. William Wiley Arnett, Twentieth Virginia Cavalry.
 No. 20.—Col. Milton J. Ferguson, Sixteenth Virginia Cavalry, commanding detachment Jenkins' brigade.
 No. 21.—Maj. William McLaughlin, C. S. Army, commanding artillery.
 No. 22.—Brig. Gen. John D. Imboden, C. S. Army, commanding Valley District, of operations November 4-14.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army, commanding Department of West Virginia.

CUMBERLAND, MD.,
 February 18, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations in this department from the 1st to the 17th of November, 1863, embracing the battle of Droop Mountain and the occupation of Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, by the combined forces under Brigadier-Generals Averell and Duffié:

In accordance with your intimated wishes, on the 26th of October, I directed Brigadier-General Averell, then stationed at Beverly, W. Va., to move with his command as soon as possible, on Lewisburg, in Greenbrier County, to attack and capture or drive away the rebel force stationed in that vicinity, and there, having formed a junction with Brigadier-General Duffié (commanding a detachment of General Scammon's division), to leave the infantry, with orders to hold Lewisburg, and proceed with all the mounted troops to the town of Union, in Monroe County, and thence to the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, striking it at or near Dublin Station, for the purpose of destroying the bridge over New River.

He was further instructed that if, after reaching Lewisburg, he ascertained from satisfactory information that the movement on New River Bridge was not practicable, he should then send his infantry, with Keeper's battery, back to Beverly, and with the mounted troops of his command and remaining battery move by the most

convenient road into the Valley of the South Branch, and by this route return to New Creek. (See Inclosure A.)

On the 30th of October, I also sent an order to Brigadier-General Scammon (commanding Third Division, at Charleston, Kanawha County), directing him to dispatch a force, consisting of two regiments of infantry and two regiments of mounted troops, with a section of artillery, to move on Lewisburg, for the purpose of co-operating with General Averell, explaining his movements and recapitulating instructions to be observed after the junction. Both columns were ordered to take ten days' rations of hard bread, sugar, coffee, and salt, and to depend on the country for other needful supplies.

Special orders were given [General Scammon] to prohibit pillage, and any unauthorized interference with private property (see Inclosure B), whose detailed report is herewith submitted.

In conformity with these orders, General Averell moved, on the 1st day of November, 1863, with his brigade, consisting of two regiments of infantry, four mounted regiments, a portion of Gibson's independent battalion of cavalry, and two light batteries. Marching southward by the most direct route, he swept the enemy's guerrilla bands and light detachments before him, and, after some sharp skirmishing on the 5th, the enemy was found in force occupying a strong position on the crest of Droop Mountain, a point on the main road to Lewisburg, some 30 miles distant from that place. As the co-operating column under General Duffié was not expected to reach Lewisburg until Saturday, 7th of December [November], it was thought advisable to defer the attack until the following day.

On the morning of the 6th, Colonel Moor, with the infantry and a company of cavalry, was ordered to move to the right and attack the enemy's left and rear. He made a *détour* of 9 miles to attain the desired position, and simultaneously with his attack the four mounted regiments were dismounted and advanced against the enemy's front. Both movements were well executed and completely successful. The enemy was driven from his position and routed, with heavy loss of men, arms, and *matériel*. He was hotly pressed by Major Gibson's cavalry until night, but made no attempt to rally again.

On the 7th, General Averell's advance entered Lewisburg about 2 p. m., and found the town in possession of General Duffié, who had arrived there at 10 o'clock that morning, capturing some stragglers, and the enemy's camps, equipage, and stores. The main body of the routed army has continued its flight toward Union, with the intention, as was stated, of rallying upon re-enforcement at Dublin Station, on the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

From prisoners it was ascertained that the enemy's force engaged at Droop Mountain consisted of about 4,000 men of all arms, with seven pieces of artillery, the whole under the command of General Echols. Reliable information obtained at Lewisburg showed also that a considerable force was being concentrated for the defense of the threatened point on the railroad. An attempted movement in the direction of Union found the road blocked with felled timber, and General Duffié's command having been reported unfit for further active service, General Averell determined to use the discretion allowed him by his orders and to return to New Creek by the route indicated. General Duffié's force was ordered to fall back to its original position. Colonel Moor, with infantry and Keeper's battery of

Averell's brigade, retraced his route to Beverly, charged with the prisoners, captured *matériel*, and such of our own wounded as could bear transportation.

With the mounted troops of his command and Ewing's battery, General Averell in person took the road to Callaghan's, via White Sulphur Springs and Rocky Gap. Hearing of Imboden in his vicinity at Covington, with from 900 to 1,500 men, *en route* to reinforce Echols, two squadrons of the Eighth [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry, under Major Slack, were ordered to drive him away. This was accomplished after a sharp skirmish, in which the enemy lost 20 or 30 men. From Callaghan's this command returned, by way of the South Branch Valley, to New Creek, arriving on the 17th of November, and bringing in additional captures of horses, cattle, and prisoners.

The detailed reports of commanders show that throughout this trying campaign the troops behaved with the most commendable spirit and gallantry, enduring hardships and facing danger with cheerfulness and alacrity, and returning with both men and horses in better condition than when they started on the expedition.

The total loss in Averell's brigade does not exceed 130 men, while that of the enemy is from 400 to 600 men killed, wounded, and missing.

The additional damage inflicted by the capture of horses and cattle, and the destruction of camps, equipage, stores, ordnance, saltpeter-works, and machinery, will be the more ruinous and discouraging, occurring, as it does, at the beginning of the inclement season, when such losses cannot be easily repaired, while the handsome manner in which our troops have executed the duties assigned to them will serve to increase their self-reliance, and gives earnest of their capacity to achieve still greater enterprises when it may be required.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. KELLEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. G. W. CULLUM,

Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Army, Washington, D. C.

[Inclosure A.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,

Clarksburg, W. Va., October 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,

Commanding First Separate Brigade, Beverly, W. Va.:

GENERAL: You are directed to move, with all the troops of your brigade, except the Tenth [West] Virginia Infantry, and the companies of the Third [West] Virginia Cavalry in command of Major Bowen, as soon as you possibly can get ready, on Lewisburg, in Greenbrier County, and attack and capture, or drive away, the rebel force stationed at that place or in the neighborhood. General Duffié, of the Third Division, has been ordered to form a junction with you at or near Lewisburg, with two regiments of cavalry, two of infantry, and a battery. After you have driven the enemy from Greenbrier you will be governed in your actions by information acquired at Lewisburg.

If you deem it practicable, you will move on with the cavalry force, including General Duffié's, to Union, in Monroe County, and

thence to the bridge on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad across New River, and destroy the same, leaving, however, your infantry at Lewisburg until you return.

If you should deem this impracticable you will send back to Beverly your infantry and Keeper's battery, and proceed with the balance of your command, by any route you may think best, into the Valley of the South Branch, and down that to New Creek, where supplies will be in readiness for you. General Duffié will hold Lewisburg when you leave, or if deemed best he will fall back to Meadow Bluff and hold that point.

The command will take ten days' rations of coffee, hard bread, sugar, and salt. The needed supplies of fresh beef and forage will be procured from the country through which you pass. For these, the owners from whom they are taken will be given, by the proper officers, proper vouchers, which will state the facts attending the taking and specify that payment will be made therefor upon satisfactory evidence of loyalty. Should more cattle be found than is necessary for the support of the command while on the march, such surplus cattle will also be taken (and for which similar vouchers will be given), and will be brought forward, with the command, to New Creek.

Measures will be taken to prevent interference with private property by the soldiers of the command while on the expedition.

By order of Brigadier-General Kelley:

THAYER MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General

[Inclosure B.]

CHARLESTON, W. VA.,
October 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General SCAMMON,
Commanding Third Division, Charleston:

You will dispatch a force of two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry or mounted infantry and a section of artillery to Greenbrier County, W. Va., moving so as to form a junction at or near Lewisburg, in Greenbrier County, on Saturday, the 7th of November, 1863, with the force of Brig. Gen. W. W. Averell, which will move to that point from Beverly, Va.

After capturing or dispersing the enemy in Greenbrier the mounted portion of your command will report to Brigadier-General Averell for duty on an expedition to Dublin Station to destroy the bridge across New River, if General Averell determines to make the movement, the infantry remaining at Lewisburg until his return. If General Averell does not so determine, the whole of the force sent by you will either hold Lewisburg or fall back to Meadow Bluff, as may be deemed best by the officer in command.

Ten days' rations of hard bread, sugar, coffee, and salt will be carried by the command. The country through which it passes will be looked to for the needed supplies of forage. Stringent measures will be taken to prevent interference with private property by the soldiers of the command.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

No. 2.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces engaged at Droop Mountain, W. Va., November 6, 1863.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
3d Independent Company Ohio Cavalry			1	1		1	3
28th Ohio Infantry		3		25			28
West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery B.	1	1		5			7
2d West Virginia Mounted Infantry	1	6	1	13			23
3d West Virginia Mounted Infantry		6	1	4			11
8th West Virginia Mounted Infantry		3		7			11
10th West Virginia Infantry		7		29			36
Total	2	28	4	84		1	119

Officers killed.—Lieut. Joseph W. Daniels, Battery B, West Virginia Light Artillery; Lieut. Arthur J. Weaver, Second West Virginia Mounted Infantry.

Mortally wounded.—Capt. Jacob G. Coburn, Third West Virginia Mounted Infantry.

No. 3.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, commanding expedition from Beverly.

NEAR FALLING SPRINGS, W. VA.,
November 7, 1863.

SIR: On the 5th instant, I attacked Jenkins in front of Mill Point and drove him from his position, with trifling loss on either side.

Yesterday morning he was re-enforced by General Echols, from Lewisburg, with Patton's brigade and a regiment of Jenkins' command, and assumed a strong position upon the summit of Droop Mountain, a position similar to that upon South Mountain, in Maryland, but stronger from natural difficulties and breast-works. I turned the enemy's left with infantry, and when he became disturbed made an attack direct with four regiments of dismounted cavalry.

The victory was decisive and the enemy's retreat became a total rout. His forces, throwing away their arms, became scattered in every direction. I pursued those that he kept together until after dark. His wounded and many prisoners and arms have fallen into our hands. My loss is about 100 officers and men. Troops in excellent spirits, with plenty of ammunition.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Petersburg, W. Va., November 14, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of the mounted troops of my brigade at this place. The infantry was sent back to Beverly with prisoners, wounded, captured *matériel*, &c.

At Lewisburg, on the evening of the 7th, it was ascertained that the forces of the enemy which had fled from Droop Mountain passed through that place without encountering the forces from the Kanawha Valley under General Duffié, which latter, however, arrived in time to destroy their camp and secure a stand of colors. It was also ascertained that General Lee had promised Brigadier-General Echols heavy re-enforcements at or near Dublin. I therefore determined to move with my command to that point, and accordingly set out on the morning of the 8th.

After proceeding a few miles, a formidable blockade of several miles in extent was encountered, through which it was necessary to cut a passage. The command of General Duffié was reported by him unfit for further operations. His infantry had but one day's rations. The infantry of my own command was encumbered with the prisoners and captured *matériel*. General Duffié reported that it was impossible for his infantry to march over 10 miles per day. From these considerations I deemed it impracticable to advance farther in the direction of Dublin, and ordered General Duffié to retire to Meadow Bluff, and Colonel Moor, with the Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Tenth [West] Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and Keeper's battery, to retire to Beverly, and proceeded with the mounted forces of my brigade along the eastern border of West Virginia on my way to New Creek, bringing with me the wounded of my command, which had been left at White Sulphur Springs in August last.

Near Covington, General Imboden was observed with a command upon my right. Not regarding his force of sufficient importance to delay the march of my column, two squadrons of the Eighth [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry were sent against him, which drove his forces away from my line of march.

A lieutenant and 20 men of his command were captured. His apparent intention and readiness to avoid me rendered it inexpedient to endeavor to capture him. I have brought with me about 150 captured horses. Several hundred cattle were captured in the course of the march.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

Brigadier-General KELLEY.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
New Creek, W. Va., November 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command during the last expedition into the country occupied by the enemy:

On the 1st day of November, I left Beverly with my command, consisting of the Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. A. Moor; Tenth [West] Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Col. T. M. Harris; Second [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. A.

Scott; Third [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. F. W. Thompson; Eighth [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry, Col. J. H. Oley; Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. J. N. Schoonmaker; Gibson's battalion, and Batteries B and G, First [West] Virginia Light Artillery, Capts. J. V. Keeper and C. T. Ewing.

The command moved on the Staunton pike to Greenbrier Bridge, and thence by Camp Bartow and Green Bank to Huntersville, driving before them the enemy's pickets, and capturing or dispersing the guerrilla bands which infest that part of the country.

The command reached Huntersville at noon of the 4th, and it was there ascertained that Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, of Jackson's command, was at Marling's Bottom with a force of about 600 men. I at once sent the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry and Third [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry on the direct road to Mill Point, to cut off Thompson's retreat toward Lewisburg, and the Second and Eighth [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry and one section of Ewing's battery to Marling's Bottom, to attack him at that place. At 9 o'clock I received information from Colonel Oley, Eighth [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry, commanding detachment to Marling's Bottom, that the enemy had retired toward Mill Point, blockading the road in their rear. A dispatch from Colonel Schoonmaker, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, received about midnight, informed me that Thompson had effected a junction with the remainder of Jackson's command, and that it was all in position in his front and threatening an attack.

The infantry and Keeper's battery were moved about 3 a. m. to join Schoonmaker, and Oley was ordered to cut out the blockade and march to the same point as fast as possible. I reached Mill Point with the infantry and Keeper at 8 a. m. on the 5th, and found that they had just arrived, and that the enemy were retiring. This was Thursday, the 5th of November. We were 34 miles from Lewisburg, at which point it had been directed that my force should arrive on Saturday at 2 p. m. It was not thought proper to press the enemy vigorously on this day, in order to keep him as far as possible from Lewisburg, and [not?] to permit him to be re-enforced from that direction, and to gain the advantage which would follow from the arrival at Lewisburg of the force under General Duffié from the Kanawha Valley. An attempt was, however, made to capture the force under Jackson by sending three mounted regiments to cut off his retreat. The rapidity of the enemy's movements made this attempt unsuccessful, and he succeeded in reaching Droop Mountain, upon the summit of which he made a stand. My advance was withdrawn from the fire of his artillery, and the attack postponed until the ensuing day.

On the morning of the 6th, we approached the enemy's position. The main road to Lewisburg runs over Droop Mountain, the northern slope of which is partially cultivated nearly to the summit, a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the foot. The highway is partially hidden in the views from the summit and base in strips of woodland. It is necessary to pass over low rolling hills and across bewildering ravines to reach the mountain in any direction.

The position of the enemy was defined by a skirmishing attack of three companies of infantry. It was thought that a direct attack would be difficult. The infantry and one company of cavalry were therefore sent to the right to ascend a range of hills which ran westward from Droop Mountain, with orders to attack the enemy's

left and rear. To divert the enemy's attention from this, the Fourteenth Pennsylvania and Keeper's battery made a successful demonstration upon his right. The remainder of the command prepared for action. While these movements were progressing, the arrival of re-enforcements to the enemy was announced by the music of a band, the display of battle-flags, and loud cheers of the rebels on the top of the mountain.

The attack of our infantry, 1,175 strong, was conducted skillfully and resolutely by Col. A. Moor. The guide who had been sent with him proving worthless, he directed his column 9 miles over the mountains and through the wilderness to the enemy's left, led by the flying pickets and the sound of his cannon. The intermittent reports of musketry heralded the approach of Colonel Moor to his destination, and at 1.45 p. m. it was evident from the sound of the battle on the enemy's left and his disturbed appearance in front, that the time for the direct attack had arrived.

The Second, Third, and Eighth [West] Virginia Dismounted were moved in line obliquely to the right, up the face of the mountain, until their right was joined to Moor's left. The fire of Ewing's battery was added to that of Keeper's. At 3 p. m. the enemy were driven from the summit of the mountain, upon which they had been somewhat protected by rude breast-works of logs, stones, and earth. Gibson's battalion and one section of Ewing's battery were at once ordered to pursue the routed rebels. Fragments of each regiment were already eagerly in pursuit. The horses of the Second, Third, Eighth, and Fourteenth were brought up the mountain as soon as possible. The infantry pushed forward, and as soon as details had been made for succoring the wounded and burying the dead, the entire command followed the enemy until dark.

It appeared from the reports of prisoners that the enemy's force had consisted of the Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry, Twenty-second Virginia Infantry, Derrick's battalion, Edgar's battalion, Jackson's brigade, and 7 pieces of artillery; in all, about 4,000 men.

His loss in killed and wounded was about 250, 1 piece of artillery, and 1 stand of colors. Several men of my command reported having seen and measured 2 other pieces of artillery abandoned by the enemy and secreted by the wayside. Time was not had, however, to look after them.

I did not desire to reap more than the immediate fruits of victory that evening. It was yet 20 miles to Lewisburg, and I hoped that by letting the enemy alone during the night, he might loiter on the route and be caught the next day between my command and the force expected from the Kanawha Valley. As we went down the mountain the following morning we could see the smoke of several camp fires along the mountains to the eastward, showing that the enemy had been somewhat dispersed.

On the 7th, I moved rapidly forward over an excellent road toward Lewisburg. The Fourteenth, which was in advance, reached that place at 2 p. m., and found General Duffié with four regiments and one section of artillery already in possession of the town. He had reached it at 10 p. m., capturing a few stragglers and such *matériel* as the enemy had been unable to remove in his flight. I learned that a small portion of the enemy's main body had passed through Lewisburg in great disorder, early on the morning of the 7th, on their way to Dublin. I also learned that General Lee had promised Brigadier-General Echols ample re-enforcements at or near that point.

I determined to move with my whole command to that place, and accordingly set out on the morning of the 8th. After proceeding a few miles a formidable blockade was encountered, through which it was necessary to cut a passage. General Duffié reported his command as unfit for further operations, as his infantry had but one day's rations, and was so exhausted as to be able to march only 10 miles per day. My own infantry was encumbered with the prisoners, captured property, and *matériel*.

I therefore ordered General Duffié to retire to Meadow Bluff, and Colonel Moor, with the Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Tenth [West] Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and Keeper's battery, to return to Beverly, taking with him all the prisoners and such of the wounded from the battle of Droop Mountain as could be transported. Colonel Moor brought from Hillsborough 55 of our own and 1 rebel wounded. He left with those who were too badly wounded to bear transportation, Assistant Surgeon Blair, Tenth [West] Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and supplied them with all the rations, hospital stores, and medicines which could be spared. His command reached Beverly on the 12th, bringing with it all the prisoners, property, &c., which had been captured up to the arrival of my command at Lewisburg.

With the cavalry, mounted infantry, and Ewing's battery of my command, I moved via White Sulphur Springs to near Callaghan's passing through the battle-ground of Rocky Gap on my way. At White Sulphur I retook the wounded of my command who had been left after the battle of Rocky Gap in August last.

At Callaghan's on the morning of the 9th, I learned that General Imboden, with from 900 to 1,500 men, was at Covington on his way to re-enforce Echols at Union. Not deeming his command of sufficient importance to delay my march, and knowing the impossibility of bringing him to a fight, I sent two squadrons of the Eighth [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry, under Major Slack, to drive him away from my line of march. This was accomplished after a sharp skirmish, in which Imboden was reported wounded and 1 lieutenant and 20 men of his command were captured.

From Callaghan's I moved by Gatewood's up the Back Creek road to Franklin; the main body of the command moved through Hightown, while the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry went through Monterey and joined me about 8 miles beyond that place. At Hightown I met Colonel Thoburn, with a brigade of infantry and two pieces of artillery, whom I directed to return to Petersburg. My command reached Petersburg on the 13th, where it was supplied with rations and forage. On the 17th, I arrived at New Creek, bringing with me about 150 captured horses and 27 prisoners, exclusive of those which were sent from Lewisburg with Colonel Moor. Several hundred cattle were captured on the march.

I inclose a list of the losses of my command.* I regret to say that upon it you will find the names of Lieutenant Weaver, of the Second, and Lieutenant Daniels, Battery B, First [West] Virginia Light Artillery, who fell before the enemy in the performance of their duty. Captain Coburn, of the Third [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry, was also fatally wounded.

The conduct of the officers and men of my command, with a few exceptions, was excellent. The success of the infantry attack was

*See p. 503.

chiefly due to Col. A. Moor, Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in command of the same, whose admirable conduct cannot be too highly commended. I respectfully refer you to the reports of the regimental commanders for the names of officers who distinguished themselves in action.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. T. MELVIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of West Virginia.

[Inclosure.]

NOVEMBER 8, 1863.

Brigadier-General AVERELL :

GENERAL: The colonel commanding infantry brigade reports to me that his brigade could not make more than 10 miles. This infantry has been constantly in camp, and has not had the trial of hardships. The consequence is that the half of his command have sore feet, and the balance are in condition not to make more than 10 miles. The fact being so, I should think it imprudent for me to go to Union without a support of infantry. Please answer what to do. I am awaiting orders. This command has no rations.

Respectfully, yours,

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Brigadier-General.

No. 4.

*Report of Capt. Ernst A. Denicke, Sixty-eighth New York Infantry,
 Acting Signal Officer.*

NEW CREEK, W. VA.,
 November 18, 1863.

MAJOR: During Brigadier-General Averell's raid to Lewisburg and White Sulphur Springs, the detachment of signal corps with that command rendered the following services:

On the 29th of October, I called in the signal station in advance of Beverly, &c. On the 1st of November, our troops commenced their march. The services of the signal corps were not called into requisition until we arrived at Huntersville.

On the evening of November 4, Lieutenant Merritt was sent to The Knob, near Huntersville, to observe and report rocket signals that were to be made by Lieutenant Denicke, who was ordered to accompany the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry and the Third [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry on a reconnaissance to Mill Point. The signals were to be given at 8 p. m., and when up to 10 p. m. Lieutenant Merritt had observed no signals, that station was called in, with permission of the commanding general. It subsequently appeared that the force with which Lieutenant Denicke was sent did not reach its destination until after 11 p. m., meeting with blockades constructed in a mountain pass, from behind which the enemy fired on our pioneers.

On the 5th, the whole command moved forward to Mill Point, where the enemy resisted our progress by placing his artillery on an emi-

nence, covering the road. A portion of our artillery was then put into position, and the rebels were soon forced to retire. During this short engagement, Lieutenant Merritt was sent to the extreme right and Lieutenant Denicke to the left, with orders to communicate with the center station. This was done, and the enemy having withdrawn to the summit of Droop Mountain, I ordered Lieutenant Merritt to open communication to General Averell's headquarters from our advanced pickets.

On November 6, the rebels still held the position on Droop Mountain to which they had retired the previous evening, as our forces moved forward to attack them. Lieutenant Denicke was ordered to the left, with orders to communicate with center station, and with Lieutenant Merritt on the right. Lieutenant Denicke took his station on a knob occupied by one of our batteries. From this point he kept constant communication with center station, although the enemy kept up a heavy fire on that point from their artillery, even after our battery had been removed, the signal flag there attracting their fire.

During the latter part of the engagement, I ordered Lieutenant Denicke to change his station to the new position taken by our artillery. From this station he also communicated with center station, sending and receiving messages and observing the enemy's movements. This station was the first to observe and communicate to the commanding general that the rebels were falling back.

I ordered Lieutenant Merritt to report to Colonel Moor, commanding the Twenty-eighth Ohio and Tenth [West] Virginia Infantry, who made a flank movement on the enemy's left. Lieutenant Merritt was instructed to communicate both with center and station on our left. I pointed out to the lieutenant the direction that this force was to take, and the nature of the ground was plainly visible. I watched for Lieutenant Merritt's flag myself, and had a man continually on the lookout, but at no time during the engagement was I enabled to communicate with him. When, after the engagement, I inquired the reason of this, he stated in explanation that only at one time had he seen my flag (center station), and that at that time it had been impracticable to open the desired communication, as some trees interfered with the view.

The center station occupied various positions, it always accompanying the commanding general.

As soon as I was notified of the retreat of the enemy, I called in the station on our left, and proceeded without delay to the summit of Droop Mountain, the position held by the enemy during the engagement, with the view of obtaining some position from which to observe the valley beyond in which the enemy were moving. On the summit I was joined by Lieutenant Merritt. The whole party then pushed on with our cavalry, who were in pursuit of the enemy, but although the pursuit was carried on until after dark, I could not find the desired position, the view in all directions being obstructed by hills densely covered with brush and timber.

On November 7, the column resumed the march early, in direction of Lewisburg. Lieutenant Denicke was sent with the advance guard to communicate to the rear any intelligence of note. At Lewisburg we found General Duffié with four regiments of cavalry, who had arrived there at 11 a. m.

Sent Lieutenant Merritt, November 8, with a company of cavalry to Edgar's Ford, on the Union road (distance, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Lewis-

burg), with instructions to communicate by signals to headquarters station. This party was bushwhacked by a number of the enemy in ambush.

Lieutenant Denicke accompanied Lieutenant Meigs, of the Engineer Corps, to the ford on the road to the White Sulphur Springs (distance, 3 miles from headquarters), with instructions to inform the general by signals of the practicability of that ford, which was done as desired.

From that time until our arrival at this place, November 17, nothing more was done by the detachment, the march being uninterrupted.

I would here call your attention to the fact that rockets can be made available for day signals by removing the parachute and placing in its stead a blank cartridge open at the lower end. In very hilly country, where signaling with flags is not always practicable, this mode of signaling by day, I think, is very much to be recommended.

Both on our very fatiguing march and during the engagement the men behaved well, especially Privates Alfred Burkhardt and Hodgson, whom I take the liberty to recommend for promotion to the grade of sergeant.

Very respectfully, your humble servant,

E. A. DENICKE,

Captain, and Acting Signal Officer, Comdg. Detachment.

Maj. WILLIAM J. L. NICODEMUS,
Chief Signal Officer.

No. 5.

Report of Col. Augustus Moor, Twenty-eighth Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS INFANTRY FORCES,
FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Beverly, W. Va., November 18, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to forward to the general commanding the following report of the part that the infantry forces of the First Separate Brigade took in the battle of Droop Mountain on the 6th of November last:

In compliance with orders received during the night, I left camp near Mill Point at 6.30 a. m., in command of the Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Tenth [West] Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and Keeper's battery, and halted the column near Hillsborough. About 8 o'clock I received orders to feel the enemy along the Lewisburg pike. Three companies of the Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry were detached, who drove the enemy's pickets, skirmishing through the woods to the foot of Droop Mountain, their (by nature) sufficiently fortified position. Here the skirmishers were halted until further orders. At 9 o'clock I was ordered, with the infantry and Captain Jaehne's cavalry, to make a *détour* through the mountains, turn the enemy's left, attack them in the rear, and take their position. The most difficult task was to bring the column across the valley without being discovered by the enemy. Before the column emerged from the woods, I ordered every rider to dismount

and arms to be carried at a trail. By marching 4 miles in a north-westerly direction, in a zigzag line along ditches and behind fences, I succeeded in reaching the mountains without being seen by the enemy, as I was told afterward by a wounded rebel officer, General Echols having no idea of the approach of infantry from this direction until I drove in his pickets.

It was now 2 o'clock, and for about one hour I had been marching due south, describing nearly a semi-circle of about 9 miles from the starting point, driving the enemy's skirmishers steadily. The firing grew stronger in my front, and I had just increased my line of skirmishers to three companies from the Twenty-eighth Regiment, when I arrived in front of the enemy's position, covered by a kind of hedge constructed of logs and brush. I had ordered the Twenty-eighth Regiment forward into line and Colonel Harris' Tenth [West] Virginia Regiment to move up in double-quick. Prevented by trees and thick undergrowth from seeing more than 25 or 30 yards ahead, they allowed my line to approach within that distance. Now rising and yelling like Indians, they poured a tremendous fire into the Twenty-eighth, advancing rapidly at the same time. This was the critical moment of the day. I ordered the Twenty-eighth Regiment to lie down and fire by file. The sudden disappearance of the regiment and the increasing fire through the underbrush had an almost stunning effect upon the enemy. They hesitated. Colonel Harris, who had great difficulty to extricate his Tenth [West] Virginia Regiment through cavalry horses and other obstacles, now came up, just in the nick of time. I ordered the colonel to front the regiment by inversion and form on the right of the Twenty-eighth, which was promptly executed.

Detailing one company of each regiment to march in the rear as a small reserve and to guard the flanks, I ordered the charge, and with cheers completely drowning the hideous yells of the enemy, my infantry pressed forward continuously until my left reached the cleared hill, where the rebel artillery was. They had just limbered up and started toward the pike. At this time the right of the dismounted men joined my left, coming up through a ravine. Now the wildest scene ensued right in front, our men pouring a deadly fire into the moving rebels, killing and wounding artillery horses; rebel officers urging to make another stand, others cutting loose fallen horses, driving and pushing on cannon and caissons through their infantry. In a few moments this fast-moving mass melted away by scattering through the woods south of the pike. When my right wing came up with the pike no enemy could be seen except the dead and wounded. Farther up the pike a portion of my command fired at two rapidly moving spring wagons, killing two of the horses. They captured the wagons and found them filled with wounded rebels. The commanding general coming up, I was ordered to march the infantry forward as far as possible. I marched till after dark, 6 miles, and bivouacked on the roadside, the men being rather tired, but in high spirits.

On November 8, at Lewisburg, I was ordered to proceed to Beverly with the infantry, battery, dismounted men, horses, and prisoners, with instructions to capture all small-arms, cattles, horses, and to destroy the rebel camps, &c., all of which I did as far as practicable.

At Hillsborough I took 55 of our own and 1 rebel wounded, and comfortably placed them in ambulances and wagons filled with

straw. I left what rations, hospital stores, and medicines could be spared, with 2 badly wounded of our men and 9 rebel wounded, in charge of Assistant Surgeon Blair, Tenth Regiment [West] Virginia Volunteer Infantry. Four Federal and 4 rebel wounded have died since the battle, and 14 wounded rebels were left at the Mountain House, of whom 3 died since. Our surgeons are of the opinion that only 2 out of the 11 left will possibly recover.

I left Hillsborough on the 10th, at 10 a. m. On Elk Mountain I encountered some 60 bushwhackers under a McCoy, wounding some of the cattle and firing on the pioneer party, causing a dead stop of nearly one hour. One company from each regiment climbing up in front and rear, drove them headlong down the other side, and without further molestation, accident, or even straggling, we arrived at Beverly at 4 p. m. on the 12th instant, colors flying and drums beating in the most perfect order, having marched 222 miles in a little over eleven days, besides fighting a battle, which deprived us of nine hours' marching time.

I beg leave to mention that during the action of Droop Mountain, I was most cheerfully and ably assisted by Colonel Harris, commanding Tenth Regiment [West] Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Becker, commanding Twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in guiding and maneuvering the regiment in unbroken lines over the most difficult ground, through ravines, rocks, thick undergrowth, and fallen trees. Also Capt. Edwin Frey, Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Lieut. J. Mork, the former commanding the line of skirmishers in a most creditable manner, enabling me to find the exact position of the enemy; the latter, acting assistant adjutant-general, by carrying orders and even executing some in most exposed places with coolness and judgment. Regimental commanders assure me that all behaved well.

Accompanying please find reports of killed and wounded,* of captured arms, prisoners, horses, cattle, &c.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. MOOR,

Colonel 28th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. L. MARKBREIT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 6.

Report of Lieut. Col. Alexander Scott, Second West Virginia Mounted Infantry.

HDQRS. SECOND [WEST] VIRGINIA MOUNTED INFANTRY,
In Camp near New Creek, W. Va., November 21, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: Pursuant to orders issued from headquarters First Separate Brigade, Department of West Virginia, I marched, on the 1st instant, from Beverly, W. Va., in command of a portion of the Second [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry, numbering in the aggregate 395 men, composing part of General Averell's command, which moved at the same time.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 503.

We encamped on the night of the 1st instant near Huttonsville; on the 2d, we crossed Cheat Mountain, and encamped at night at Greenbrier River, on Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike. On the morning of the 3d, we left the Staunton pike and marched in the direction of Huntersville, Pocahontas County. My command being in the advance of the column of mounted troops, one squadron was detached as advance guard, under command of Lieut. A. J. Weaver. Two prisoners were captured by them during the day. We encamped for the night about 15 miles from Huntersville.

On the morning of the 4th, took up the line of march for Huntersville, where we arrived about 1 p. m. After resting some time, I received orders to report with my command to Colonel Oley, of the Eighth [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry, who notified me that the Eighth, Second, and one section of Ewing's battery were ordered to march at once to Marling's Bottom, 6 miles north of Huntersville, on Greenbrier River, where Col. William L. Jackson's forces were supposed to be encamped.

Arriving about dusk we found Jackson had received intelligence of our approach and availed himself of the privilege of leaving before our arrival, taking the road to Lewisburg, which he partially blockaded. We encamped here for the night. The obstructions having been removed during the night, we were again in the saddle on the morning of the 5th instant at daylight.

Lieutenant Russell, who was on picket during the night at the camp just vacated by the enemy, destroyed a considerable quantity of small-arms and accouterments, and also burned their quarters, consisting of very comfortable log-houses.

Pursuing the course the enemy had taken, cannonading was soon heard on our front, which started us into a brisk trot, which was kept up until we reached Mill Point, some 10 miles from where we had encamped the night previous. At this place we found the Third [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry in line of battle with Jackson's force confronting them. Soon after our whole force arrived on the ground. I was then ordered to take a position in support of Keeper's battery. The enemy then fell back and took a strong position on Droop Mountain. We then encamped for the night near Hillsborough.

On the morning of the 6th, we were again in motion. About 12 o'clock (after having moved to the front), I was ordered to dismount my command (to fight on foot), with instructions to detach one company and post them on an elevated position as a guard for the horses of the dismounted troops. I was then ordered to take a position between the Third and Eighth, and to act in support of those two regiments.

On arriving at the foot of the hill where the rebels were posted, I passed the Eighth [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry, leaving them on my left. Moving on for the purpose of ascertaining the position of the Third [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry, I was here ordered to commence my advance up the hill toward the enemy's works, which I did through briars, tree-tops, and obstacles of various kinds.

After gaining an open piece of ground, I reformed my command and moved farther up the hill, where I formed in line on the left of Third [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry. After resting a few minutes, Colonel Thompson, of the Third, and myself agreed to advance at once on the enemy's works on the crest of the hill. The whole

line moved steadily up. When within about 10 or 15 yards of the crest, the enemy opened on my right and center. The line was then pushed forward vigorously until we gained the crest, at which time the fighting was quite spirited for a few minutes.

Lieut. J. B. Smith, of the Second, with some of his men, was the first to get inside of the enemy's breastworks. At this juncture, through some misunderstanding, our whole line fell back a short distance. I soon, however, succeeded in rallying them again, and advanced inside, the enemy falling back as we continued to advance. We moved steadily on until the enemy was completely routed.

With but few exceptions, the men and officers acted nobly. I regret to have to report among the killed Lieut. A. J. Weaver, of Company K. He fell outside the breastworks when gallantly leading his company forward.

I went into the action with about 200 men, having a good many detached for other purposes. Out of that number there were 9 killed and 14 wounded, 2 mortally (1 of whom has since died), 7 severely, and 5 slightly. Among the wounded is Lieut. Charles H. Day, of Company I, [who received a] severe flesh wound in the arm.

After pursuing the enemy that evening for some distance, the whole command went into camp. On the 7th, we marched to Lewisburg, Greenbrier County. On the 8th, marched to Callaghan's, 5 miles from Covington, Va. On the 9th, was in the advance, and captured 6 or 8 prisoners, and encamped at Gatewood's, on Back Creek, Bath County. Crossed the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike, on the 10th, near Hightown, Highland County, and intersected about sundown the road leading from Monterey to Franklin, where we encamped for the night. Encamped on the night of the 11th near Franklin, W. Va.

On the morning of the 12th, arrived at Petersburg, Hardy County. Marched again on the 14th, and arrived at New Creek, W. Va., on the 15th.

I take pleasure in making special mention of the gallantry and daring exhibited by Lieut. J. B. Smith, of Company E. He is the youngest officer in the regiment, and deserving of great credit. Adjt. J. Combs and Lieutenant Penticost (regimental quartermaster) exhibited great coolness and daring, and rendered important services throughout the entire fight on the 6th. I also mention the names of Captain Barclay, Lieutenants Frisbee, Salterbach, Russell, Day, and Hughes, as being actively engaged during the entire engagement.

Most of our casualties occurred near the breast-works on the crest of the hill. The following is a list of the names of the killed and wounded.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SCOTT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. L. MARKBREIT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Separate Brigade.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 8 men killed, and 1 officer and 13 men wounded.

No. 7.

Report of Col. John H. Oley, Eighth West Virginia Mounted Infantry.

NEW CREEK, W. VA.,
November 21, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the movements of my regiment during the late expedition:

We moved from Beverly November 1, at noon, with the rest of the brigade and camped for the night at Huttonsville. November 2, one of my squadrons was sent in advance of the infantry, the remainder of the regiment moving with the mounted portion of the brigade. November 3, the same squadron proceeded to the summit of the Alleghany Mountains and joined the brigade in the afternoon at Green Bank, meeting the pickets of McNeel's company near that place, wounding 1, taking 5 prisoners, and burning and destroying his camp. We arrived at Huntersville November 4 at 4 p. m., at which time I was ordered and proceeded to Marling's Bottom, with the Second and Eighth [West] Virginia and a section of Ewing's battery, with instructions to attack any force I found there. I arrived there about dark; but one or two pickets were in the place and I soon ascertained that Colonel Arnett, with the Twentieth Virginia rebel cavalry and Marshall's and Hutton's companies, all of Jackson's command, had retreated from the place three or four hours before in the direction of Hillsborough and had extensively blockaded the road. After cutting out the blockade by previous orders, I camped for the night near the bridge.

On the 5th, about 6 a. m., I received orders to march on the Hillsborough road and join Colonel Schoonmaker with all possible speed. We were not fairly out of camp before the sound of distant cannon was heard. Knowing that Colonel Schoonmaker had no artillery, and that these reports were from the enemy's guns, we started on a trot. On reporting to Colonel Schoonmaker near Mill Point, I found that General Jackson had attacked him, and was pressing him quite boldly. By his order I immediately dismounted both regiments and deployed them (Colonel Schoonmaker taking the left with the Second and Third [West] Virginia, and I the right with the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry and Eighth [West] Virginia), and received instructions to advance rapidly and drive the enemy. My men started with enthusiasm, but the rebels made no stand, and precipitately retreated. I followed them up for 4 or 5 miles with no success, until I received the general orders to stop farther pursuit and go into camp.

Soon after taking my place in the column on the morning of the 6th, I received orders to advance my regiment beyond Hillsborough and relieve the skirmishers of the Twenty-eighth Ohio. I sent forward three companies under command of Major Slack, supporting him with five companies, and cleared the hills up to the foot of Droop Mountain of the rebel skirmishers and pickets. About 1 p. m. I was notified that the Second and Third [West] Virginia would take position on my right, and was ordered to assault the enemy's works in conjunction with them. My position was an exceedingly difficult one. The side of the mountain in our front was bare of trees, fences, or any protection from fire. The ascent was very steep.

The artillery of the enemy commanded every inch of the ground, and their sharpshooters were on the summit behind a breast-work of logs, consequently there was a slight hesitation of my men at the start and a disposition to get too far to the right, in the line of the Second [West] Virginia, where the trees and brush offered some protection. I thought it best to keep well to the left, for the purpose of engaging the attention of the rebels in that direction and to prevent our men massing too much. After this my men pressed up the mountain boldly and bravely, although exposed to a murderous fire of shot and shell, and after an hour's hard fighting gained the summit, immediately in front of the battery. We reached within 50 yards of it, but the heavy fire of it and its supports, together with its sudden withdrawal, prevented its capture. At this time the retreat of the enemy became universal, and as the men had become much exhausted in ascending the mountain, I ordered them to halt and rest until our horses arrived, which were momentarily expected, but squads pressed on to pursue the enemy with much effect. My squadron, which had not been in the battle, was ordered forward as soon as possible, and I followed with the rest of the regiment until dark, when I received orders to go into camp.

November 7, reached Lewisburg with the rest of the brigade. November 8, was in advance with my regiment, when, near Callaghan's, was ordered to send two squadrons to and beyond that place to look after some reported rebels. They were sent under command of Major Slack, whose report of his operations on the 8th and 9th I forward.

On the 10th, I sent a company to destroy some saltpeter-works near Gatewood's, in the Back Creek Valley. They were found to have been in operation the day before, and were quite extensive. On the 12th, my advance guard again destroyed the saltpeter-works near Franklin, which we had burned before in August. They were being repaired for immediate operations. A smaller work near by was also destroyed.

On the 13th, I sent two squadrons under Captain Rife by the Seneca route, via Circleville, from Franklin. They found no enemy, and joined the regiment on the 14th at Petersburg. After resting two days at the latter place, I moved with the brigade to New Creek, arriving there on the 17th, in better condition than when we left Beverly, seventeen days before.

I am glad to say my casualties were small during the trip. I inclose the list. Second Lieut. Joseph F. Hagar, who was severely wounded in the leg, had to be left behind at Hillsborough. He was in the thickest of the fight, and did nobly, bearing his wound like a true soldier.

To the best of my knowledge, all of my officers and men behaved well, and did their duty in the battle and on the whole expedition, and good discipline was maintained.

I am indebted to Major Slack for his earnest and constant assistance. Lieutenant-Colonel Polesley was not present with the regiment, being left behind in command of the post at Beverly.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. OLEY,

Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. L. MARKBREIT,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Separate Brigade.

No. 8.

Report of Maj. Hedgman Slack, Eighth West Virginia Mounted Infantry.

CAMP NEAR NEW CREEK, Va.,
November 17, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of my operations on the 8th and 9th instant:

In obedience to your order (on the evening of the 8th), given on the march from White Sulphur Springs, I proceeded to Callaghan's Station with two squadrons of the regiment, it having been reported that a body of 150 of the enemy were in the vicinity of that place. I sent out scouts, who soon brought me word that the enemy had decamped on hearing of our approach. Deeming pursuit useless, I camped at the station for the night.

On the morning of the 9th, I received orders to proceed on the Covington road and ascertain what there was in that direction. I had not gone far before I met the enemy's scouts, and pressing on I soon met their pickets. I fired on them and drove them rapidly 2 or 3 miles, although they were constantly strengthened by re-enforcements. On the mountain, near Covington, the enemy opened artillery fire upon me. I then learned that this was General Imboden's rear guard, who was proceeding with part of his command toward the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, for the purpose of re-enforcing General Echols' command, which had been scattered by our brigade in the battle at Droop Mountain on the 6th. Believing that farther pursuit would be vain, I reported the above facts to you, and soon after received your order to join the main column on the Warm Springs road, which was done.

No casualties occurred on our side; that of the enemy unknown.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HEDGMAN SLACK,
Major, Commanding.

Col. J. H. OLEY,
Comdg. Eighth Regt. [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry.

 No. 9.
Report of Col. James N. Schoonmaker, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

NEW CREEK, W. VA.,
December 6, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor, very respectfully, to submit the following report of my regiment, in connection with the brigade, during its recent expedition in West Virginia, from Beverly to Lewisburg, and return to New Creek:

On Sunday, the 1st day of November, I moved in advance of the mounted portion of the brigade and encamped near Huttonsville, some 12 miles distant, for the night. On the morning of the 2d, I moved with my regiment in rear of the command from Huttonsville, on the Staunton pike, over the Cheat Mountain, across the Green-

brier River to Traveller's Repose, arriving there about 8 p. m., where we encamped for the night. On the morning of the 3d, we moved again over the Alleghany Mountains in the direction of Huntersville, encamping at Cobb's Meadows, some 25 miles distant, at 7 p. m., finding at the latter place plenty of forage for our horses.

On the 4th instant, at 7.30 p. m., we again took up the order of march, arriving at Huntersville at 1 p. m. Pursuant to instructions, within an hour from the time of our arrival at the latter place, I moved with my regiment and the Third [West] Virginia (Mounted) Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson commanding, on the road leading to Cackleytown, to endeavor, if possible, to intercept a rebel force lying at Marling's Bottom. Unfortunately, however, they had learned of the arrival of the brigade at Huntersville in sufficient time to pass at the junction of the Cackleytown road and Lewisburg pike, sending a sufficient force into the former to blockade it heavily, supposing the entire column was advancing in that direction. My skirmishers, however, drove the enemy back to the column at Cackleytown, and through the strenuous exertions of the pioneer parties of both regiments, I succeeded in cutting away the blockade, and after a sharp skirmish drove the enemy from the junction of the roads and gained a position protecting it. After dismounting my entire command and placing them in the most available position, I communicated the results of my action by rockets, which, however, failed to elicit a reply.

At the break of day on the 5th instant, I found the enemy had taken a very strong position, and was waiting an attack. Seeing that he outnumbered me 3 to 1, and had two pieces of artillery in position, I placed my force in as strong a defensive line as possible, communicating at this time to the general commanding the nature of affairs. After firing on my skirmishers for some half an hour and eliciting no reply, the enemy opened a rapid fire with his artillery on my main force stationed on the top of the hill. I withdrew into a sheltered position, and, supposing I was retiring, the enemy made an advance with infantry that most certainly would have driven me had not at this juncture Colonel Oley, with the Eighth [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry and one section of Ewing's battery, arrived on the Lewisburg pike, and reported to me. I at once dismounted his entire command, sending the Eighth [West] Virginia and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under the charge of Colonel Oley, to the right, and the Second and Third [West] Virginia to the left of my line, placing the section of artillery on the summit of the hill in the center. I immediately ordered a general advance, and opened on them a brisk fire. The enemy immediately abandoned his position, retiring toward Lewisburg.

The general commanding, with two infantry regiments, arriving at this period, the entire command was turned over to him. Pursuant to orders, I followed with a portion of my regiment and the Third [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry in the rear of the enemy as far as Hillsborough, capturing a few prisoners, and placing pickets on the main and by-roads, and returned to camp, near the town, at 7 p. m.

On the morning of the 6th instant, I was ordered with my regiment and Keeper's battery to move to the extreme right of the enemy, who had again taken position in the almost naturally fortified summit of Droop Mountain, and keep up a fire on their forces, that their attention might be withdrawn from Colonel Moor, who was to

make an attack on their left. After driving in their pickets and forcing back their line of skirmishers, I succeeded in getting the battery in the best possible position, and opened fire on the enemy's battery. The position of the latter was, however, fully 500 feet higher than the one I had attained, though scarcely 2,000 yards distant, and despite the exertions of the officers commanding the battery, it was impossible to reach the enemy effectively, while his shells were thrown under great advantage and with much precision. After using the entire battery in this manner until I was fearful that it was only a waste of ammunition, I withdrew two sections of the battery, and placed the remaining one in a sheltered position, keeping up a brisk fire, which occupied the attention of the enemy's battery entirely.

Knowing of the intended assault by Colonel Moor, I immediately got my regiment again formed, and passed with the two sections of artillery on the double-quick from the extreme right toward the center, placing the latter in position so as to make several very effective shots on the crest of the hill before that point was carried by the enemy. It was at this time that Second Lieutenant Daniels, of the battery, was killed instantly, while at my side, and working his section manfully without fear of danger. I hurried my right forward, but the great distance that it was compelled to travel prevented the main body from getting up in time to assist in the assault. The advance, however, arrived and went forward with the troops that carried the summit. The horses of the regiment being on the road to the right, it was some half an hour after the entire command had passed before they were mounted, and fully 8 o'clock before we encamped for the night.

On the morning of the 7th, my regiment being in the advance, I was directed to move forward at a steady but brisk gait with one section of Ewing's battery and learn, if possible, whether the enemy had again made a stand this side of, or retreated through, Lewisburg. I moved very rapidly through Frankford, and when within 8 miles of Lewisburg large fires were plainly visible. Supposing the enemy to be evacuating the place, I passed over the last 6 miles on the trot, to endeavor, if possible, to prevent the burning of such stores, &c., as may have been at the post. When within 2 miles of the town I learned that General Duffié and the forces from the Kanawha had arrived and were occupying it, the camp fires causing the smoke, &c. I then camped my regiment on its suburbs, and sent two squadrons to scour the town and remove all troops from it.

I am sorry to state that there seemed at this time to be as much destruction going on as if the town had been given over to plunder. I succeeded, however, by the assistance of the regimental provost-marshal, in partially restoring order.

At noon on the 8th, we moved quietly on the Warm Springs road through White Sulphur Springs, rescuing some 8 of the wounded that were left in the hands of the enemy during the engagement on the 26th and 27th of August last, passing over the battle-ground of Rocky Gap, and examining the position occupied at the time of that engagement, encamping for the night at Callaghan's. On the 9th, we marched 27 miles from Callaghan's, encamping at night at Gatewood's. During the 10th instant, we were on the road from Gatewood's to Monterey, encamping 9 miles short of the latter place at 5 p. m. One of my best wagon horses was shot by bushwhackers during the day. On the 11th instant, pursuant to instructions, I

moved over the road to Monterey, passing that place about 1 p. m., encamping at sunset with the remainder of the command which had passed over through Highland. I succeeded during the day in collecting a sufficient number of sheep to feed the entire command during the remainder of the trip.

We passed through Franklin on the morning of the 12th, and, after a brisk march, on the 13th reached Petersburg about 5 p. m. On the morning of the 14th, I inspected the horses of the regiment, and found, with the exception of the greased heel, which had broken out in a number of cases, they were in almost as good condition as when we started. A severe storm on the morning of the 15th prevented our leaving as was expected, and it was 7 o'clock on the morning of the 16th before we were under way again for New Creek, encamping about 3 p. m., some 20 miles from the latter place. On the morning of the 17th, we marched again, arriving at New Creek about 4 p. m., selecting camping grounds and getting all fixed as circumstances would best permit.

The men are in excellent spirits over their more than successful trip, and a few days' care and treatment will make the horses in really better condition than when they started.

I cannot close my report, lieutenant, without making mention of the prompt and gentlemanly conduct of Colonel Oley and Lieutenant-Colonel Scott on the morning of the 5th instant. Without any hesitation, at my order they speedily dismounted their commands, took the positions designated, and drove the enemy in scarcely fifteen minutes from their arrival. They have my thanks for their actions.

Hoping this report may meet with the general's approval, I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. N. SCHOONMAKER,
Colonel Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Lieutenant MARKBREIT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 10.

Report of Maj. Thomas Gibson, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Independent Cavalry Battalion.

NEW CREEK, W. Va.,
November 19, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my battalion in the movements made by the First Separate Brigade from October 28 to November 18, 1863:

At Buckhannon, W. Va., on October 28, I received your telegram dated Beverly, October 28, and agreeably to its contents, I left Major Bowen, Third [West] Virginia Cavalry, with the companies of Captain Flesher and Lieut. G. A. Sexton, both of the Third [West] Virginia Cavalry, and all dismounted men and unserviceable men and horses, with all company and garrison equipage and quartermaster's and ordnance stores not allowed by general orders. I gave Major Bowen instructions in writing relative to picket and guard

duty and preservation of drill and discipline. One copy of these instructions was sent to your headquarters. On the morning of the 29th, I moved for Beverly, where I arrived at 4.30 p. m. of the same day.

On the 1st day of November, I moved with the brigade and continued with it until the 5th day of November, on which day I marched to Cackleytown, by way of Marling's Bottom, with the train. On the 8th, I moved to Hillsborough. Here I detailed Captain Jaehne's company to report to Col. A. Moor, Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and sent out two pickets of 20 men each to the right and left of Hillsborough, at 1 mile from the town.

When the battle commenced at Droop Mountain, I ascertained that my position was $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a direct line from the enemy's battery. I remained at this point until about 3 p. m., at which time an orderly gave me a verbal message from the general directing me to move up as soon as possible. I moved immediately at the trot, and when I reached the summit of the mountain, the general directed me to follow the retreating enemy and attack his rear vigorously with the saber. I moved forward as rapidly as possible, passing Captain Ewing, who was shelling their rear. I attacked the enemy's rear guard at a point about 5 miles from the battle-field. I ordered Captain Smith to charge with the saber a superior cavalry force of the enemy, which he did. The enemy were routed with loss of 1 killed and 3 wounded, who fell into our hands. They fled in much disorder.

In this charge Captain Smith, Third Ohio Independent Cavalry Company, was wounded in the shoulder while leading his men. His injury left his company without a commissioned officer.

I charged the enemy repeatedly, driving him about 2 miles. We had ridden up the mountain at a fast gait, and over the mountain also, which caused all of my horses but about 50 to drop behind. We drove the enemy, whose rear guard now consisted of about 200 cavalry and infantry, for another mile, taking 3 prisoners. We chased the retreating enemy until I had driven their whole rear guard, together with a piece of artillery, about 200 infantry, and several wagons, in a mass of disorderly fugitives.

We were opened upon by a force of infantry, posted in a strong position, covering the flying enemy. I endeavored to form my men for a charge on their artillery and train, which was difficult, as we were under a severe fire, which killed 3 horses and wounded 1 man in less than a minute. The rebel cavalry succeeded in forming about 50 men, who charged me before I had over about 15 men together, and by mere numbers compelled us to retire, with a loss of 1 man taken prisoner. I succeeded in getting 5 or 6 men in a field adjoining the road, and checked the rebel cavalry. The skirmishing between the rebels and my men was protracted, as I could not charge their position. Captain Ewing's battery coming up I soon had the enemy on the run again. Captain Jaehne, who now came up and reported, I again advanced. It was growing dark. The enemy fired on me from an ambuscade, from which I soon drove him. A squadron of mounted infantry now reported. Although it was too dark to see much, I continued pursuit, hoping for clear ground. Lieutenant Markbreit, acting assistant adjutant-general, now came up, and as it was very dark, I fell back 1 mile and camped for the night.

On the 7th, Sergeant Hess, of Company A, First [West] Virginia Cavalry, with 1 man took 6 armed rebels, overcoming them by his

daring. I sent out a foraging party under Lieutenant Scharenberg, acting adjutant, who succeeded in taking 1 prisoner, 50 head of beef cattle, and 125 sheep. I moved with the brigade from this time till the 10th of the month, on which day the general commanding directed me to go by way of Huntersville to Marling's Bottom or Edray, and there communicate with Colonel Moor, and to go from Edray to the vicinity of Hightown or Monterey, where I would rejoin the brigade on its way to Petersburg. At Marling's Bottom I found that Colonel Moor had passed about two hours. I left my command under command of the senior captain, and pushed forward with a squad, hoping to overtake Colonel Moor. At Edray I overtook Colonel Moor's rear guard and found that he was still 3 miles ahead. I found Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, of the Tenth [West] Virginia Volunteer Infantry, to whom I gave a verbal statement of our movements and success, he promising to deliver the same to Colonel Moor.

On the morning of the 11th, I moved toward Hightown by way of Dunmore. On the 12th, I rejoined the brigade at Franklin. While on the march from Petersburg to New Creek, I was ordered to report with my battalion to Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, Third Regiment [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry. I found him marching toward Moorefield. I reported to him. On the 18th, I reached this place.

From the 28th of October to the 18th of November, we marched a total distance of about 330 miles. We took 15 prisoners, 20 horses, 50 head of beef cattle, and 125 sheep.

I respectfully forward lists* of casualties and of quartermaster's and ordnance stores lost, destroyed, and abandoned. †

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. GIBSON,

Major, Commanding Battalion.

Lieut. L. MARKBREIT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 11.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alfred N. Duffié, U. S. Army, commanding expedition from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.,
November 13, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the recent expedition made by me to Lewisburg, W. Va., and beyond:

I started from Charleston on the morning of November 3, 1863, at 6 a. m., my command consisting of the Thirty-fourth Ohio Mounted Infantry, Second [West] Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and one section of Simmonds' battery, numbering in all 970 officers and men and 1,025 horses. On the 3d, we marched 29 miles and camped for the night. On the 4th, we marched to Gauley, crossed the troops by means of a small ferry-boat, and proceeded on the Lewisburg pike. Here we were very much delayed by blockades in the road, which I

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 508.

† Not found.

had not expected to find. Under the superintendence of Captain Ricker, acting inspector-general of my brigade, the blockades for a distance of 8 miles were removed, bridges built or roads dug around them, and my command encamped for the night at Hamilton's, 8 miles beyond Gauley.

On the 5th, we marched to Tyree's, a distance of 22 miles, arriving at 2.30 p. m. This day we built one bridge and cut away a number of blockades. At Tyree's I was joined by Colonel White with two regiments of infantry at 4 p. m., he having been delayed by blockades in the road, and having broken down a number of his wagons loaded with subsistence stores.

On the 6th, the whole command marched to Meadow Bluff, 15 miles this side of Lewisburg. We encountered the enemy's pickets on Little Sewell Mountain, and drove them a distance of 5 miles, capturing 2 of them. I was informed by the prisoners captured that the whole force of rebels had marched against General Averell, on the Frankford road, with the exception of one regiment of cavalry which had been left to garrison Lewisburg.

At 2 a. m. of the 7th, one company of the enemy's cavalry made a dash upon my advanced guard, but were repulsed. Having ascertained during the night of the 6th that the enemy were engaged by the forces under General Averell, I anticipated the time of attack mentioned in my orders, and pushed forward my infantry at 3 a. m. to occupy Muddy Creek Mountain, a strong position with considerable fortifications, situated 7 miles this side of Lewisburg. The infantry occupied the position without opposition, and I pushed on with my whole command as rapidly as possible, with the purpose of placing my command in the enemy's rear, that we might capture their whole force between my forces and those of General Averell.

I made my entrance into Lewisburg at 9 a. m. of the 7th of November, but found the enemy had retreated in great confusion by way of the Union pike. The whole of their force having passed through during the night, I was able only to catch sight of a small detachment of cavalry which they had left to watch our movements. I learned the last of their column had passed the town at 7 a. m. I immediately pressed forward with my whole command, sending Major Hoffman with the Second [West] Virginia Cavalry to follow closely upon their rear. We succeeded in overtaking their rear guard and capturing 110 head of cattle, 2 caissons, and some prisoners, but were so delayed by the burning of a bridge and formidable blockades in the road as to be unable to engage their main force. I therefore withdrew my command from pursuit, and returned to Lewisburg.

At Lewisburg we captured the enemy's camps, destroying a large quantity of quartermaster's, commissary, and ordnance stores, which we were obliged to burn for want of transportation to remove them. We burned all the knapsacks of the Twenty-second Virginia Infantry (rebel) which they had left in their camp; also tents for one regiment.

General Averell reached Lewisburg with his forces between 4 and 5 p. m. of the 7th of November. On the morning of the 8th of November, General Averell ordered me to move against Union, at which point the rebel force was reported to have made a stand. Leaving my infantry, which was foot-sore and without rations (by reason of their wagons having broken down), at Greenbrier River, 4 miles beyond Lewisburg, I proceeded with the remainder of my

command toward Union. We were much delayed by blockades in the road, but removed them as rapidly as possible. The Thirty-fourth Ohio, being in advance, struck the rebel pickets at Second Creek, 8 miles from Union, capturing a few prisoners. From these prisoners I ascertained that the enemy was still in full retreat toward the Narrows of New River, where large re-enforcements were awaiting them. By citizens of Union whom I met on the road, I learned that the enemy had been re-enforced by Generals Williams and Imboden, and also by the Thirty-sixth Virginia Infantry (rebel), which left Princeton during the retreat of the rebels through Lewisburg.

At Second Creek I received an order from General Averell to return with my command to Lewisburg and from there to Meadow Bluff, while he should fall back by way of White Sulphur. I accordingly returned to Lewisburg on the 8th, and marched to Meadow Bluff on the 9th.

In view of the bad condition of the roads, from destruction of bridges, &c., thus rendering the supplying of subsistence stores almost impossible, and being surprised by a heavy snow-storm, rendering the weather extremely inclement for both men and horses, I deemed it impracticable to remain with my command at Meadow Bluff. Accordingly, I returned, reaching Gauley on the evening of November 11.

On the return I found snow about 5 inches deep on Sewell Mountains. I found it very difficult to move my artillery and train over that portion of the road which had been blockaded, being obliged to dismount a portion of my command to push the wagons and artillery up the steep ascents, where the bridges had been destroyed. Several wagons were broken down, but were repaired so that they were all brought to Gauley.

I reached camp at Charleston with my command at 10 a. m. of November 13, having been absent eleven days, and having marched an aggregate distance of 250 miles.

The result of the expedition is as follows: Prisoners captured, 34; horses, about 50; wagons, 1; cattle, 140; small-arms, 102 stand. The above were brought away. Besides this we destroyed 300 or 400 stand small-arms, a large quantity of ammunition, tents for a regiment, knapsacks for a regiment (with the clothing, &c., in them), 2 artillery caissons, 10 or 12 wagons, and some quartermaster's stores, of which a memorandum was not taken. While I was proceeding toward Union, General Averell drove away about 110 head of cattle which were captured by my command.

Had General Averell, instead of attacking the enemy in force and making a general engagement, engaged him lightly, detaining him until my command reached Lewisburg, it is my opinion that we might have captured almost the entire rebel force.

I would mention that many of the enemy were scattered through the woods and are now about their homes. A large number of them will desert to our lines. Several families of refugees and about 100 negroes followed the command out from Lewisburg.

The losses in my command are 2 enlisted men of the Second [West] Virginia Cavalry, captured by the enemy in attacking his rear (their horses being shot), and 1 man of the Thirty-fourth Ohio wounded.

One battle-flag was captured by my body guard during the retreat of the enemy.

Much credit is due Colonel White and his command for cordial co-operation in the labors and objects of the expedition. My especial

thanks are due the officers and men of my command for the faithfulness and bravery with which they discharged the duties of a fatiguing and rigorous march.

Such good care was taken of the horses that not more than half a dozen were left behind as broken down.

I would especially mention Capt. A. H. Ricker, acting inspector-general on my staff, for energy and diligence in discharging his duties.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. N. DUFFIÉ,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

Capt. J. L. BOTSFORD,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
No. 29. } DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Charleston, W. Va., November 14, 1863.

The general commanding has the satisfaction of announcing to the Third Division the success of our troops who recently marched against Lewisburg.

The Second Regiment [West] Virginia Cavalry, Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Mounted Infantry, and one section of Simmonds' battery, marched about 100 miles, the Twelfth and Ninety-first Regiments Ohio Infantry about 50 miles, including the crossing of New River, with such secrecy and celerity that the enemy were advised of their approach only as the advance guard came in sight of his pickets. A camp of the enemy, including a large amount of arms and stores, was taken and destroyed, a few prisoners captured, and the enemy driven in confusion many miles south of the position in which he was assailed, and the whole command returned almost intact to the position occupied before the march.

Thanks are due to General Duffié for the energy and skill with which he accomplished the objects of the expedition, and to his officers and men for the excellent discipline and good conduct they have displayed. It is proper to mention that the report of General Duffié gives great credit to Colonel White, commanding the Twelfth and Ninety-first Regiments Ohio Infantry.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. P. Scammon:

[JAS. L. BOTSFORD,]

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 12. .

Reports of Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee.

DUBLIN,

November 7, 1863.

General Echols was badly defeated, with heavy loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, yesterday. He is closely pursued by enemy, estimated at 7,000, mostly mounted. Echols will retreat by Salt

Pond Mountain if he can, but I fear he cannot escape the enemy's cavalry. I have telegraphed General Lee, asking for aid. Will need all I can get. No time to lose.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER,
Richmond.

NARROWS, VA.,
November 8, 1863.

Echols' brigade is nearly destroyed. I have but two regiments of infantry, two batteries, and a battalion of cavalry between enemy and railroad. Send re-enforcements if possible. Enemy estimated at 7,000. They were at Lewisburg yesterday.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 8, 1863.

Unless local-defense men and militia can be had, there is no re-enforcement possible, and it only remains to concentrate on the best position and make intrenchments, if they will avail. I suppose General Ransom is advised, and, if practicable, will co-operate.

J. D. [DAVIS.]

NARROWS,
November 9, 1863.

The enemy in large force encamped at Burnt Bridge, Greenbrier River, last night. Their movements not yet sufficiently developed to enable me to judge of their plans and purposes. Echols, with the remnant of his brigade, was at Salt Pond Mountain last night. It is in no condition to fight. I have asked for re-enforcements, and am sure you will send them if you can.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

SALT POND MOUNTAIN,
November 10, 1863.

Your telegram received. I regret that you cannot send me re-enforcements. General Echols' brigade has not, I think, lost as heavily in killed and wounded as I at first supposed. One battalion was not engaged, and is approaching this place by way of Sweet Springs. Ought to be in to-day. Stragglers and absentees are coming in, and I think Echols will have them in fighting condition in a few days.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

DUBLIN,

November 11, 1863.

The enemy left Lewisburg yesterday. The cavalry went with General Averell toward Warm Springs, so far as I can ascertain, and the infantry returned through Pocahontas. The force from the Kanawha, round toward the Kanawha.

SAM. JONES,

Major-General.

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,

Dublin, November 14, 1863.

GENERAL: The information I have from Lewisburg and in front of that place represents the affair at Droop Mountain as by no means so disastrous to us as was at first supposed. It is believed that the enemy suffered much more seriously in killed and wounded than we did. Our scouts have been to Huntersville and Elk Mountain. That part of the enemy's force that came from Beverly and Monterey returned to the same places, leaving some of their wounded in Hillsborough. The force that came from the Kanawha returned to their former stations in haste. It is estimated that about 8,000 of the enemy were in Greenbrier.

They assign as the reason for their retreat the want of subsistence, and for their haste that they had information that our troops were advancing upon them with large re-enforcements. They complained of their losses and the fruitlessness of the expedition. Our troops are occupying the positions from which they were driven. Brigadier-General Echols has made no official report of the affair. We lost no artillery or transportation, and the loss in men was small.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,

Major-General.

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,

Dublin, December 11, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward with this the reports of Maj. Gen. R. Ransom, jr., and his subordinate commanders, of the attack on the enemy near Rogersville, Tenn., and the reports of Brig. Gen. John Echols and subordinate commanders of the battle at Droop Mountain, in Pocahontas County, Va. Both of these affairs occurred on the same day, the 6th ultimo.

The affair at Rogersville was a complete success, and reflects great credit on the officers and men concerned. The affair at Droop Mountain was by no means so disastrous as at first reported. Our troops seem to have contended gallantly against vastly superior numbers, and though driven from the field, the artillery and trains were brought off and secured; and the enemy seems to have been so severely punished as to deter him from pressing on and following up the advan-

tage he had gained. After a long and fruitless march he retreated, having suffered heavier loss than he inflicted.

I was in Tennessee when Brigadier-General Echols informed me of the movement of the enemy through Pocahontas, and I reached Dublin on the 6th ultimo, about the hour the firing commenced at Droop Mountain. I met Brigadier-General Echols' command on Salt Pond Mountain. It was promptly supplied with the necessary arms and clothing, and in four days moved back and re-occupied the points it had occupied before the engagement of the 6th ultimo.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,

Major-General, Commanding Department.

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army, Richmond.

No. 13.

Report of Brig. Gen. John Echols, C. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, Army of Southwestern Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
ARMY OF SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA,
Lewisburg, November 19, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the battle of Droop Mountain, fought on the 6th instant in Pocahontas County, between the troops under my command and those under the command of Brigadier-General Averell, of the Federal Army. The report would have been forwarded sooner but for the necessary delay in receiving the reports of some of the commanding officers who participated in the action:

On the morning of the 4th instant, I received a dispatch from Col. William L. Jackson, who then had his headquarters at Mill Point, in Pocahontas County, that the enemy, to the number of 1,000, had made their appearance on the evening before at Green Bank, in said county, and on the morning of the 5th instant another dispatch was received from him conveying the information that, on the evening of the 4th, 2,000 of the enemy had advanced to a point within 3 miles of Mill Point, and that if they continued to advance he proposed to give them battle, and suggesting to me to re-enforce him if I could do so, saying that if he could not hold them in check he would fall back toward me. I immediately dispatched him that I would move my brigade to his support.

Accordingly, at 9 a. m. on the 5th instant, this brigade, consisting of the Twenty-second Regiment and Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth Battalions of Virginia Volunteers, and Chapman's battery of four guns, and Jackson's battery of two guns, the latter temporarily detached from Jenkins' cavalry brigade, was put in motion from this place, and was marched during the day 14 miles in the direction of Colonel Jackson. A portion of Jenkins' brigade, the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Regiments of Virginia Cavalry, was also near this place, under the command of Col. M. J. Ferguson. A portion of the Fourteenth Regiment was directed to move forward by Colonel Ferguson to the support of Colonel Jackson, the Sixteenth Regiment and the

remainder of the Fourteenth being detained to picket the roads and guard the approaches from the Kanawha Valley. During the day I received a dispatch from Colonel Jackson telling me that he had been engaged with the enemy, and calling on me again to re-enforce him.

During the night of the 5th instant, I received dispatches from him informing me that he had taken a very strong position on Droop Mountain, and that he intended to maintain it, and that he expected the fight to be resumed the next morning. His estimate of the enemy's force was then 3,500, and his opinion was that all of Averell's force was in his front. I accordingly moved my brigade at 2 a. m., with the view of reaching Colonel Jackson as early as possible in the morning.

The brigade reached the point designated about 9 a. m., having marched 14 miles, with the exception of the Twenty-sixth Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Edgar, which was detached with one piece of artillery some 12 miles from the position, and sent to hold another road by which the enemy would be enabled to move from their position upon our rear. Upon reaching the position taken by Colonel Jackson, I at once assumed command of the whole force. I found that he had posted the most of his own command, with the portion of the Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry which had reported to him for duty, very advantageously beyond the crest and on the side of the mountain.

Chapman's and Jackson's batteries, under the command of Maj. William McLaughlin, were immediately moved to the front, just beyond the summit of the mountain, near a point where Colonel Jackson had already put in position the two pieces of his battery, under the command of Captain Lurty. Col. G. S. Patton was ordered to take command of that portion of the First Brigade then present, viz, Twenty-second Virginia Regiment, Maj. R. A. Bailey commanding, and Twenty-third Virginia Battalion, Maj. William Blessing commanding, and to put it into position, which he did, by placing the Twenty-second Regiment in rear of the artillery as a support, and posting the Twenty-third Battalion on the right of the turnpike road and on the right of our line at the summit of the mountain, two companies being deployed as skirmishers. The view from the position thus assumed is a very extensive one, looking down upon the plain known as the Little Levels, and upon the village of Hillsborough, near which the enemy had been encamped during the previous night. The lines of the enemy could be seen in part from the position at a distance of 2 or 2½ miles.

Our artillery very soon after being placed in position opened upon the enemy in the valley beneath, the enemy's artillery for some time replying vigorously and rapidly. Soon after the opening of the artillery, skirmishing commenced along the line, and the Twenty-second Regiment was moved to the right and rear of the ground occupied by Colonel Jackson's command, and six companies of the Twenty-third Battalion were put in position to act as a support to the artillery, the other two companies of that battalion being deployed upon the right and acting as pickets on roads in the rear, it being soon evident that the principal attack of the enemy would be upon our center and left.

About the time of the changes in the disposition of the troops thus mentioned, it being reported to me that the enemy were making a movement upon our extreme left and advancing in that quarter over

the side of a mountain near by, and under cover of thick woods and undergrowth, Colonel Jackson was ordered to send a force there to hold them in check, and, if possible, drive them back, and he accordingly detailed Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, of the Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry, with about 175 men, for that purpose.

The enemy at this point had his forces so masked and concealed that it was impossible at first to estimate his force, especially as a very large force was seen in front. The fighting on the left soon became very severe, and I was notified by Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson that he was being hard pressed and must be re-enforced. Major Blessing, with the six companies of the Twenty-third Battalion, was accordingly ordered to report to and re-enforce him, which was promptly done. The enemy at this time began to advance upon the center, and the fighting became general along the whole line, our artillery being served with great rapidity and precision, and having succeeded in silencing the batteries of the enemy.

In the course of an hour after the Twenty-third Battalion was sent to the left, and after very heavy fighting upon that flank, I was again notified by Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson (who had most gallantly contended with the numbers opposed to him, alternately driving them back and being in turn borne back) that he was being overpowered by the superior forces opposed to him, when Colonel Patton was ordered to detach three companies of the Twenty-second Regiment and to move them to the left, and to take command of them with the other troops then there. This was done, the three companies thus detached being placed under the immediate command of that gallant young officer, Capt. John K. Thompson, of the Twenty-second Regiment, who upon this occasion, as upon many previous ones, greatly distinguished himself. The enemy were for a time held in check and driven back, but after a long and hard struggle it became evident that we were too greatly outnumbered, and I was informed by Colonel Patton that his force was not sufficient for the numbers opposed to him, and I saw that our left was being driven and bent back to the rear.

During this time a very heavy body of the enemy was thrown upon our center, under the immediate command of Colonel Jackson, and the batteries of the enemy were again put into position and opened upon us, and that portion of our line began to waver and fall back.

Deeming it useless to continue the unequal contest longer, at about 4 p. m. I gave orders to the troops to fall back slowly, and then for the artillery to be withdrawn from the field, where it had remained until nearly all of the supports had retired, and continued to hold the enemy in check by its rapid and well-directed discharges of grape and canister, for which too high praise cannot be awarded to Major McLaughlin and Captains Chapman, Jackson, and Lurty, and the officers and men under their command.

The retreat having to be conducted over a narrow and straight road along the top of a mountain for a distance of 4 miles, some confusion was produced by an alarm which spread among the horseholders of the dismounted cavalry, and some of the men of the command became detached and made their way out through the woods. The enemy pressed for some few miles with their cavalry and mounted infantry and two or three pieces of their artillery, but were held in check by our rear guard of cavalry, which was organized and controlled most gallantly and efficiently by Col. M. J. Ferguson,

aided by Colonel Jackson, to both of which officers the thanks of the command are due for their great gallantry and efficiency as exhibited throughout the whole battle and retreat. Colonel Patton, by my order, went to the front and did everything that could be done in steadying and rallying and encouraging the men, and was as usual conspicuous on the field in the thickest of the fight.

The force under my command and actually engaged in the fight numbered about 1,700 men. The force of the enemy engaged was about 7,000, whom we held in check and fought for six hours. The estimate of Colonel Jackson placing their numbers at 3,500 was correct at the time when made, but they were re-enforced during the night previous to the battle without his knowledge, and these re-enforcements could not be known, owing to the character of the country, until the fight had progressed for some time. It was necessary that the retreat should be rapid, as, soon after the termination of the battle, information was brought to me that Brigadier-General Duffié, of the Federal Army, was, at 2 p. m., on the top of Little Sewell Mountain, 18 miles west of Lewisburg, advancing rapidly upon that town with a column of 2,500 men and 5 pieces of artillery to intercept me at that point.

At 4 p. m. when the battle ceased, I was 28 miles from Lewisburg. General Duffié halted and encamped for the night some 10 or 12 miles west of Lewisburg, but I, after halting my infantry and artillery and trains two hours for rest and refreshment, passed through Lewisburg and over Greenbrier River between 3 and 4 o'clock on the morning of the 7th instant, General Duffié, with his troops, entering the town cautiously at 11 a. m. and General Averell at 4 p. m. on the same day.

My artillery and trains were brought safely through with the exception of a brass howitzer belonging to Chapman's battery, which had been badly injured in a previous engagement, and the carriage of which broke completely down during the retreat, so that it had to be left, thus affording the enemy the only trophy of which they could boast.

The casualties among our troops in killed, wounded, and missing amount to 275, a considerable number of those who were reported as missing having returned to duty. The loss of the enemy was much greater, as is attested by the number of their dead left or buried near the field, and also of their wounded who were left, besides the large number of dead and wounded who were known to have been conveyed away.

Among our killed we have to deplore many gallant spirits, most conspicuous among whom, for his uniform gallantry and many soldierly qualities, was Maj. R. A. Bailey, of the Twenty-second Regiment, whose loss will be long and deeply felt. No soldier ever displayed more dauntless courage than did he upon this his last battlefield.

It would make this report too long to mention particularly the names of all those who attracted observation and excited admiration by their good conduct. I must refer for the most of these to the accompanying reports of commanding officers. I cannot, however, refrain from bearing testimony to the distinguished gallantry of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, Maj. William Blessing, Maj. William McLaughlin, Captains Chapman, Jackson, and Lurty, of the artillery, and of Adjutants Rand, of the Twenty-second Regiment, and Harden, of the Twenty-third Battalion. My attention was also particularly

drawn during the thickest of the fight to the exhibition of cool courage and noble daring presented in the conduct of Lieut. C. Irving Harvie, of Jenkins' brigade, and of Capt. L. R. Exline, of Colonel Jackson's command.

The members of my staff—Capts. R. H. Catlett and W. R. Preston and Lieuts. J. W. Branham, Wood Bouldin, jr., E. C. Gordon, and H. C. Caldwell—deserve especial mention for their activity and energy and courage upon the field, in rallying and encouraging the troops, and in conveying orders; and I desire in the most emphatic manner to express my obligations to Maj. George McKendree, brigade quartermaster, not only for his valuable services on the field, but for the untiring energy and ability displayed by him in his department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edgar, of the Twenty-sixth Battalion, who, as has hereinbefore been mentioned, was detached from the brigade and ordered upon a road leading to the rear of our forces, was, by the movements of the enemy, cut off from the balance of the command, but succeeded in bringing off the whole of his battalion and rejoining the brigade with his troops in fine condition, for which he is entitled to the highest praise, surmounting as he did many difficulties which only his fine judgment and will and courage could enable him to overcome.

So far as the beneficial results of the expedition to the enemy can be estimated, they amount to nothing. They came with two large forces, amounting in the aggregate to nearly 10,000 men, with the expectation of capturing the command of Colonel Jackson and this brigade, and of then moving upon our interior lines of railroad. By fighting, however, so far from the interior, and by being so checked and damaged and baffled as they were, they failed in the one object and abandoned the other.

I transmit herewith the reports of the various commanding officers, and also a diagram* showing the position of the troops upon the field of battle.

I am, major, very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.

No. 14.

Report of Col. George S. Patton, Twenty-second Virginia Infantry, commanding Echols' brigade.

CAMP BAILEY,
November 19, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the troops under my command in the action at Droop Mountain, on the 6th instant:

I was ordered by the brigadier-general commanding to assume command of his brigade, consisting only of the Twenty-second Virginia Regiment and Twenty-third Virginia Battalion, the Twenty-

* Not found.

sixth Virginia Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Edgar, having been detached to occupy a position on another road. Upon the troops reaching the western extremity of the mountain, I ordered Major Blessing, commanding the Twenty-third Virginia Battalion, to move his command to the right of the turnpike road at the summit of the mountain and to deploy two companies as skirmishers in his front. The Twenty-second Virginia Regiment, commanded by Maj. R. A. Bailey, was ordered to a position in rear of the artillery to act as a support.

It soon became evident that the enemy's efforts would be directed wholly to our center and left. I was now requested by Col. W. L. Jackson to move a regiment to his right and rear as a reserve to his command and to protect the right of the hill on which the artillery was posted. I ordered the Twenty-second Virginia Regiment forward, and supplied its place near the artillery with the Twenty-third Virginia Battalion, now reduced to six companies, two being detached as pickets on roads in our rear.

While these dispositions were being made, a brisk artillery duel was kept up and the skirmishing along the line became frequent and heavy. The increased rapidity of the firing on the left now gave notice that the enemy were there in force, and I was ordered by General Echols to send the Twenty-third Virginia Battalion to re-enforce Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, of the Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry, in command on that flank. This was done and the action became very heavy in that direction. It was evident that our men were largely outnumbered and were being driven back. At this juncture I was ordered to assume command on that flank, and three companies of the Twenty-second Virginia Regiment, under Capt. John K. Thompson, sent with me.

On reaching the scene of action it was evident that our little force was largely outnumbered and the enemy were entirely beyond both flanks. Our forces were retiring from the field in spite of the earnest and gallant efforts of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson and other officers to rally them. Captain Thompson with his three companies gallantly rushed to the front, formed under a galling fire, and actually drove back the enemy for some little distance. I now endeavored to rally men to his support, seconded most gallantly by Colonel Thompson, and we succeeded in collecting a considerable number together, when I received a communication from General Echols informing me that the whole right had given way, and ordering me to fall back to the main road and join him.

I sent orders to the commanders to fall back slowly, and with the men we had collected we marched to the road. I was then ordered by General Echols to proceed to the front and endeavor to rally the men, which I could not succeed in doing, as the whole road was blocked with artillery, caissons, wagons, and horses, which forced many of the men to take to the woods to escape capture, and which prevented anything like reorganization. At Frankford, 19 miles from the field, I succeeded in collecting a nucleus of the command and kept it together.

I am ignorant of what passed on the right after I was sent away, but that part of the field was under the personal supervision of General Echols, and I am without an official report in consequence of the death of Major Bailey.

I cannot conclude without expressing my high appreciation of the valor and desperate courage of the troops under my command.

They fought under the most discouraging circumstances, and fought well, and they were still fighting when ordered to retire.

The Twenty-second Virginia Regiment went into action about 550 strong, losing 113 in killed, wounded, and missing. The Twenty-third Virginia Battalion was about 350 strong, and lost 61 in killed, wounded, and missing.

I have to deplore the loss of the gallant Maj. R. A. Bailey, of the Twenty-second Virginia Regiment. When struck he was bearing the colors of his regiment, and rallying his men by voice and example. In him the cause has lost a brave and devoted officer, whose cool courage and excellent judgment had been tested on many fields.

Lieut. William S. McClanahan, of Company A, of the same regiment, was mortally wounded and has since died. He was a gallant soldier.

Maj. William Blessing, of the Twenty-third Virginia Battalion, is entitled to credit for his skillful handling of his men and his courage. He speaks most favorably of Adjt. James A. Harden.

Cpts. R. Q. Laidley and George S. Chilton, of the Twenty-second Virginia Regiment, were seriously wounded while gallantly leading and encouraging their men, and are recommended for favorable notice.

I cannot mention particularly the officers on the right, as I was not a witness of the fight there.

I feel it my duty to call especial attention to Capt. John K. Thompson, Company A, Twenty-second Virginia Regiment, who received his third wound on this occasion while bravely leading his men. This gallant young officer is entitled to great credit, and he is earnestly recommended to the favorable notice of the brigadier-general commanding.

I owe thanks to Capt. William R. Preston, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. Noyes Rand, adjutant of the Twenty-second Virginia Regiment, acting as aides. They carried my orders intelligently and were much exposed. Their gallantry was conspicuous.

Sergt. Maj. Monroe Quarrier is also entitled to credit for courage and efficiency.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. S. PATTON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. R. H. CATLETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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No. 15.

Report of Capt. John K. Thompson, Twenty-second Virginia Infantry.

LEWISBURG, November —, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of Companies A, E, and I, of the Twenty-second Regiment Virginia Infantry, in the action at Droop Mountain on November 6:

About — a. m. the above-mentioned companies were detached from the Twenty-second Regiment and placed under my command to re-

enforce the left of our position, which was at that time being driven back by an overwhelming force of the enemy. At the time of my arrival on the ground, the position occupied by our forces was the top of a spur of Droop Mountain, which was densely covered with laurel and underbrush. The enemy had gained the top and were deployed across it and were slowly driving our troops before them. I deployed my command in line parallel to and about 20 yards from the enemy, engaging him immediately, and checking his advance for some little time. An effort was then made to rally the Twenty-third Battalion and the detachments of the Fourteenth and Nineteenth Cavalry, which were giving way in some confusion, but without success.

The enemy in the meantime reformed, and by superiority of numbers compelled our line to give way. We retired slowly, contesting every inch of ground we yielded, until orders were received from yourself to fall back, which was effected in good order until we reached the turnpike. On reaching that point, however, we found everything in confusion. Artillery, baggage wagons, and fleeing cavalry blocked up the road for some distance to our rear. Several efforts were made to rally the troops, but without effect, so that nothing was left but to draw off, which was done amid much confusion.

The loss in the three companies was severe. The command went into action about 125 strong, of which number 9 were killed, 30 wounded, and 12 missing. Among the latter Capt. John P. Toney, of Company I, Twenty-second Virginia Regiment.

The men fought gallantly, and though conscious of being outnumbered, retired fighting obstinately, maintaining their alignment until run over and dispersed by our own cavalry.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. THOMPSON,

Captain, Commanding Detachment.

Col. GEORGE S. PATTON,

Comdg. First Brigade, Army of Southwestern Virginia.

No. 16.

Report of Maj. William Blessing, Twenty-third Battalion Virginia Infantry.

CAMP NEAR LEWISBURG,

November 18, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to make the following report of the part taken by this battalion in the battle of the 6th instant, viz:

When I arrived on the field I was assigned to a position on the right of the main road leading from Mill Point to Lewisburg. Shortly after taking this position I received orders to detach one company for picket duty and order it to report to you for instructions. Company C was selected for this duty. I was also ordered to deploy the two flanking companies, A and F, as skirmishers in front of the position occupied by the battalion. Instructions were given these to advance about 400 yards to the front and await the approach of the enemy until further orders. These skirmishers were recalled in about half an hour.

After remaining in this position with the battalion about one hour, I received orders to march the battalion to the support of the battery about 400 yards on my left. Here I was assigned to a position under cover immediately in rear of the battery. In this position I remained about ten minutes, when the firing on the left became very brisk. I was then ordered to send one company back to my original position on the right, and to march with the remaining six companies to the support of Captain Marshall, who, with about 125 dismounted cavalry, was being forced back on the left.

Immediately on arriving there I threw the battalion into line and charged the enemy back to his main body, when we were met with a terrible fire and forced back to a fence running parallel with our line. Here we were re-enforced by two companies of dismounted cavalry and made a stand of about ten minutes, but were forced back again. We then retired slowly, making several desperate stands, and being as often driven back, until re-enforced by three companies of the Twenty-second Virginia Regiment and one dismounted company of the Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry, when we made one last effort to hold them in check, but the numbers were so far superior to ours it was of no avail, and then we fell back to the main road by your order. This was done in as good order as could be expected under the circumstances.

I cannot discriminate between the company officers and men of the battalion. All did their duty and all fought well, but I know that none will think hard when I say that Adj. James A. Harden acted very gallantly, exposing himself to the hottest of the fire and doing all in his power to preserve order and win a victory.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. BLESSING,

Commanding Twenty-third Virginia Battalion.

Col. GEORGE S. PATTON,
Commanding, &c.

No. 17.

Report of Col. William L. Jackson, Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS,

Near Union, W. Va., November 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: On the 3d instant, at 6 p. m., I received a dispatch from Lieut. George W. Siple, commanding at Dunmore, that the enemy had appeared in force at Green Bank, 20 miles from Huntersville. This information I dispatched to Brigadier-General Echols and to Colonel Arnett, commanding at Marling's Bottom, and to Capt. J. W. Marshall, commanding at Edray. I also ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, then on an expedition to Nicholas County, to return.

Lieutenant Siple was instructed to ascertain the force and intentions of the enemy, and if pressed to fall back through Huntersville to Mill Point by the Beaver Creek road, blockading said road as effectually as possible. At the same time I took the precaution to

send 30 mounted men by the Beaver Creek road to Huntersville, and ordered Colonel Arnett to send scouts to the same place from his camp. I received no further dispatch from Lieutenant Siple, who, it seems, in the effort to obtain information of the enemy, was cut off, and did not rejoin me until after our arrival at Union. This will in some measure explain why I had no definite information of the strength of the enemy and underestimated his force.

On the next day at 12 m., I learned from my scouts at Huntersville that the enemy were at that place and advancing on the Beaver Creek route to Mill Point. I directed Colonel Arnett to draw in Captain Marshall and to fall back to Mill Point, cutting down and blockading the road at all practicable points. By this time Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson having returned I directed him with the mounted men of his detachment to move rapidly up the Beaver Creek route; to blockade and hold that road until Colonel Arnett passed the point of intersection of the two roads leading to Mill Point, which is 1 mile from that place, and then to fall back to Mill Point, where I proposed to make a stand. This was successfully accomplished by Colonel Thompson.

About dark Colonel Arnett passed the point aforesaid, and Colonel Thompson, slowly and in admirable order, disputing every inch of the ground, fell back before the overwhelming force of the enemy. The enemy went into camp in plain view, and made no demonstration during the night except by rocket signals, which were answered from a point near Huntersville, and also on the Beverly road beyond Marling's Bottom Bridge, although, after disposing of my force to repel assault with a view to ascertain whether they had artillery, I built camp fires in my rear. Here I again dispatched to General Echols the position of affairs.

As soon as it became light the next morning the enemy advanced skirmishers and sharpshooters, and I directed Capt. Warren S. Lurty to open his artillery (two 12-pounder howitzers), and the skirmishers and sharpshooters fell back over the hill where the main force of the enemy was masked. Here it was evident that the cutting down of the roads, &c., had delayed the artillery of the enemy. The shells from Captain Lurty's pieces held the enemy in check and produced some confusion in his camp. It becoming evident from the sound that the enemy was about to make some movement, Capt. L. R. Exline, with 30 men, made a successful reconnaissance, encountering and driving in the sharpshooters and returning in safety, after discovering that artillery was coming up. Knowing that with long-range guns the enemy would have decidedly the advantage, I was prepared to fall back as soon as his artillery was put in position.

About 11 a. m. it was so placed, but previous thereto our shells were thrown with some effect. Accordingly my command fell back in good order under a heavy fire of five pieces of artillery and pursued by a large mounted force, Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson with cavalry bringing up the rear. Arriving at Droop Mountain, I posted my artillery and infantry on that very strong position. The effort of the enemy in pursuit seemed to be to cut off Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, but in this he was foiled at the foot of the mountain by a few well-directed shells from Lurty's battery.

The enemy about 2 p. m. went into camp between Hillsborough and Mill Point, as could be plainly seen from our position. About this time I learned that General Echols was moving to my support, and during the evening Colonel Cochran, with the Fourteenth Vir-

ginia Cavalry, arrived. During the night there was no apparent movement of the enemy, but a large camp fire was observed in the neighborhood of Huntersville. From scouts sent to reconnoiter, and from my own observation, I estimated the force encamped before me at 3,500; but I am now convinced that during the night or the next morning a large re-enforcement arrived, and from the facts now before me I estimate the Federal force under General Averell at 7,500.

On the morning of the 6th instant, about 9 a. m., General Echols arrived, and soon afterward the Twenty-second Virginia Regiment and Lieutenant-Colonel Derrick's battalion, with Jackson's and Chapman's batteries, under command of Col. George S. Patton. General Echols approved the disposition of my force and the position selected, and immediately prepared for the apprehended attack. I had a force in front about the center of the position under Colonel Arnett, who had thrown up temporary breast-works during the night and morning. The right, with artillery, I regarded as self-protecting. The Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry joined my force on the left of the center. Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson was on our extreme left pointing to the rear, with instructions to hold that and to prevent the enemy from attaining our rear. The positions assigned to the Twenty-second Regiment and Derrick's battalion were judiciously selected, but need not be described by me. I had on the field about 750 men. The residue of my force was on the Locust Creek road or cut off in Pocahontas.

The enemy moved to the attack about 11 a. m., planting artillery on our right, threatening and skirmishing with the center, and by a vigorous attack on our extreme left. The fight was well maintained on our extreme left, but it becoming evident to General Echols that our force there must be re-enforced (indeed, Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson called for re-enforcements), he sent two companies of the Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry and Derrick's battalion there, and subsequently several companies of the Twenty-second Regiment, and eventually Colonel Patton proceeded there. The fight now became general on the whole line. Several charges were made on the center (the positions occupied by Colonel Arnett and Colonel Cochran), but they were gallantly repelled, and the center never did falter or give way until it became manifest that the extreme left could no longer be held and that the enemy were getting in our rear; then the force in the center, pressed by four regiments of the enemy, fell back toward the batteries.

At this point I communicated to General Echols the situation of the center, and suggested to Major McLaughlin, chief of artillery, to move all or a portion of his artillery to the rear. He did move all but two pieces, one from Chapman's and the other from Jackson's batteries. Captains Jackson and Chapman remained with these two pieces.

General Echols at this stage arrived at the position held by me and assisted in rallying the men. It is unnecessary for me to report what then occurred during his presence. Quite a number were rallied at this point, held the position gallantly, and the two pieces aforesaid rained canister and grape upon the enemy, checking their advance on the center and right. Holding this position about twenty minutes, I received an order from General Echols to fall back, as the enemy had almost reached the rear and could no longer be held.

I accordingly fell back in as good order as the nature of the case

would admit, under severe shelling and an enfilading fire of musketry, making a momentary stand before reaching the road to enable the two pieces aforementioned to get out. As soon as I perceived their safety I reached the road. Near this point the brave Major Bailey, of the Twenty-second, was mortally wounded, and others fell.

After this I assisted Colonels Cochran and Ferguson in protecting the retreat, at the request of General Echols, and passed through Lewisburg about daylight the next morning. The Sixteenth Virginia Cavalry, having come in from Meadow Bluff, remained there and brought up the rear. A portion of my command with others were cut off, there being but the one road to retreat upon, and that at one time somewhat jammed by horsemen, infantry, and trains; but it affords me pleasure to state that the most of those cut off are safe and are returning to their commands.

I fear my loss is about 150 in killed and wounded, including a number of gallant officers. You will appreciate the difficulty in estimating the loss at this time. My train and artillery were all brought out safely, except one wagon loaded with corn, which broke down. The horses are safe.

My command and the officers and men of others, so far as they came under my immediate notice, made a splendid fight against overwhelming odds as long as the position was tenable. I have participated in a number of distinguished battles, and have not witnessed more gallant conduct anywhere.

I cannot omit calling attention specially to the brave bearing of Capts. L. R. Exline (who lost an arm at Sharpsburg), George Downs, J. W. Ball, D. M. Camp, Lewis, and Martin (the latter twice wounded), and Lieuts. S. W. Rice, C. W. Minter, John Lewis, and J. W. Morgan (the latter killed). The officers and men of Capt. J. W. Ball, Nineteenth Regiment Virginia Cavalry, never were in disorder during the fight or retreat. There are others who deserve notice for gallant conduct, but the limits of this report preclude their mention.

I witnessed great gallantry on the part of officers and men of the Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry and the Twenty-second Virginia Regiment, but these will doubtless be appropriately mentioned by the proper officers. The officers and men of Captain Lurty's battery exhibited a high order of courage and skill, and both at Mill Point and at Droop Mountain gave indications of what that new company will yet become.

The loss of the enemy was much greater than ours. I should say, from my own observation, double the number in killed and wounded. He took but few prisoners, in my opinion.

The brilliant fight at Droop Mountain and the subsequent movements of our force will, I am satisfied, compel the enemy to abandon his designs, whatever they are or were, notwithstanding his force, numbering near 10,000, including the force from the Kanawha Valley that was to cut off our retreat.

Accompanying this are the reports of Col. William W. Arnett and Lieut. Col. William P. Thompson, to which I call special attention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. L. JACKSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. R. H. CATLETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 18.

*Report of Lieut. Col. William P. Thompson, Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry.*HEADQUARTERS, *Near Union, November 8, 1863.*

COLONEL: At 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, November 4, instant, I received your dispatch at the foot of Cold Knob Mountain, directing me to retrace my steps from an expedition I was then on to Western Virginia, as the enemy had appeared in large force in the upper end of Pocahontas County. I had with me 120 mounted men.

In obedience to your order I hastened to my old camp (Camp Miller). While taking off my saddles I received a further order from you to move my whole command to Mill Point, as the enemy were advancing rapidly. In conformity with that order I moved the cavalry forward rapidly, and directed Capt. J. W. Ball to move the dismounted men to Mill Point by a regular march. When I arrived at your headquarters I received a verbal order to proceed on the Beaver Creek route until I met the enemy, and hold him in check until Colonel Arnett (who was at Marling's Bottom) should pass the intersection of that road with the turnpike.

In obedience to your order I did move forward on said road, and met the enemy about 3 p. m., and commenced blockading the road and skirmishing with him. This I continued for several hours after nightfall; then, Colonel Arnett having passed with his command the point of danger and effected a junction with the residue of the infantry, in obedience to your order, I fell back to the hill south of Mill Point, encamping within 300 yards of the enemy, who had been constantly pressing on with great pertinacity.

In these series of skirmishes I lost 1 man killed. The enemy suffered considerably, as I had my skirmishers dismounted and in ambush behind formidable blockades.

At daylight of the morning of the 5th, the fight of Mill Point commenced. Being in person in command you are familiar with the incidents of that fight. When you had determined to withdraw your command from that point, which was then exposed to a severe and accurate shelling of the enemy's batteries, you directed me to protect the retreat with the cavalry. I sent the major part of my command to the rear, retaining with me Captain Young and Lieutenant Coffman, with about 30 men. These men I held on the hill under a terrific shower of shell and grape about forty minutes, until I saw the infantry in a comparatively safe position, when I slowly retired, the enemy pressing on with his skirmishers and main column. At one time the enemy prepared to charge in column with his cavalry, but a skillful and determined movement of the detachment under Captain Young deterred him. The best commentary upon the success of the retreat from Mill Point to Droop Mountain exists in the fact that the enemy at no time was within less than 200 yards of our rear, a distance of 7 miles in a beautiful cleared valley, and yet we lost but 1 man wounded and not one killed or taken prisoner.

At 3 p. m. I reached the base of Droop Mountain, when a mounted force of the enemy attempted to cut off my junction with you. With the aid of a few shells from Captain Lurty's battery we put them to a total rout. That night, Colonel Cochran with his regiment, the Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry, kindly relieved me from all picket duty.

The next morning, under your orders, I relieved two companies of the Fourteenth that had been sent the night before to guard the approach to our rear and left flank. I sent 10 men under Lieutenant Boggs. A short time afterward I re-enforced the post with 15 men, under Lieutenant Jarrett. You afterward deeming that an important point of attack from the enemy, in obedience to your instructions, I sent 100 cavalry under command of Capt. J. W. Marshall to re-enforce the officers already mentioned, to dismount his men and send the horses to the rear, and to hold the point at all hazards. Twenty minutes after I received an order from you to go in person with the residue of the cavalry to the place already indicated, and to hold it until further orders.

In the meantime the enemy had made his appearance on the left, and sharp firing had occurred. I had gone farther to the left than when the actual fight took place, under the impression that the enemy were endeavoring to gain our rear by a more circuitous route than the one they came. This impression arose from a dispatch from Lieutenant Boggs to that effect. I left the gallant Capt. John S. Spriggs and his company to guard that point and returned to the turnpike with the dismounted cavalry. There I placed them under charge of Major Kesler, the command consisting of detachments of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Virginia Cavalry. I ordered him to re-enforce Captain Marshall immediately and to push the enemy as fast as possible. He, with about 50 men, moved to the point I have mentioned, and as soon as he arrived the line made a gallant and successful charge, driving the enemy before them until they met heavy re-enforcements. I then dispatched to you and General Echols to re-enforce me heavily. Just then Major Blessing, commanding Derrick's battalion, numbering about 300 men, reported to me, he having deployed his command on the right of the line formed by Captain Marshall.

The enemy pressed our line persistently and with much impetuosity, and in despite of the gallant conduct of many officers the line gradually gave way before an overwhelming force. This being the left wing of our army, and as it protected the rear of the whole force, I made determined efforts to hold the position. At this time the men fought with great gallantry against overpowering odds, there being at the time at least 2,500 of the enemy. The enemy knew his advantage and pressed it with great vigor. I was then re-enforced by detachments of two companies of the Fourteenth (Captains Bouldin's and Wilson's). These I deployed to the left when the enemy was making his fiercest attack. Soon after the arrival of the last-mentioned re-enforcements, we rallied the men and selected an admirable position, and when the enemy made his appearance he met with fearful loss; but our men, impressed with the belief that they were overpowered, gradually and in despite of the efforts of gallant officers, retired before the advancing line of the enemy. When within about 300 yards of the turnpike I received three companies of the Twenty-second [Virginia Infantry], which had been sent to my assistance. Two companies and half of another I deployed to our right to sustain Derrick's battalion, and the other to the left. They fought with great coolness and gallantry, but they, too, with the rest, gave way.

Colonel Patton in the meantime came to me. He had not been with me more than six or eight minutes before we received an order from General Echols to fall back. In a few moments afterward we received an order to march in retreat. When I came to the road I found the main command marching in retreat.

In this battle the command under me suffered very heavily in killed and wounded. The fight occurred in the woods, where the undergrowth was very thick. It is therefore impossible for me to approximate our loss, and from the further fact that a large part of my command were strangers to me.

I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the gallantry of Major Blessing and to his unremitting efforts to rally and sustain his men. The adjutant of the regiment is also entitled to notice. There is one officer of that battalion who is entitled to distinguished notice, whose name I have not learned. As soon as I do so I shall communicate it. I am also gratified to mention Captain Thompson, of the Twenty-second [Virginia Infantry,] and Captain Wilson, of the Fourteenth [Virginia Cavalry], as having entitled themselves to honorable mention. There are others of those regiments who are entitled to notice, but with whom I was unacquainted. I regret that the commands were separated before I could learn them.

In my own command the loss was heavy. Among the rest the brave and gallant Capt. John W. Young fell mortally wounded while leading his company in a charge upon the enemy that I ordered, and John Y. Bassell, a youth scarce sixteen, was, I fear, mortally wounded while fighting gallantly by his side.

Capt. J. W. Marshall, Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry, distinguished himself for his coolness and calm disregard of danger. I call especial attention to his conduct upon the field.

Major Kesler, Captain Ruffner, of the Nineteenth [Virginia Cavalry], and Captain Hutton, Lieutenants Lewis and Boggs, of the Twentieth [Virginia Cavalry]; Acting Adjutant Cranford (who was wounded), and Sergeant-Major Minter are entitled to honorable mention, and are entitled to my thanks for the earnest efforts they made to have my orders carried out. Many other officers are perhaps entitled to mention, but the limits of my report prevent more than a general notice. I take sincere pleasure in saying that every officer of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Regiments who was with me behaved with gallantry and commendable coolness.

I cannot forbear in this report to mention an incident of the retreat: The enemy were pressing with great vigor, and the cavalry held in the rear (who had been fighting all day) were momentarily demoralized, when Lieutenant Beard, of McNeel's company; Lieutenant Justice, of Ruffner's company, and George B. Pollard, of McNeel's company, and one or two more threw themselves in the rear of all the command and gallantly charged the advancing column of the enemy, and took a prisoner, with his horse and accouterments, from the head of the column.

In obedience to your order, when the retreat commenced I remained in the rear with the cavalry until we reached Union. With the incidents of that retreat you are familiar, as you also remained in the rear during our retreat. I may be permitted to add that the battle was skillfully managed and gallantly fought; but the enemy numbered over four to our one, and it was but a question of time when our force should retire on the flank, which I had the honor to command.

Very few prisoners were taken from us. We wounded 2 and took 3 prisoners. I believe they afterward made their escape. The enemy confess to a much heavier loss in killed and wounded than we sustained.

On the left my men were deployed so as to keep the line extended

to prevent flank movements, which were constantly attempted. Our men were sheltered by the timber while the enemy advanced in line of battle, and as our men shot with coolness and precision, the enemy suffered considerably.

I return my grateful thanks to the officers and men under my command for the ready and cheerful acquiescence in all the orders I gave during the battle.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. THOMPSON,

Lieutenant-Colonel 19th Va. Cav., Comdg. Left Wing.

Col. W. L. JACKSON, *Commanding, &c.*

No. 19.

Report of Col. William Wiley Arnett, Twentieth Virginia Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,

Near Salt Pond Mountain, November 8, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of a detachment of your brigade in the battle of Droop Mountain, and also of its operations both anterior and subsequent thereunto, but connected therewith:

Being encamped at Marling's Bottom, in the county of Pocahontas, on November 4, I received a dispatch from Lieutenant Siple, commanding Captain McNeel's company, then stationed at Dunmore, that the enemy in force were at Green Bank, in the northern portion of the county of Pocahontas. That dispatch I immediately forwarded to your headquarters at Mill Point, at the same time notifying Captain Marshall, commanding detachment at Edray. In a short time thereafter your dispatch to Lieutenant Siple was brought to my headquarters, and together with it I forwarded one of my own requesting the lieutenant to send both you and myself any and all information he might obtain concerning the movements, strength, or intention of the enemy. Vainly waiting a reply from him for what I considered a sufficient length of time to justify me in the supposition that his (Lieutenant Siple's) communication with us had been cut off, I sent out scouts from my command, who discovered, and returned me a report of, the enemy near Huntersville, 6 miles distant from my camp.

Thereupon I ordered my wagons to be loaded and to move off on the road leading to your headquarters, a distance of 8 miles from my camp, at the same time informing you of the whereabouts of the enemy, and ordering Captain Marshall to move by a mountain path intersecting the road on which I would retreat (the Lewisburg road) at Mrs. Kee's, 1 mile distant from my camp. This I did that I might be able to dig away and blockade that portion of the road, which I did as effectually as the means and appliances at my command would permit. I moved off, having been joined by Captain Marshall's detachment from the point above alluded to (the house of Mrs. Kee) about the time the enemy made his appearance at my old camp.

Leaving a small squad of cavalry under command of Major Lady to watch his movements, I started at sundown Wednesday evening, the 4th instant, for your headquarters. All these moves were made in pursuance of orders issued from time to time by yourself. I received several dispatches from you while on the way, stating that the enemy in considerable force were advancing on the Beaver Creek road

leading direct from Huntersville to Mill Point. I, however, passed the intersection of the road above alluded to, where the enemy had been foiled in his endeavors to capture my command by Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson's command, which, through your order, was holding the enemy in check until I could pass.

I reported to you at Mill Point and was ordered to take position on the hill to the southwest thereof. I received a subsequent order to assume command of all of your infantry, and station them by detachments in tenable positions along the stream near Mill Point. I did so, and remained there until the following morning, when I received orders from you to hold my position there until the enemy should open his battery upon us (which, to have been in view, must have been within the range of grape-shot), when I should move out by the safest route indicated by you to Droop Mountain.

The enemy opened his artillery about 11 o'clock, when I commenced a retreat to the point designated, moving my command as much as possible under cover of hills and through timber, and notwithstanding the shells of the enemy burst in numbers over our heads and near our ranks, not the slightest confusion was thereby created. Arriving at Droop Mountain I took position on a high point adjacent the road, that position having been selected by yourself. There we remained until the following morning, when, the enemy sending small squads forward from time to time, slight skirmishing ensued.

About 2 p. m., November 6, we were attacked vigorously by a heavy force of the enemy, consisting of the Second, Third, and Eighth [West] Virginia and another regiment of the Federals. The majority of my command, officers and men, behaved with great courage and coolness, some of them even holding their position until they could and did strike the enemy with their guns. Through fear of being flanked or even cut off by the enemy, then driving our left wing, we fell back to our battery, where we took position and remained until ordered back by yourself.

Concerning the number of killed and wounded, either of my own command or of the enemy, I have not the means of ascertaining, but the action being spirited, our loss will doubtless correspond.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. WILEY ARNETT,

Colonel 20th Virginia Cavalry, Comdg. Detachment.

Col. W. L. JACKSON, *Commanding Huntersville Line.*

No 20.

Report of Col. Milton J. Ferguson, Sixteenth Virginia Cavalry, commanding detachment of Jenkins' brigade.

HEADQUARTERS JENKINS' CAVALRY BRIGADE,

November 16, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of a portion of this command in the battle at Droop Mountain on the 6th instant:

Having received information from Brigadier-General Echols of the advance of the enemy under General Averell upon Mill Point, the position occupied by Colonel Jackson's command, I ordered the Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry (Colonel Cochran's command) to the support of Colonel Jackson at Mill Point, with orders to co-operate with Colonel Jackson in contesting the advance of the enemy.

Upon consultation with General Echols, it was deemed unsafe to withdraw the whole force from the front of Lewisburg guarding the approaches from Kanawha and Nicholas Counties. Accordingly the Sixteenth Regiment Virginia Cavalry, Major Nounnan commanding, was ordered to take position near Bunker's Mill, 5 miles west of Lewisburg, while a squadron from the Fourteenth Regiment Virginia Cavalry, Captain Strain commanding, remained upon picket and outpost duty, covering the road from Nicholas County. Although no advance was at that time reported from Kanawha, apprehensions were felt that such an advance would be made in co-operation with General Averell, and the presence of an increased force in that direction strengthened these apprehensions.

Having received no orders from Major-General Jones indicating the disposition I was to make of this command, I reported to Brigadier-General Echols and was under his orders, and did then and do now cheerfully concur with General Echols in the dispositions made of the whole command.

On the morning of the 5th instant, I joined General Echols, who was then on the march, and arrived at the camp of Colonel Jackson, at the eastern base of Droop Mountain, at 6 a. m. of the 6th instant. One squadron from the Fourteenth Regiment was ordered to take position upon what is known as the old road, or Locust Creek road. The residue of the Fourteenth Regiment (being the efficient men of six companies) were dismounted and participated in the engagement which followed. Four companies were upon the extreme left of the line of battle, under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gibson, and two companies in the center, under command of Captains Smith and McClung.

The enemy's force was large and overpowering. Our forces were compelled to fall back. Some confusion prevailed at first, owing in a great degree to the shape of the ground and the character of the country, and also to an alarm which had spread among the horseholders, but after the command had remounted, order was restored and an efficient rear guard formed. The enemy pressed vigorously and skirmishing continued for 10 miles. Upon arriving at Frankford and halting the command for rest and food, information was received from Major Nounnan of the advance of the enemy in force from Kanawha, and at that time at Meadow Bluff, 15 miles west of Lewisburg. The march was again resumed, the Sixteenth Regiment remaining in position until the column had passed Lewisburg, and then formed the rear guard, leaving Lewisburg as the enemy in large force entered it from Kanawha.

Our loss in that portion of the Fourteenth Regiment engaged was 3 killed, 8 wounded, and 14 missing. Among the wounded are Captains Smith and McClung and Lieut. G. J. Reger.

Maj. B. F. Eakle, Capt. E. E. Bouldin, and Lieut. J. A. Feamster, of the Fourteenth Regiment, with the privates who composed the rear guard, behaved with the most commendable coolness and courage. The distinguished gallantry of Lieut. C. Irving Harvie, of the Provisional Army, C. S., is worthy of the highest commendation.

I am, major, your most obedient servant,

M. J. FERGUSON,
Commanding Brigade.

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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No. 21.

Report of Maj. William McLaughlin, C. S. Army, commanding artillery.

HEADQUARTERS,
Lewisburg, W. Va., November 21, 1863.

SIR: I submit the following report of the operations of the artillery in the action on Droop Mountain on the 6th instant:

My command, consisting of Captain Chapman's battery (four pieces) and Captain Jackson's battery (two pieces), left Lewisburg on the morning of the 5th with the infantry, for the purpose of supporting Col. William L. Jackson.

On the morning of the 6th, one of the rifle pieces of Chapman's battery, under command of Lieut. John Campbell, was detached and ordered to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Edgar for the purpose of assisting in guarding the old road from Hillsborough to Falling Spring, and with the rest of the command we joined Colonel Jackson at Droop Mountain about 9 o'clock. I immediately reconnoitered the position and found Captain Lurty's battery (two pieces), of Colonel Jackson's command, posted on a projecting spur of the mountain and commanding the approaches from the front. I also assumed command of this battery, and at once placed Captain Jackson's battery in the same position. Captain Chapman's battery was ordered to the hill in the rear and in easy supporting distance, one piece being placed in position so as to sweep the approaches to the right.

In a short time the enemy advanced a battery of six guns to within about five-eighths of a mile of our batteries and opened fire upon the horses of the cavalry and upon our batteries. Captains Jackson and Lurty promptly replied, as also Captain Chapman with his piece in position, and after a sharp and steady artillery duel, lasting for about half an hour, the enemy's battery was silenced and driven rapidly from the field. Captain Chapman's battery then moved to the same position as the other batteries, and a desultory fire was kept up for some time upon the infantry and cavalry of the enemy as they presented themselves within range. About 1 a. m. the enemy again advanced three pieces to the position previously occupied and opened upon our batteries. Captain Jackson with his two pieces, and Captain Chapman with his rifle piece, replied with a steady and well-directed fire, and in a short time succeeded in again silencing them.

In the meantime two pieces were advanced up the road and opened upon the Twenty-second Virginia Regiment, which occupied a position to the left of our front, but a few shots from Chapman's and Lurty's howitzers soon drove them off. Perceiving that we were being steadily pressed back on the left, and that our center was wavering, I ordered Captain Lurty's battery (the ammunition of which was nearly exhausted), the 24-pounder howitzer of Chapman's battery, and the caissons to the rear, while the remaining pieces opened upon the enemy's infantry as they advanced in front. In accordance with the instructions of the brigadier-general commanding, I directed Lieutenant Blain, of Jackson's battery, to place the Parrott gun of his battery and the 12-pounder howitzer of Chapman's battery in position on the hill in rear, so as to cover the retreat should that be necessary. The two pieces remaining—one of Chapman's and the other of Jackson's batteries—continued to play upon the enemy's infantry, as they attempted to advance, with shell and canister, driving them back and preventing their advance in our front and up the road.

Finding that all our infantry supports were fast retiring, and that we were subjected to a flank fire from the left, I directed these two pieces to limber to the rear, and just then received an order from the brigadier-general commanding (through Colonel Jackson) to move all the artillery briskly to the rear, as the enemy were pressing on the left, and seeking to cut off our retreat. These two pieces were brought off in good order, although subjected to a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, which was placed in position just as we limbered up, and to a flank fire from his infantry. The rest of the artillery having received the same orders direct, preceded me in good order, and all continued the retreat in like manner.

After halting at Frankford to feed and rest we continued the retreat and passed Lewisburg about 2 o'clock the next morning, bringing everything off safely excepting the brass howitzer of Chapman's battery, which was injured at White Sulphur Springs. On the retreat, the carriage of this gun breaking down, it was first lashed to the limber, but the pintle-hook breaking, it was placed in the limber-chest. This also breaking down no means of removing the gun were left, and it had to be abandoned. It was concealed, but subsequently I learn fell into the hands of the enemy.

I have no casualties to report in the batteries.

I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the courage, coolness, and self-possession displayed by all the officers and men of the batteries, both in action and on the retreat.

I desire particularly to call attention to the courage and gallantry displayed by Captains Chapman, Jackson, and Lurty, commanding batteries, and the efficient services rendered by them. Captains Chapman and Jackson remained on the field until the last pieces were withdrawn, directing their fire and assisting in bringing them safely off. The good conduct of Lieutenants Blain and Woods, of Jackson's battery, attracted my attention, as also that of Sergt. C. Black, of Chapman's battery, to whom I intrusted the removal of the caissons. Great credit is also due to Sergt. William J. Dixon, of Chapman's battery. He brought off safely, by an unfrequented road and without support, the piece that had been placed on the old road, joining us the next morning near Greenbrier Bridge.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN,
Major, Commanding Artillery.

Capt. R. H. CATLETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No 22.

Report of Brig. Gen. John D. Imboden, C. S. Army, commanding Valley District, of operations November 4-14.

STAUNTON, November 14, 1863.

COLONEL: On the evening of the 4th instant, I received a note from Lieutenant Byrd, commanding detachment at Hightown, in Highland County, that the enemy had appeared over 5,000 strong at Camp Bartow, on the east side of Cheat Mountain, and a few hours later another dispatch that he had moved toward Huntersville.

At daybreak on the 5th, I left my camp, 4 miles from Bridgewater, and moved to Buffalo Gap and encamped. I ordered six days' rations (hard bread and bacon) to be sent on the cars to Goshen

Depot, and on the 6th I left Buffalo Gap with my best mounted men (about 600 men) and a section of artillery, without baggage. Halted at Goshen, issued provisions to the men, and encamped at Bratton's, in Bath County.

Started at dawn on the 7th, and passed the Warm Springs at 1 p. m. on the Huntersville road. There heard that a battle was fought on the 6th between the forces of General Echols and Colonel Jackson and the enemy at Mill Point, in Pocahontas. I resolved to fall upon the enemy's rear if possible and pushed on. At the foot of Back Creek Mountain a courier from Covington brought me a dispatch from Captain Skeen that Echols was badly defeated; had retreated through Lewisburg toward Monroe; that a large column of the enemy had arrived at Lewisburg from Kanawha, making the entire hostile force at that point 15,000 strong. Believing it impossible to cross by Huntersville and do any good, I changed my course down Jackson's River toward Covington. That night I received a telegram from General Samuel Jones in cipher, which I could not read, never having been furnished the key.

On Sunday, the 8th, I pressed on to Covington, where I found more than 100 panic-stricken refugees from Colonel Jackson's command, and that night more came in. I placed a company on picket at Callaghan's. A little after dark my picket was attacked. Had one horse shot, but repelled the enemy and held the post.

When I changed my course down Jackson's River on Saturday I sent an order to the Rockbridge Home Guards and Cadets, who were at Millborough, to go to Clifton Forge, which they did on Sunday, and encamped only 13 miles from me. They numbered about 800 men and had two 6-pounder guns.

On Monday, the 9th, at dawn, the enemy appeared in force at Callaghan's and attacked my picket. It came in slowly. One and a half miles west of Covington I took position on the crest of a mountain to give battle. The force that drove in my picket was about 400 cavalry. When the head of the column came within about 1,200 yards I opened on it with my artillery, and by a few shots repulsed and scattered it, when two companies of my cavalry charged and drove the whole force back at full run to Callaghan's, where they joined the main column, over 3,000 strong, and moved off on the Warm Springs road. As soon as apprised of this fact, and that the enemy had seven pieces of artillery along, I felt sure he intended to get in my rear, if possible, by a country road, which I knew was entirely practicable. I at once withdrew to a hill 1 mile east of Covington, and sent to hurry up the Rockbridge forces, intending to give battle at that point (a very strong position) to whatever force might appear. In the meanwhile a part of my cavalry, under Colonel Imboden, were thrown out about 4 or 5 miles to watch the enemy's movements.

Early in the afternoon it was ascertained that Averell had left the Warm Springs road and gone off toward Huntersville. As it was possible this might be a ruse, and that he would sweep around by the Warm Springs and reach Millborough, I resolved to move, via Clifton Forge, to Goshen as quick as possible, sending scouts to watch Averell and report to me at Goshen. I commenced my march at once, and in a little over twenty-four hours made Goshen, a distance of 40 miles, on the 10th. Hearing from my scouts I dismissed the Rockbridge forces. My scouts reported Averell as making for Monterey, up Back Creek, and moving very rapidly.

On the 11th, I came to Buffalo Gap, where I ascertained beyond a

doubt that Mulligan, with a fresh force of 800 men from Petersburg, would form a junction that evening with Averell at Monterey. I then deemed a raid on Staunton highly probable, and to repel it (tired as were my men) I ordered up 150 men to top of Shenandoah Mountain (16 miles distant) that night, and followed in the morning with 750 more and four pieces of artillery, and called out the Augusta Home Guards. Mulligan and Averell did form a junction, making their united force near 4,000 men, but made no effort to reach Staunton. They went on toward Hardy.

Having sent Captain McNeill into Hardy two weeks ago with 200 men, who are still there, I immediately dispatched three couriers to his party to obstruct the roads about and north of Franklin, and take position in the cliffs and bushwhack the enemy as he passed. I also sent 40 fresh cavalry to harass him at different points in the mountains. I expect to hear good accounts from both these parties. The force that accompanied me was much jaded, having marched nearly 200 miles in six days through the mountains and over bad roads. Although I inflicted no appreciable damage on the enemy, I am certain I saved all the furnaces (six or eight in full blast) on the west side of Rockbridge and Botetourt Counties. I have information that leaves no doubt that the column I repulsed at Covington were furnished with several days' rations and ordered to proceed down Jackson's River, burn the depots and bridges, destroy the furnaces, and retreat by Millborough and Warm Springs to the main body.

I will rest two days, and on Monday move down into the lower end of Rockingham or Shenandoah, and see what further can be done before winter sets in. I am satisfied Averell will seek to winter his cavalry at Moorefield. Forage and other supplies are abundant in that rich valley. He has over 3,000 men, Mulligan over 1,000—a force too large for me to drive out. I will harass them all winter, but that is all I can do. To-morrow I start Captain Hill with a company to Barbour County to try and capture a train from Grafton to Beverly. There are but about 500 men left at Beverly.

I beg leave to add my testimony to the admirable spirit displayed by the people of Rockbridge in coming to my assistance. At 7 p. m. on Thursday, the 6th, the news reached Lexington of this raid. By 7 p. m. the next day 800 men were 12 miles on their march to support me. My thanks are especially due Col. J. W. Massie, commanding home guards, and General F. H. Smith, commanding cadets, for the energy and zeal they manifested and the skill with which they moved their commands so rapidly through the mountains.

I regret to have to add that of nearly 200 stragglers from Colonel Jackson's—whom I found at Covington and supplied with funds to subsist themselves, and supplied with arms, where they had lost their own, out of some Virginia State arms I found at Covington—a large number ran off to the woods and mountains as soon as my artillery opened on the enemy, although I had organized them into two companies and ordered them to take part in the fight I then expected would occur. A part remained and were willing to fight, but a large number fled most shamefully before the enemy was nearer than 2 miles of where I left them to await orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. R. H. CHILTON,
Chief of Staff, Army of Northern Virginia.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS,
November 25, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded, for information of the Department.

General Imboden and his troops seem to have accomplished all that could be done.

R. E. LEE,
General.

DECEMBER 1, 1863.

Noted, with regret that more could not have been done, but with no complaint of General Imboden's proceedings, which appear to have been judicious. Colonel Jackson's attention should be called to the conduct of part of his men who had straggled.

J. A. S. [SEDDON],
*Secretary.***NOVEMBER 3, 1863.—Scout about Catlett's Station, Va.***Report of Maj. John S. Mosby, C. S. Army.*

FAUQUIER, November 6, 1863.

GENERAL: I returned yesterday from a scout in the neighborhood of Catlett's. I was accompanied by Captain Smith and 2 men of my command. We killed Kilpatrick's division commissary* and captured an adjutant, 4 men, 6 horses, &c. Kilpatrick's division (now reported unfit for duty) lies around Weaverville. About one brigade of infantry in the vicinity of Catlett's. A good deal of artillery moved forward from Warrenton on the 4th. Sedgwick still remained there. I sent you 4 cavalymen on Wednesday captured by my scouts.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MOSBY,
*Major, &c.*Major-General STUART,
*Commanding Cavalry Corps.***NOVEMBER 4, 1863.—Skirmish near Rocky Run, N. C.***Report of Maj. Floyd Clarkson, Twelfth New York Cavalry.*CAMP NEAR ROCKY RUN,
November 5, 1863.

ADJUTANT: I have to report that yesterday, 4th instant, as Lieut. A. J. Pierson, of K Troop, who was then officer of the detachment on picket at the Pine-Tree, was returning from the Red House (whither he had been on patrol with Sergeant Moore, Corporal

* Lieut. Timothy Hedges, Second New York Cavalry, acting commissary of subsistence of Kilpatrick's division, was "wounded by guerrillas near Catlett's Station November 3, 1863."

Prince, and Private Babcock, all of the same troop), and when he was about 150 yards from the vedette, on the new road, to the right of the Pine-Tree, he was halted by a party of 20 rebels. One of this party showing himself at first from behind a log lying on the ground, the lieutenant drew his saber and demanded the surrender of his enemy, which was responded to by a shot and the instant appearance of the party spoken of, who commenced firing.

The lieutenant, seeing this party of force, broke through the ambuscade with 2 of his party, not without, however, receiving a pistol-shot through his right breast, just under the right clavicle. One horse was slightly marked on one leg. The fourth one of the party, Corporal Prince, turned back and went to the Red House. Word was sent immediately to these headquarters, when I ordered Lieut. Frank Myers, H Troop, to take the place of Lieutenant Pierson; also to take up his troop.

On the firing being heard at the Pine-Tree, the reserve galloped out, but on reaching the vedette spoken of above, and where the lieutenant was then lying, they were ordered to halt by Lieutenant Pierson, and return with him to Pine-Tree. I also sent such parts of K (Lieutenant Lansing) and A Troop (Captain Roche) as were in camp, in all about 60 men, and directed Lieutenant Myers on his arrival at Pine-Tree to telegraph to the colonel commanding the outpost for permission to push out after these bushwhackers. This permission was given, with directions to call upon Captain Cartwright, Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers, on duty at the Red House, for a commanding officer and 20 men. These were sent. On their arrival the woods were thoroughly examined to some distance beyond the gully and nothing found. The delays in moving toward here, in signaling, and the marching of the infantry, all contributed to give the rebels time to escape.

I have since that time increased my reserve at the Pine-Tree 10 men, which, by your permission, I will keep up as long as my force permits. I will send out 20 men, dismounted, to watch in the woods along the road, with orders to secrete themselves, and hope to capture some of those now molesting our lines. This additional duty makes it still more arduous, but there seems to be no help for it. I send these 20 men out just before day, to return just before night.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FLOYD CLARKSON,

Major Twelfth New York Cavalry, Commanding.

Lieut. A. A. NEAL, *Adjutant 132d New York Infantry.*

NOVEMBER 4-9, 1863.—Expedition up the Chowan River, N. C.

Report of Maj. Gen. John J. Peck, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Berne, N. C., November 10, 1863.

GENERAL: As I advised you on the 4th, I left in a few hours for Winton, &c., via Plymouth. Through the kind and liberal conduct of Commander Davenport and Captain Flusser, U. S. Navy, I was enabled to convey the transports and cover the operations with the gunboats Miami, Whitehead, and Delaware. My reconnaissance extended up the Chowan to within 2 miles of the mouth of the Blackwater. Your communication advising me of the abandonment of

the expedition was received at 9 p. m. near Gatesville Landing, and the vessels left the Chowan on the 9th.

Very respectfully,

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER.

NOVEMBER 5-22, 1863.—Mosby's Operations in Virginia.

Report of Maj. John S. Mosby, commanding Forty-third Virginia Cavalry Battalion.

HDQRS. FORTY-THIRD VIRGINIA CAVALRY BATTALION,
November 22, 1863.

GENERAL: Since rendering my report of the 5th instant, we have captured about 75 of the enemy's cavalry, over 100 horses and mules, 6 wagons, a considerable number of arms, equipments, &c.

It would be too tedious to mention in detail the various affairs in which these captures have been made, but I would omit the performance of a pleasing duty if I failed to bring to your notice the bold onset of Captain Smith, when, with only about 40 men, he dashed into the enemy's camp of 150 cavalry, near Warrenton, killed some 8 or 10, wounded a number, and brought off 9 prisoners, 27 horses, arms, equipments, &c. In various other affairs several of the enemy have been killed and wounded. I have sustained no loss. Captain Chapman and Lieutenant Turner, commanding their respective companies, have rendered efficient services.

Gregg's cavalry division now guards their rear, being distributed along the road leading from Bealeton to Warrenton, and thence to the Sulphur Springs. It is very difficult to do anything on the railroad as they have sentinels stationed all along in sight of each other, in addition to the guards on each train. Rest assured that if there is any chance of effecting anything there, it will be done.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MOSBY,
Major, Commanding.

Major-General STUART, *Commanding Cavalry Corps.*

[Indorsements.]

HDQRS. CAV. CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 25, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

Major Mosby is ever vigilant, ever active. The importance of his operations is shown by the heavy guard the enemy is obliged to keep to guard the railroad from his attacks. Particular attention is called to the gallant exploit of Captain Smith, late second lieutenant Company H, Fourth Virginia Cavalry. This officer promises to distinguish himself highly as a partisan leader.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

DECEMBER 3, 1863.

Noted, with satisfaction and appreciation of the energy and valor displayed.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary.

NOVEMBER 7, 1863.—Capture of Union Pickets near Warrenton, Va.

*Report of Col. Langhorne Wister, commanding Second Brigade,
Third Division, First Corps.*

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., FIRST ARMY CORPS,
November 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that last night at 8 o'clock notice came to me casually, through Lieutenant Griffin, One hundred and forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was on picket near the Warrenton Railroad, that 7 of his men had been taken prisoners, paroled, and released. I immediately sent out to the line and had the lieutenant and 2 men brought in to my headquarters in arrest, found out the circumstances of the capture, and notified you of the fact. The capture shows gross negligence on the part of both officers and men, and the greatest cowardice on the part of the men. When the capture was made, the men were sitting down apart from their arms, without accouterments, making coffee.

LANGHORNE WISTER,

Colonel 150th Regiment Pennsylvania Vols., Comdg.

Maj. E. C. BAIRD, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

**NOVEMBER 7-8, 1863.—Advance of the Union Forces to the Line of the
Rappahannock, Va.**

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

- Nov. 7, 1863.—Engagement at Rappahannock Station.
Action at Kelly's Ford.
- 8, 1863.—Skirmish at Warrenton, or Sulphur, Springs.
Skirmish near Jeffersonton.
Skirmish at Rixeyville.
Skirmish at Muddy Run, near Culpeper Court-House.
Skirmish at Brandy Station.
Skirmish at Stevensburg.

REPORTS.*

- No. 1.—Maj. Gen. William H. French, U. S. Army, commanding Left Column, of action at Kelly's Ford, with congratulatory orders.
- No. 2.—Returns of Casualties in the Union forces.
- No. 3.—Brig. Gen. William H. Morris, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, Third Army Corps, of action at Kelly's Ford and skirmish at Brandy Station.
- No. 4.—Col. J. Warren Keifer, One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of action at Kelly's Ford and skirmish at Brandy Station.
- No. 5.—Col. John W. Horn, Sixth Maryland Infantry, of action at Kelly's Ford and skirmish at Brandy Station.
- No. 6.—Col. Benjamin F. Smith, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of action at Kelly's Ford and skirmish at Brandy Station.

* See general reports, p. 7.

- No. 7.—Capt. George E. Randolph, commanding Artillery Brigade, of action at Kelly's Ford and skirmish at Brandy Station.
- No. 8.—Lieut. John K. Bucklyn, Battery E, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, of action at Kelly's Ford.
- No. 9.—Capt. A. Judson Clark, Battery B, New Jersey Light Artillery, of action at Kelly's Ford and skirmish at Brandy Station.
- No. 10.—Capt. George B. Winslow, Battery D, First New York Light Artillery, of action at Kelly's Ford and skirmish at Brandy Station.
- No. 11.—Lieut. John W. Roder, Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery.
- No. 12.—Lieut. George K. Dauchy, Twelfth New York Battery, of action at Kelly's Ford.
- No. 13.—Capt. O'Neil W. Robinson, jr., Fourth Maine Battery.
- No. 14.—Capt. J. Henry Sleeper, Tenth Massachusetts Battery, of action at Kelly's Ford.
- No. 15.—Capt. Frederick M. Edgell, First New Hampshire Battery, of skirmish at Brandy Station.
- No. 16.—Capt. Franklin A. Pratt, Battery M, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, of action at Kelly's Ford.
- No. 17.—Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick, U. S. Army, commanding Right Column, of engagement at Rappahannock Station, with congratulatory orders.
- No. 18.—Maj. Gen. George Sykes, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Army Corps, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.
- No. 19.—Brig. Gen. Kenner Garrard, U. S. Army, commanding skirmishers Fifth Army Corps, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.
- No. 20.—Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Bartlett, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.
- No. 21.—Col. Joseph Hayes, Eighteenth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.
- No. 22.—Col. Joshua L. Chamberlain, Twentieth Maine Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.
- No. 23.—Capt. Orpheus S. Woodward, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding pickets First Division, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.
- No. 24.—Capt. Augustus P. Martin, Battery C, Massachusetts Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.
- No. 25.—Brig. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Army Corps, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.
- No. 26.—Brig. Gen. David A. Russell, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.
- No. 27.—Col. Emory Upton, One hundred and twenty-first New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.
- No. 28.—Col. Clark S. Edwards, Fifth Maine Infantry, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.
- No. 29.—Col. Peter C. Ellmaker, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of engagement at Rappahannock Station, with congratulatory orders.
- No. 30.—Lieut. Col. Theodore B. Catlin, Fifth Wisconsin Infantry, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.
- No. 31.—Maj. George Fuller, Sixth Maine Infantry, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.
- No. 32.—Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Hulings, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.
- No. 33.—Lieut. Col. Gideon Clark, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.

- No. 34.—Brig. Gen. Albion P. Howe, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.
- No. 35.—Maj. Charles P. Dudley, Fifth Vermont Infantry, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.
- No. 36.—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Neill, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.
- No. 37.—Brig. Gen. Henry D. Terry, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.
- No. 38.—Brig. Gen. Alexander Shaler, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.
- No. 39.—Col. Charles H. Tompkins, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.
- No. 40.—Capt. Elijah D. Taft, Fifth New York Battery, commanding Second Volunteer Brigade, Artillery Reserve, of engagement at Rappahannock Station and action at Kelly's Ford.
- No. 41.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia, of engagement at Rappahannock Station and action at Kelly's Ford.
- No. 42.—Return of Casualties in the Confederate forces, October 26–November 8.
- No. 43.—Lieut. Gen. Richard S. Ewell, C. S. Army, commanding Second Corps, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.
- No. 44.—Maj. Gen. Jubal A. Early, C. S. Army, commanding division, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.
- No. 45.—Brig. Gen. Harry T. Hays, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.
- No. 46.—Lieut. Col. Samuel McD. Tate, Sixth North Carolina Infantry, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.
- No. 47.—Maj. Gen. Robert E. Rodes, C. S. Army, commanding division, of action at Kelly's Ford.
- No. 48.—Capt. Willis J. Dance, First Virginia Artillery, including operations since October 8.
- No. 49.—Capt. James McDowell Carrington, Charlottesville Artillery, commanding Jones' battalion.
- No. 50.—Capt. John L. Massie, Fluvanna Artillery, of action at Kelly's Ford.
- No. 51.—Maj. Gen. Cadmus M. Wilcox, C. S. Army, commanding division, Third Corps.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. William H. French, U. S. Army, commanding Left Column, of action at Kelly's Ford, with congratulatory orders.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
November 11, 1863.

GENERAL: The telegrams of the major-general commanding to Major-General Halleck, based upon hurried information, makes it proper for me to state the following, taken from memoranda made on the field:

The head of my column arrived at Mount Holly Church at 12 m. on the 7th. The enemy had a small picket on this side, which retired. At 12.15 a brigade of infantry came out of the woods on the left of the ford on the opposite side, and, facing to the right, rushed at double-quick for the intrenchments on the river bank. A cross fire of artillery was brought to bear on them, when they also opened with artillery.

Upon this I directed the forcing column to push through the ford at 1.30. Before 2 o'clock the leading division held the opposite bank; the enemy were in full flight in open view. There were over 300 prisoners left in our hands, and we buried 40 dead.

The enemy being heavily re-enforced on the Stevensburg and Brandy roads, and having secured the laying of the bridges, which occupied until near night, the Third Corps passed over.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
November 11, 1863.

GENERAL: The inclosed sketch* of the positions at Kelly's Ford, taken by actual survey, will give a clear idea of what a rapid march did.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General of Volunteers.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff.

MILLER'S HILL, NEAR BRANDY STATION,
November 13, 1863.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I inclose you a reliable sketch* of the positions at Kelly's Ford, and as a reference add that the head of my column was at Mount Holly Church at 12 m., 7th instant, having marched from Licking Run, via Morrisville, a distance of 17 miles, starting at 5 a. m.

The enemy were on the south side and taken by surprise. They re-enforced their rifle-pits at 12.15. My batteries opened fire at 12.30. A brigade effected a lodgment on the opposite side at 1.30, capturing the prisoners in the front rifle-pits and village, and at 3.30 a division was crossed, and then the bridges were commenced to be laid. The water was waist-deep for these troops. The rest of the left wing passed over on the bridge, the Third Corps the same evening, the others early the next morning.

My head of column was at Brandy Station at 12.30 p. m., 8th instant.

Very truly, yours,

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General of Volunteers.

[Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK.]

P. S.—The terrific fire of my batteries ran down to the river bank (old style) and the 4½-inch paralyzed the enemy. There were 40 of their dead buried by one division.

* See page 557.

CIRCULAR.*]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,

November 13, 1863.

The major-general commanding the Third Army Corps, in promulgating the complimentary order of the general commanding the army, deems it a proper opportunity to express his admiration of the high soldier-like qualities of the officers and men of the corps, exemplified in the forcing of the passage of the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford on the 7th instant.

To the fact that the river was in the front of the enemy, and not in their rear, they are indebted for their escape after the storming of their intrenchments, saving, by a precipitate retreat over the open country behind them, their flags and cannon.

By command of Major-General French :

O. H. HART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces engaged at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
FIFTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. GEORGE SYKES.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. JOSEPH HAYES.							
18th Massachusetts		2	1	13			16
22d Massachusetts			1	7			8
118th Pennsylvania				2			2
Total First Brigade		2	2	22			26
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN.							
20th Maine		1		6			7
16th Michigan				3			3
44th New York		3	1	4			8
83d Pennsylvania				2			2
Total Second Brigade		4	1	15			20
Total First Division		6	3	37			46

* See also General Orders, No. 101, headquarters Army of the Potomac, with Major-General Sedgwick's report, p. 576.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces at Rappahannock Station, Va.—Cont'd.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ROMEYN B. AYRES.							
2d U. S. Infantry				1			1
3d U. S. Infantry				1			1
11th U. S. Infantry		1		1			2
12th U. S. Infantry, First Battalion						4	4
14th U. S. Infantry				2			2
17th U. S. Infantry, Second Battalion						1	1
Total Second Division		1		5		5	11
Total Fifth Army Corps		7	3	42		5	57
SIXTH ARMY CORPS.							
Brig. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. DAVID A. RUSSELL.							
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. EMORY UPTON.							
Staff				1			1
5th Maine	2	5	1	27			35
121st New York		4	1	20			25
95th Pennsylvania				1			1
96th Pennsylvania				1			1
Total Second Brigade	2	9	3	49			63
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. PETER C. ELLMAKER.							
Staff				1			1
6th Maine	3	35	13	88			139
49th Pennsylvania		3	2	15			20
119th Pennsylvania	1	6	1	36		1	45
5th Wisconsin	2	8	5	44			59
Total Third Brigade	6	52	22	183		1	264
Total First Division	8	61	25	232		1	327
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ALBION P. HOWE.							
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. LEWIS A. GRANT.							
4th Vermont				1			1
5th Vermont				3			3
Total Second Brigade				4			4
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. NEILL.							
43d New York		4		6			10
61st Pennsylvania				1			1
Total Third Brigade		4		7			11
Total Second Division		4		11			15

Return of Casualties in the Union forces at Rappahannock Station, Va.—Cont'd.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY D. TERRY.							
10th Massachusetts (Second Brigade).....				2			2
122d New York (First Brigade).....		3	1	9			13
Total Third Division.....		3	1	11			15
ARTILLERY.							
Col. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS.							
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery C.....				2			2
5th United States, Battery F.....				3			3
Total Artillery.....				5			5
Total loss.....	8	75	29	301		6	419

Officers killed.—Lieuts. John S. French and William A. Tubbs, Fifth Maine; Capt. Ruel W. Furlong, Lieuts. Lyman H. Wilkins and James B. McKinley, Sixth Maine; Capt. Cephas M. Hodgson, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania; Capts. Horace Walker and James Ordway, Fifth Wisconsin.

Officers mortally wounded.—Lieut. Henry H. Waite, Sixth Maine; Lieut. George F. Weston, Eighteenth Massachusetts; Lieut. Edward E. Coxe, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania; Maj. Horace M. Wheeler, Fifth Wisconsin.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces engaged at Kelly's Ford, Va., November 7, 1863.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
THIRD ARMY CORPS.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. CHARLES H. T. COLLIS.							
63d Pennsylvania.....		1	1				2
68th Pennsylvania.....				1			1
Total First Brigade.....		1	1	1			3
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. J. H. H. WARD.							
20th Indiana.....				8			8
3d Maine.....				1			1
99th Pennsylvania.....		1	1	5			7
2d U. S. Sharpshooters.....				1			1
Total Second Brigade.....		1	1	15			17

Return of Casualties in the Union forces at Kelly's Ford, Va.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. P. REGIS DE TROBRIAND.							
17th Maine				1			1
5th Michigan				1			1
40th New York				4			4
1st U. S. Sharpshooters		3	1	9			13
Total Third Brigade		3	1	15			19
Total First Division		5	3	31			39
ARTILLERY.							
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery E		1		2			3
Total Third Army Corps		6	3	33			42

Officer mortally wounded.—Capt. Timothy L. Maynard, Sixty-Third Pennsylvania Infantry.

No. 3.

Report of Brig. Gen. William H. Morris, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, Third Army Corps, of action at Kelly's Ford, and skirmish at Brandy Station.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., THIRD ARMY CORPS,
November 11, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with circular from division headquarters of November 10, 1863, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The brigade broke camp near Warrenton Junction, Va., at about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 7th instant, and marching through Morrisville, arrived at Kelly's Ford at 1.30 p. m. At 1.45 p. m. orders were received from General Carr, through Captain Damon, to move to the left of the ford and support the heavy gun battery, the First Connecticut. At 3 p. m. orders were received from General Carr in person to move the brigade to the river, and picket from the left of the line of the First Division about 1 mile down the river. It remained there until 6.30 p. m., when, in accordance with orders from General Carr through Lieutenant Jones, the pickets were withdrawn, and leaving one regiment, the One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers, to support the First Connecticut battery, the remainder of the brigade moved across the river and bivouacked near the ford.

At 7.30 on the following morning, November 8, the One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers having rejoined the brigade, it moved to within about 1 mile of Brandy Station, where it marched in column of regiments with instructions to support Colonel Keifer, who advanced and drove the enemy from the field about 1 mile in our front.

It afterward moved forward until it arrived at Brandy Station, and after remaining there a short time, moved into the woods about half a mile to the south, where it bivouacked. It remained in that place in that position until about 5.30 p. m., November 9, when it moved to the other side of the railroad near the station and there went into camp, where it now remains.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. MORRIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. J. JOHNSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 4.

Report of Col. J. Warren Keifer, One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of action at Kelly's Ford and skirmish at Brandy Station.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Brandy Station, Va., November 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in compliance with circular orders of this date, from headquarters Third Division, Third Army Corps, the following movements and operations of my command since leaving our camp 4 miles south of Warrenton Junction, Va.:

My brigade is composed of the Sixth Maryland, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania, and One hundred and twenty-second and One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry Regiments, commanded, respectively, by Cols. John W. Horn, M. R. McClellan, William H. Ball, and Lieut. Col. W. N. Foster.

On the night of the 6th instant, at 11.30 o'clock, I received a written order from division headquarters to report with my brigade at division headquarters at daylight on the 7th instant in readiness to march, the men to have eight days' rations on their persons. I reported in accordance with the order. At 8 a. m. my brigade moved in the rear of the First Brigade of the Third Division toward Kelly's Ford, over the Rappahannock River, arriving at that place at about 1 p. m.

The brigade was massed near a brick church about one-third of a mile from Kelly's Ford, as directed by a verbal order from division headquarters. About 2.30 p. m. we changed position to the heights to the left of the ford, as directed by a similar order from division headquarters. I received orders from division headquarters to cross the Rappahannock about 5 p. m. After some temporary delay at the pontoon bridge, I crossed the river and bivouacked the troops in line of battle by battalions in mass in the rear of the Third Brigade, facing in a southerly direction. The brigade was put in position under the direction of General Carr, commanding Third Division. Two hundred men were detailed by me from the Sixth Maryland Infantry, under the command of Maj. J. C. Hill, of the same regiment, for picket duty, as directed by verbal orders from division headquarters. I personally assisted in posting the pickets in front of the Third Division, Third Corps, causing them to connect with pickets of the First and Second Divisions of the Third Corps on the right and left. A circular order was received from

division headquarters to have the men under arms at daylight and in readiness to march.

At 4 a. m., November 8, a verbal order was received to detail two regiments immediately to make a reconnaissance to the front. Accordingly the One hundred and twenty-second and One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry were detailed, and under the command of Col. William H. Ball, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Infantry, proceeded to make the reconnaissance, taking with them one company of the Sixth Maryland Infantry that had been on picket. The reconnaissance advanced about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, discovering the enemy in no force. At the late camp of the enemy, 3 officers and 35 enlisted men were captured.

My brigade was then ordered to take the advance of the division and corps, which was the advance of the army. The march was resumed in the direction of Brandy Station, Va., Sixth Maryland Infantry in the advance of the brigade. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Brandy Station, and on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, the advance encountered the rebels in considerable force, principally cavalry with horse artillery. After a short halt, my command was disposed in order of battle, to advance and drive the enemy from a hill which he occupied in some force, with artillery in position. The brigade was formed with the Sixth Maryland Infantry upon the right, One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry upon the right of the railroad and in the center, the One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry upon the left, supported by the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Infantry. Upon the right of the railroad, in front of the One hundred and tenth Ohio and Sixth Maryland Infantry Regiments, skirmishers were advanced from each regiment. The One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry was ordered to deploy to the left of the railroad as soon as an advance was ordered.

The One hundred and twenty-second Ohio was ordered to closely support the One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania. An order was received from division headquarters to advance two companies as skirmishers, one upon each side of the railroad. One company from the One hundred and tenth Ohio, commanded by Lieutenant Fox, and one company from the One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania, commanded by Captain Fisher, were advanced. An order was received from division headquarters to move forward two regiments of my brigade. Accordingly, the One hundred and tenth Ohio and One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry were ordered forward. The One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania soon came under the enemy's artillery fire. The skirmishers were rapidly pushed forward, supported by the two regiments named, and the hill was soon carried.

Capt. Lazarus C. Andress, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, fell mortally wounded. Orderly Sergt. A. G. Rapp, Company H, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, lost his left arm and was otherwise slightly wounded. Five other members of this regiment received slight but not dangerous wounds.

As soon as the hill was gained I ordered the skirmishers and the two regiments that were in the advance to pursue the enemy. The pursuit was continued with constant skirmishing until the enemy was driven past Brandy Station, at which place the troops were ordered to halt by an order from Brigadier-General Carr. The

enemy placed artillery in position and shelled my brigade, wounding two men slightly in the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Infantry. The brigade bivouacked near Brandy Station until this morning, when orders were received for it to go into camp at the station, in which position it still remains.

Officers and men were prompt in obeying orders. The manner in which they performed the services required of them fully warrants me in saying that when more important and dangerous duties are assigned to them, they will willingly and cheerfully discharge them. Special commendation is due Colonel McClennan and his regiment for their splendid conduct on the 8th instant. The regiment was on that day for the first time under fire. Captain Andress, who fell mortally wounded, was a brave and accomplished soldier. His loss is deeply regretted by all who knew him.

Surg. C. P. Harrington, chief surgeon of the brigade, also Lieutenants Hathaway, Black, and Yarger, members of my staff, each cheerfully performed his duty, and all proved themselves competent and skillful officers.

I beg most respectfully to represent that the eight days' rations required to be carried upon the person of the soldiers prevented rapid movements, essential to the accomplishment of important ends in engaging or pursuing the enemy.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 J. WARREN KEIFER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. J. JOHNSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 5.

Report of Col. John W. Horn, Sixth Maryland Infantry, of action at Kelly's Ford and skirmish at Brandy Station.

HDQRS. SIXTH MARYLAND VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
 November 11, 1863.

GENERAL: In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, I would report that on the morning of November 7 we left camp near Bealeton Station, and marched for Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, which we crossed about dark.

After getting into camp, Major Hill and 200 men of my command were ordered on picket, and before day on the morning of the 8th said detail was ordered to advance for the purpose of observation, which they did, several prisoners falling into their hands.

I, with the remainder of the command, led the advance of our brigade for this place, with nothing of note taking place until we struck the railroad, when we came upon the enemy's pickets. I at once, by order, deployed a portion of my command as skirmishers, the enemy retiring before us. I received orders to take the woods in front of me, and a moment after was ordered to remain and hold the enemy where they were. I then received orders to move forward and join my brigade at Brandy Station, which I did.

While on the line and previous to moving, a private of the Fifteenth Virginia Infantry came on the line and was sent to the rear,

At sundown we marched into the woods on the left of the railroad, where we remained over night and all the following day, the 9th instant. On the morning of the 10th, moved to our present encampment.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN W. HORN,

Colonel Sixth Maryland Volunteers.

Lieutenant HATHAWAY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 6.

Report of Col. Benjamin F. Smith, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of action at Kelly's Ford and skirmish at Brandy Station.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., THIRD ARMY CORPS,
November 10, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular from headquarters Third Division, Third Army Corps, dated this day, I have respectfully to report the movements and operations of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Third Army Corps, from the commencement of the march from Warrenton Junction to the present time, embodying the purport of all orders and instructions, written and verbal, from headquarters Third Division, Third Army Corps.

This brigade left camp near Warrenton Junction, Va., at 6 a. m., November 7, 1863, and marched with the remainder of the corps to Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock River, where they arrived at 1.30 o'clock same day, and took position to sustain the First Division, Third Army Corps, while driving the enemy from his position at the ford. The First Division having done this, the Third Division crossed the river soon after sunset. This brigade bivouacked in line of battle a few hundred yards from the position of the enemy. At 12 m. received circular from headquarters of the corps directing that the Third Division move at daylight and take the hill directly in our front, supposed to be occupied by the enemy.

At 4 a. m., 8th instant, I accordingly received verbal orders from the commanding general of the division to advance at daylight with my brigade, and take and hold that portion of the hill immediately in front of my position. Soon after receiving instructions it was ascertained that the enemy had retreated during the night, rendering the movements ordered unnecessary.

At 8 a. m. the corps marched to a point on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, about 2 miles from Brandy Station, where the enemy was again met. The Second Brigade of the division skirmished with the enemy, sustained by the other two brigades. The enemy retreated as the division advanced. Two of my regiments marched in line of battle *en échelon*, in accordance with verbal orders from the general commanding division. The two remaining regiments marched in column, closed in mass in rear. The brigade did not become directly engaged during the day, although within range of the enemy's shell, some of which exploded near the brigade without injury to any one.

At night the brigade bivouacked in the woods about one-half a mile from Brandy Station, and there remained during the next

day. November 9, at 6.30 p. m., received verbal orders from division headquarters to march immediately, but after commencing the movement the order was countermanded from division headquarters, and brigade returned to same bivouac. Next morning, 10th instant, marched to present camp, at Brandy Station.

During the movements described, there have been no casualties in the brigade. No stragglers known.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. SMITH,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. J. JOHNSON,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 7.

Report of Capt. George E. Randolph, commanding Artillery Brigade, of action at Kelly's Ford and skirmish at Brandy Station.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, THIRD ARMY CORPS,
November 11, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report of the operations of the artillery of this corps during the recent movement:

The batteries marched in the usual order on the morning of the 7th instant from their camps near Licking Run to Kelly's Ford, reaching the latter place shortly after noon. Almost immediately [after] the head of column reached Mount Holly Church, I placed Sleeper's (Tenth Massachusetts) battery (3-inch guns) in position on the heights close to the Rappahannock and half a mile south of the ford. I placed Captain Pratt's battery of 4½-inch Rodman guns in battery on the road from Mount Holly Church to the ford, about a quarter of a mile from the church on the south side of Marsh Run, covering the ford, and, from the long range of the pieces, commanding the heights behind Kellysville on the south side of the Rappahannock.

Battery E, First Rhode Island (light 12-pounders), commanded by Lieutenant Bucklyn, followed De Trobriand's brigade to the bluff on the north side of Marsh Run overlooking Kellysville, taking position in the angle formed by the river and a deep cutting, which, according to Captain Paine's map of December, 1862, runs from Wheatley's Mill to mouth of Marsh Run.

I placed Winslow's battery (D, First New York) in reserve, near Captain Pratt's position, with orders to engage any battery the enemy might open from the wooded hill to the left of Sleeper's position, on the south side of the Rappahannock.

I placed McKnight's battery (Twelfth New York), Lieutenant Dauchy commanding, and Robinson's Fourth Maine, in rear and on the right of the position of Battery E, First Rhode Island, to protect the latter, should the enemy place batteries on the heights on the road from Wheatley's Mill toward Brandy Station, and attempt to dislodge it.

The other batteries of the corps, viz, Clark's light 12-pounders, Roder's (K, Fourth United States) light 12-pounders, and Edgell's (First New Hampshire) 3-inch, were held in reserve in rear of the hill on which were Robinson's and McKnight's.

Captain Sleeper first opened on the brick mill at the ford, where the enemy's picket was stationed. He had, however, fired but a few shots at it when he was attacked by a battery of the enemy in an earth-work on the hill, in rear of Kellysville. He replied to the fire, shooting excellently, and taking the rebel battery in front while Lieutenant Bucklyn, with solid shot from his nearer position, struck its flank, and their combined fire compelled the rebel battery to change position twice, and finally to retire.

Lieutenant Bucklyn, having by a well-directed fire prevented the strengthening of the enemy's force at the mill, fired into the town, from the houses of which the enemy kept up a brisk fire. When our skirmishers attempted to cross, he threw a few rounds of canister into the enemy's rifle-pits with such excellent effect that our sharpshooters were enabled to cross with comparatively little resistance, as well as to capture a number of the enemy, who chose to remain rather than retreat across a hill and plain completely commanded and covered by Bucklyn's battery.

After the enemy's battery had retired, Captain Sleeper kept up a brisk fire upon the enemy's line in the edge of the woods that skirt the hill on the south side, checking its advance and co-operating with General Ward, who, having crossed the ford, was advancing and taking position on the heights back of the town. Captain Pratt's battery fired at the enemy's battery, making splendid shots at nearly 2 miles distance, and then at the mill and houses in Kellysville, doing good service by the great accuracy of its shooting.

It will be seen that these three batteries, Sleeper's 3-inch, on the left and near the river; Pratt's 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, in front and three-quarters of a mile from the ford, and Bucklyn's light 12-pounders, on the right immediately over Kellysville, were so posted as to be able to concentrate their fire upon the important positions of the enemy. It was on these three positions that I relied. Winslow was to prevent Sleeper being dislodged, and Robinson and McKnight to protect Bucklyn.

The crossing of Ward's division having been effected, I sent Clark's and McKnight's by the ford to report to General Ward, and the remaining batteries followed the corps on the bridge.

The corps marched at daylight of the 8th toward Brandy Station, halting, to wait for the Second Corps, near the intersection of the Kellysville road and the railroad.

On resuming the march we met the enemy's cavalry and a battery on the hill near the house now occupied by General French, Third Corps headquarters. I placed a section of Edgell's (New Hampshire) battery (3-inch) near the railroad and about 1,800 yards from and commanded by the enemy's position. The fire of this section failed to accomplish the result desired, viz, to develop the enemy's force or to cover the advance of the Third Division, which was to take the hill.

Our infantry having driven the enemy beyond Brandy Station, I put both sections of Edgell's battery in front of the station on right and left of the road and opened fire on the retreating cavalry. They were so distant, however, that the fire was not very effective. The batteries camped at Brandy Station on night of 8th, and, with unimportant changes of camp, remain there still.

Captains Sleeper and Pratt and Lieutenant Bucklyn deserve praise for the skillful and effective manner in which they performed the duty allotted to them.

The only casualties were 1 man, Albert N. Colwell, killed, and 2, Martin Harvey and Corpl. Edward A. Chandler, wounded by the premature discharge of a piece of Battery E, First Rhode Island Artillery. They were the gunner and Nos. 1 and 3. No. 3 lost his thumb.

Below I give the expenditure of ammunition:

	Rounds.
Captain Sleeper's battery, Tenth Massachusetts:	
Schenkle case-shot, 8-inch.....	300
Hotchkiss percussion shell, 8-inch	40
Hotchkiss fuse shell, 8-inch	50
Schenkle percussion shell, 8-inch	10
Total.....	400
Lieutenant Bucklyn, E, First Rhode Island Artillery:	
Solid shot, light 12.....	80
Spherical case, light 12.....	72
Shell, light 12	24
Canister, light 12	5
Total.....	181
Captain Edgell's battery, First New Hampshire:	
Schenkle case-shot.....	20
Schenkle percussion shell	10
Hotchkiss fuse shell.....	30
Total.....	60
Grand total.....	641

Lieutenant Bucklyn complains about his Boormann fuses not working well, and the Schenkle percussion used by Captain Edgell did not burst. I was surprised at this, for I have seldom known them to fail. Captain Sleeper's worked well, and this, in connection with the accuracy of his shooting, made his fire very effective.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. RANDOLPH,

Captain, First Rhode Island Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

Capt. J. C. BRISCOE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 8.

Report of Lieut. John K. Bucklyn, Battery E, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, of action at Kelly's Ford.

HDQRS. BATTERY E, FIRST RHODE ISLAND ARTILLERY,

November 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report of the operations of my battery at the crossing of Kelly's Ford, on Saturday, November 7, 1863:

Following our line of skirmishers, I took position on the bluff north of the river commanding the ford, about 300 yards distant, the position assigned me by Captain Randolph. I immediately opened on a line of battle on the opposite hill and shelled them until they broke and ran. I also threw a number of shot into Kellysville to drive out the sharpshooters, who annoyed me considerably. I attacked a battery that was firing at Captain Sleeper, and by our united

efforts we forced it to change position several times and finally to withdraw. When our troops attempted to cross the river the enemy, concealed in rifle-pits on the opposite bank, opened a brisk fire upon them. I threw in a few rounds of canister, under cover of which our troops crossed and captured some prisoners. I am sorry to learn that one of my canister killed one of our sharpshooters, but they were so nearly between me and the enemy, the accident could not have been avoided.

I used 181 rounds of ammunition. I found my fuses very unreliable; some shell did not burst at all, while others burst soon after leaving the gun. I could place no dependence upon them.

Private Albert N. Colwell was killed. Corpl. Edward A. Chandler and Private Martin Harvey were wounded by the premature discharge of a piece.

My officers and men, as usual, did their duty promptly, obeying my orders and those of my superiors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BUCKLYN,

First Lieutenant, Commanding Battery.

First Lieut. P. S. JASTRAM,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 9.

Report of Capt. A. Judson Clark, Battery B, First New Jersey Light Artillery, of action at Kelly's Ford and skirmish at Brandy Station.

HDQRS. BATTERY B, FIRST NEW JERSEY ARTILLERY,

November 14, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this battery in the recent movement:

At 8.30 a. m., November 7, by order of Captain Randolph, chief of artillery, Third Corps, I broke camp and took up the line of march for Kelly's Ford, reaching the bank of the river about 4 p. m. The battery at this time was in the reserve of the corps. About 4.30 p. m. you brought me orders to cross the river and report to General Ward, commanding First Division. I did so, and upon reporting to General Ward was directed to place the battery near the shore in Kellysville, and hold myself in readiness for any movement. I remained in this position till dusk, when, by direction of Captain Randolph, I moved my battery to the left of the village at the foot of the hill. Here it remained all night.

At 7 o'clock next morning, I was ordered to follow the leading brigade of the First Division on the march to Brandy Station. When the troops halted near the railroad my battery was placed in position on the hill near by, and to the right of the road the troops were then on. In the afternoon, however, the troops again moved on toward the station. Upon reaching that place I was ordered by Captain Randolph to go into camp for the night. On Tuesday (the second day following), the battery was ordered to the present camp.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. JUDSON CLARK,

Captain, First New Jersey Artillery, Comdg. Battery B.

Lieut. P. S. JASTRAM, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 10.

Report of Capt. George B. Winslow, Battery D, First New York Light Artillery, of action at Kelly's Ford and skirmish at Brandy Station.

HDQRS. BATTERY D, FIRST NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
Camp near Brandy Station, Va., November 12, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 7th instant my battery marched with the Third Division from Germantown in the direction of Kelly's Ford, reaching the latter place about 2 p. m., at which time the First Division were skirmishing with the enemy. My battery was posted, under cover, near Sleeper's battery, to support him if necessary. The necessity did not occur.

At dusk crossed the river in rear of Third Division, and took position on crest of hill, in line with Second and Third Divisions. On the following morning, marched with the leading division (Third) to the railroad, a mile or two north of Brandy Station, reaching that point early in forenoon. The enemy were discovered in our immediate front and skirmishers were thrown out, the balance of division halting. My battery was soon after moved a mile or more to the rear. In the afternoon I was again ordered to the front to support the advance of the Third Division. Advanced along the line of the railroad as far as Brandy Station. Did not succeed in getting within range of the enemy. At dusk bivouacked near latter place.

I have no casualties to report.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE B. WINSLOW,
Captain, Comdg. Battery D, First New York Artillery.

Capt. GEORGE E. RANDOLPH,
Chief of Artillery, Third Corps.

No. 11.

Report of Lieut. John W. Roder, Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY K, FOURTH ARTILLERY,
Camp Near Brandy Station, Va., November 11, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the participation of Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, in the late movement of this army:

On the 7th of November, pursuant to instructions received from headquarters artillery Third Corps, I marched with the Second Division, Third Corps, in the direction of Kelly's Ford, Va., which I crossed in the evening of the same day. The march was continued, on the 8th instant, to Brandy Station, Va.

I have no casualties to report, as the battery was not in action during the march.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. W. RODER,
Second Lieut., Fourth U. S. Artillery, Comdg. Battery K.

[Lieut. P. S. JASTRAM,]
Adj., Arty. Brig., Third Corps, Army of the Potomac.

No. 12.

*Report of Lieut. George K. Dauchy, Twelfth New York Battery,
of action at Kelly's Ford.*

TWELFTH NEW YORK BATTERY,
ARTILLERY BRIGADE, THIRD ARMY CORPS,
—, [1863].

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 7th of November, pursuant to orders, the Twelfth New York battery left camp near Warrenton Junction, at 7 a. m., marching in the advance of the reserve artillery of the corps, in rear of the Second Division, Third Army Corps. I arrived in the vicinity of Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock River, about 3 p. m., and was immediately placed in position, by the chief of artillery, on a hill on the right of the line covering our line of skirmishers in the field, on the right bank of the river, and Battery E, First Rhode Island Artillery (Lieutenant Bucklyn commanding), which was in position nearer the river on the left bank. My position was distant about 1,400 yards from the enemy's line of skirmishers occupying the line of woods beyond the open fields on the right bank of the river. I fired eight percussion shells into the woods occupied by the enemy.

About an hour before sundown I was ordered to cross the river and report to General Ward, who ordered me to remain in the village "for the present." About sundown I was ordered by the chief of artillery to place the battery in position on the right of the line beyond the village in rear of the line of skirmishers, which I did, supported by the Third Maine Infantry.

On the morning of the 8th, the rebels having left during the night, we were ordered to march, my place being in the reserve artillery of the corps, following Captain Robinson (Fourth Maine Battery). About noon the corps halted, and part of it was placed in line of battle. I was parked in the rear. After noon we marched to Brandy Station and encamped, no enemy being in sight, but some firing at a distance in front.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEO. K. DAUCHY,

First Lieutenant, Comdg. Twelfth New York Battery.

Capt. GEORGE E. RANDOLPH,

Chief of Artillery, Third Army Corps.

No. 13.

Report of Capt. O'Neil W. Robinson, jr., Fourth Maine Battery.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BATTERY, MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Brandy Station, Va., November 11, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the operations of the Fourth Battery, Maine Volunteers, during the march from camp near Catlett's Station to present position, as follows:

November 7th, instant, 7 a. m., broke camp and marched with the Artillery Reserve of the Third Corps for Kelly's Ford by the way of Morrisville. At 4.30 p. m. arrived at the ford, and was placed in position on the left of the ford by Captain Randolph, chief of artillery Third Corps. At 8 p. m. crossed on pontoon bridge and camped on the right bank of the Rappahannock.

November 8, marched with artillery reserve, following First Division, Third Corps. At 11 a. m. ordered to report to General Prince, commanding Second Division, Third Corps, and marched with Second Division, and camped at Brandy Station.

November 9, 3 p. m., marched with Second Division toward Pony Mountain, and returned and camped about 300 yards west of camp of the 8th instant. November 10, 11 a. m., ordered into present position by Captain Randolph, chief of artillery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O'NEIL W. ROBINSON, JR.,

Captain, Commanding.

Lieut. P. S. JASTRAM, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 14.

Report of Capt. J. Henry Sleeper, Tenth Massachusetts Battery, of action at Kelly's Ford.

HDQRS. TENTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY,
ARTILLERY BRIGADE, THIRD CORPS,
Brandy Station, November 11, 1863.

LIUTENANT: I have the honor to forward, agreeably to circular received this day, a report of the movements of my command from November 6 to 11, 1863.

On the evening of Friday, the 6th of November, I received a circular from artillery headquarters in which I was directed to report to General Ward, commanding First Division, at daylight on the 7th. I reported at 6 a. m. the morning of the 7th, and by order of General Ward sent Lieutenant Granger with his section to move in rear of the leading company, the rest of the battery following in rear of the leading regiment.

We arrived at Kelly's Ford shortly past noon, when we were put into position on the left of the ford by the chief of artillery of the corps. From this position I shelled the brick houses at the ford in which the enemy's sharpshooters were, and engaged a battery of the enemy in a redoubt directly in my front. Battery E, First Rhode Island Artillery, on my right, had a complete enfilading fire on this work and enabled us soon to silence it.

The troops of General Ward having crossed, I held in check a brigade of the enemy's infantry who three times made their appearance in front, and as often fell back to the edge of the woods. Directly after, I received an order through Lieutenant Fairchild to cease firing.

I expended 459 rounds of ammunition. No casualties either of men or horses.

Crossed the river at dusk and went into camp on the other side, where we remained all night. On the morning of the 8th, marched in rear of the column, arriving at Brandy Station about half past 4 p. m. Went into camp on the left of the railroad and remained there until the 10th, when we moved across the railroad, where we are at present encamped.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HENRY SLEEPER,

Captain, Commanding Tenth Massachusetts Battery.

Lieut. P. S. JASTRAM, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 15.

Report of Capt. Frederick M. Edgell, First New Hampshire Battery, of skirmish at Brandy Station.

BRANDY STATION, VA.,
November 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following account of the operations of the First New Hampshire Battery since the 6th instant:

My battery marched with the reserve batteries of the Third Corps, on the morning of the 7th. Crossed the river at Kelly's Ford at dark the same day and took position with the Second Division, reporting to General Prince. On the morning of the 8th, reported to General Carr, Third Division, and marched with his advanced brigade, arriving at the railroad at 10 a. m. About noon the enemy were found posted with artillery on a ridge east of the railroad and about a mile north of Brandy Station. One section of my battery was ordered up, and opened on the enemy with shell at about 2,000 yards distance. This, with the advance of our skirmishers, caused them to retire after firing a few rounds. My section immediately occupied the position, but finding the enemy out of range, pushed on and took position in the edge of the wood to the left of and near Brandy Station. The enemy now opened, with two 20-pounders and two smaller guns, at about 1,800 yards distance, to which we replied, and they again retired. My remaining section now came up and took position to the right of the railroad, and fired a few shots at bodies of the enemy's cavalry, but with what effect is not known. This closed the operations for the day.

My battery expended in the whole affair 56 rounds of percussion and time shell, but a strong wind blowing across the line of fire much impaired its accuracy.

I have no casualties to report.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. M. EDGELL,

Captain First New Hampshire Battery.

Capt. GEORGE E. RANDOLPH,
Chief of Artillery, Third Corps.

 No. 16.

Report of Capt. Franklin A. Pratt, Battery M, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, of action at Kelly's Ford.

KELLY'S FORD, VA.,
November 12, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my battery in the action of the 7th instant at Kelly's Ford:

In compliance with orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, the battery moved from the camp of the Artillery Reserve, near Catlett's Station, at 4 a. m. of the 7th instant, reporting at the headquarters of General French, near Germantown, at daybreak, from which place it moved at the rear of the First Division, Third

Corps, by way of Morrisville, to Mount Holly Church. When near the latter place I was ordered to move at once to a position on the road about 500 yards to the left of the church, and 1,500 yards from Kelly's Ford, which it commanded with the plains beyond. As I came up there was a scattering musketry fire at the ford, and the enemy were throwing forward infantry from the woods into the rifle-pits and buildings on the opposite bank. Being directed by General Birney to "open on them as soon as possible," the battery was soon in position, and the second to open fire.

The enemy being under cover, General Birney directed me to fire on the brick store in which their riflemen were sheltered. My first shot struck the building between the second-story windows, passed through it and into the woods beyond. But two other shots were thrown at the building; one exploded at the corner, the other passed through the roof of the one intended. My fire was then directed at a battery of brass pieces the enemy were using on our infantry from the edge of the woods, distant from me about 2,500 yards. They soon ceased firing and did not again open. After the crossing was effected, the enemy advanced a line of infantry from the edge of the woods to oppose the advance of our forces. I threw three shells at them that apparently struck their line, which broke in much confusion, so much of it as was not covered by rising ground.

The ammunition used was Schenkle percussion shell. I expended but 15 rounds, but its effectiveness was very evident. They carried with great precision, few failing to explode.

In closing the report I have to express my belief that the merit of the 4½-inch rifle for field service is not properly considered, and that if more generally brought into action, they would add much good to the results.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. PRATT,

Captain, First Regt. Conn. Arty., Comdg. Siege Battery M.

P. S. JASTRAM,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 17.

Report of Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick, U. S. Army, commanding Right Column, of engagement at Rappahannock Station, with congratulatory orders.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,

January 3, 1864.

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of the Right Column of the Army of the Potomac, on the 7th of November ultimo, at Rappahannock Station:

In compliance with the order of the general commanding, the Fifth Corps (Major-General Sykes) and the Sixth Corps (Brigadier-General Wright) took the positions assigned them on the left and right of the railroad near the enemy's intrenched position at Rappahannock Station, and at 3 p. m. pushed forward their skirmishers to the river bank on the left and right of the general line. The enemy's skirmishers were driven to their rifle-pits. These extended from the railroad a distance of 1,000 yards up the river upon a slope

of excellent command. Near the railroad and upon the crowning points of this slope redoubts had been erected, which covered all approaches from the front. This position was one of unusual strength.

During the afternoon three batteries of the Sixth Corps, two of the Fifth Corps, and one of the Artillery Reserve maintained a vigorous fire upon the redoubts, to which the enemy as vigorously replied. At dusk an assault was ordered, and brilliantly executed by Brigadier-General Russell with two brigades of his division, commanded, respectively, by Colonels Upton and Ellmaker. The works were carried gallantly. Two brigades of the enemy, numbering over 1,700, including the brigade commanders, and 130 commissioned officers, 4 pieces of artillery, with caissons and ammunition, 2,000 stand of arms, 8 colors, and a pontoon bridge were captured in the assault.

I desire to call the attention of the general commanding to the fact that the enemy's intrenchments were defended by a force numerically equal to the attacking party, and to say that the officers and troops engaged in the assault, particularly Brigadier-General Russell, Colonels Upton and Ellmaker, and the Fifth Wisconsin and the Sixth Maine Volunteers, deserve the highest praise that can be bestowed upon a soldier.

The casualties in my command were as follows:

Fifth Corps : Killed, 7 enlisted men ; wounded, 3 officers and 42 enlisted men.*

Sixth Corps : Killed, 8 officers and 68 enlisted men ; wounded, 26 officers and 258 enlisted men.*

A list of names has already been forwarded.

For a more detailed account of the operations herein generally described, I respectfully refer to the accompanying reports of Major-General Sykes and Brigadier-General Wright.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SEDGWICK,

Major-General, Commanding Right Column.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 1. }

HDQRS. OF THE RIGHT COLUMN,
November 8, 1863.

The general commanding the Right Column congratulates the troops of his command on the admirable success which attended their operations of yesterday. The enemy was attacked in an intrenched position of great strength, in inclosed works, defended by artillery and infantry, and compelled to surrender, after a sharp conflict, to an assaulting column actually inferior in numbers to the force defending the works. Four pieces of artillery, 4 caissons, filled with ammunition, the enemy's pontoon bridge, 8 battle-flags, 2,000 stand of small-arms, 1,600 prisoners, including 2 brigade commanders, and 130 commissioned officers are the fruits of the victory.

The prompt advance of the Fifth Corps to the river, the assault from the right of its line, and its gallant entry into the redoubt simultaneously with the troops of the Sixth Corps, are worthy of high praise.

* See revised statement, p. 558.

The taking of the heights on the right by Neill's and Shaler's brigades of the Sixth Corps, under Brigadier-General Howe, to obtain position for the batteries, was admirably accomplished.

The assault of the storming party, under General Russell, conducted over rough ground in the full fire of the works, could not be surpassed in steadiness and gallantry. The brigades of Colonel Ellmaker and Colonel Upton, and the troops of the Fifth Corps which participated in the assault, have nobly earned the admiration and gratitude of their comrades and commanders.

The Sixth Maine and Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, for carrying the redoubts; the One hundred and twenty-first New York, Fifth Maine, and Forty-ninth and One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for taking the line of rifle-pits with the bayonet and seizing the enemy's bridge, deserve especial honor.

By command of Major-General Sedgwick:

M. T. McMAHON,
Chief of Staff, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 101. }

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 9, 1863.

The commanding general congratulates the army upon the recent successful passage of the Rappahannock in the face of the enemy, compelling him to withdraw to his intrenchments behind the Rapidan.

To Major-General Sedgwick and the officers and men of the Sixth and Fifth Corps participating in the attack—particularly to the storming party under Brigadier-General Russell—his thanks are due for the gallantry displayed in the assault on the enemy's intrenched position at Rappahannock Station, resulting in the capture of 4 guns, 2,000 small-arms, 8 battle-flags, 1 bridge train, and 1,600 prisoners.

To Major-General French and the officers and men of the Third Corps engaged—particularly to the leading column, commanded by Colonel De Trobriand—his thanks are due for the gallantry displayed in the crossing at Kelly's Ford and the seizure of the enemy's intrenchments, and the capture of over 400 prisoners.

The commanding general takes great pleasure in announcing to the army that the President has expressed his satisfaction with its recent operations.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 18.

Report of Maj. Gen. George Sykes, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Army Corps, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.

CAMP AT PAOLI MILLS, VA., November 11, 1863.

SIR: The position assigned the Fifth Corps in the circular from headquarters Army of the Potomac, of the 6th instant, was reached and taken by 11 a. m. on the 7th. My skirmishers, numbering 900 men and officers, under General K. Garrard, were at once thrown to the front, covered the corps, and relieved the cavalry vedettes on the

left of the railroad. Upon the arrival of the Sixth Corps, the verbal instructions given me by Major-General Sedgwick were to establish my pickets on the bank of the Rappahannock. At 3 p. m. the line moved forward, supported by the First Division, General Bartlett commanding. The skirmishers advanced steadily; drove in those of the enemy opposed to them; occupied and held the bank of the river from Norman's Ford on the left to within a short distance of the redoubt near the bridge. From this point to a second, about 100 yards on the right of the railroad, the line was close to the redoubt, and did excellent service in annoying the gunners and in a measure silencing the guns therein posted.

The First Division kept within supporting distance of General Garrard, and was governed in its operations by the action of the skirmishers.

In passing an exposed plain, Hayes' brigade fell under a severe fire of artillery, but its advance was in no wise checked.

On the right of the railroad, the resistance to the attacking force of the Sixth Corps being much more determined than that offered to the Fifth, the skirmishers of the latter had to wait the result. Toward sunset two rifled batteries, Rittenhouse's (D, Fifth U. S. Artillery) and Phillips' (E, Massachusetts Artillery); under Captain Martin, chief of artillery, were established within effective range of the redoubts, and, according to the reports of staff officers, more than once drove the enemy from them.

At the request of General Wright (Sixth Corps) the fire of these batteries was kept up until after dark to facilitate a strong attack he was then about to make.

In the development of this attack, which was successful, the pickets of the Fifth Corps shared and entered the redoubt simultaneously with the troops of General Wright, capturing 1 flag, 8 commissioned officers, and 78 enlisted men.

At 5 a. m. on the 8th, my command marched to Kelly's Ford, crossed the river, and bivouacked in the vicinity of Paoli Mills.

My thanks are due to Generals Garrard and Bartlett and the officers of my personal staff.

The reports of subordinate commanders accompany this, together with a list of casualties.*

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SYKES,

Major-General, Commanding Fifth Corps.

Lieut. Col. M. T. McMAHON,

Assistant Adjutant General, Sixth Corps.

No. 19.

Report of Brig. Gen. Kenner Garrard, U. S. Army, commanding skirmishers Fifth Army Corps, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.

CAMP FIFTH ARMY CORPS, November 10, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to instructions, I have the honor to report as follows of the part taken by the skirmishers of the Fifth Corps in the affair at Rappahannock Station, on the 7th instant:

These skirmishers were composed of the pickets of the corps, and

* See p. 558.

taken from the three divisions, the First Division, 13 officers and 350 men; Second Division, 12 officers and 350 men; and the Third Division, 7 officers and about 200 men.

The line was posted in front of the corps on the southeast side of the railroad, and about 3 p. m. I received orders to form my whole force as skirmishers; to advance with my right on the railroad, and to establish the picket line on the Rappahannock River, driving in the enemy, who was in front. The river was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the front. At 3.30 p. m. the advance was made, and, in about an hour or less, the line was on the river on my left, and up to near the railroad, where it bent back, owing to the opposition offered from an earth-work of the enemy near the river and on the northwest side of the railroad.

My orders required me to regulate with the skirmishers of the Sixth Corps, on the other side of the railroad, and, in keeping up this connection, a portion of the First Division, on the right of my line, crossed the railroad, and, at the time of the charge, entered the fort together with the Sixth Corps. A portion of the skirmishers from this same division, by advancing sharpshooters, when the line halted near the fort, silenced a gun and prevented it from being used from that time until the fort was taken.

Being unacquainted with either the officers or men who composed my temporary command, I am unable to report in detail in regard to their conduct, but I wish to mention Capt. O. S. Woodward, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, the commanding officer of the skirmishers from the First Division, for the handsome manner in which he performed his duty during the whole time he was under my command; and, also, Lieut. Alexander H. McLeod, One hundred and fortieth New York Volunteers, my aide, for the valuable assistance he rendered, when advancing the skirmishers, and establishing the line on the river bank.

The First Division lost 6 enlisted men killed, 16 enlisted men and 1 officer wounded.

Captured [of the enemy]: 4 commissioned officers and 71 enlisted men.

The Second Division lost 1 enlisted man killed, 5 wounded, and 4 missing.

No loss has been reported from the Third Division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General.

[Lieut. Col. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Army Corps.

No. 20.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Bartlett, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
November 10, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this division in the action at Rappahannock Station, on the 7th instant, and its subsequent movements:

About 3 p. m. on the 7th instant, I was ordered by Major-General

Sykes, commanding the corps, to advance with the three brigades of my division against the enemy in support of the skirmish line, commanded by Brigadier-General Garrard. In accordance with my instructions, I moved forward in line of battle of battalions closed in mass, my right resting on the railroad. When within range of the enemy's artillery, I ordered the right and left regiments of each brigade to deploy in line of battle 200 paces in front, and continue the advance, preserving the interval. In this formation, the command advanced to the nearest practicable position to assault the enemy's works on the right or protect the skirmish line on the left, and halted to await the movements of the troops on the right of the railroad, commanded by Brigadier-General Wright.

In the meantime, the skirmishers on the left had been pushed to the river, holding its bank for a distance of 800 yards, and clearing my entire front of his skirmishers on the left bank of the river. The ground occupied by the skirmish line was not suitable for charging over in lines of battle on account of the swamp and numerous ditches traversing it in every direction. The enemy was engaging the right of the skirmish line from his works when the assault was made upon the redoubt by the troops of the First Division, Sixth Corps.

It was impossible for me to get two regiments that I had already ordered to the front, at double-quick, forward in time to participate in the assault, and I countermanded the order, but pushed forward the skirmish line (which was a very strong one) with so much vigor that it entered the works simultaneously with the line of battle on the other face, and succeeded in capturing 1 battle-flag, 8 officers, and 78 non-commissioned officers and privates.

The division bivouacked for the night in the timber covering the road to Kelly's Ford, and moved at an early hour in the morning, crossing the Rappahannock on the bridge near that point, and bivouacking for the night within 2 miles of the river.

On the evening of the 9th instant, I moved the division, by order of Major-General Sykes, to the left bank of the Rappahannock to protect the ford and the road leading to Bealeton.

During the engagement of the 7th instant, the troops executed all orders with commendable promptness and regularity, and so far as I am able to judge behaved in a soldierly manner. Inclosed are the reports of the brigade commanders. A full report of casualties has been transmitted to you.

The skirmish line which entered the works of the enemy in conjunction with the Sixth Corps was composed of troops from the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, Sixteenth Michigan, Forty-fourth New York, and Twentieth Maine Volunteers, commanded by Captain Hill, Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. J. BARTLETT,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. FRED. T. LOCKE, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fifth Corps.*

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,

November 11, 1863.

Brigadier-General BARTLETT, *Commanding First Division:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires me to return your report of the recent operations near Rappahannock Station,

and to say that the picket line, to which reference is frequently made by you, was composed of different regiments of the corps, and was exclusively under the direction of General Garrard, general officer of the day. This officer has already forwarded his own report. The general bids me do this in order that no misapprehension may exist at the headquarters of the right column, where these reports will be transmitted. General Garrard was ordered to establish the picket line on the Rappahannock, and you were directed to support that line wherever needed. The general would like to get the name of the regiment or regiments whose skirmishers entered the redoubt with those of the Sixth Corps. Captain Woodward, Eighty-third Pennsylvania, can possibly supply the information.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Brig. Gen. J. J. BARTLETT,
Commanding First Division.

No. 21.

Report of Col. Joseph Hayes, Eighteenth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
November 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the operations of this command since the 7th instant.

The brigade moved from its camp at Three-Mile Station at 7 a. m., and took up its line of march toward the Rappahannock, following the Second Division of the corps. Upon marching a point on the road about a mile and a half from Rappahannock Station, the brigade was halted and formed in line of battle, and the battalions were played into column of divisions at half distance.

Upon my reporting to Brigadier-General Bartlett, who had then assumed command of the division, I received orders from him to hold my command in readiness to move forward toward the enemy, who were occupying some intrenched heights near Rappahannock Station. With my right resting on the railroad, at about 3 p. m. the advance was sounded and the brigade advanced in the following order: The One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania on the right, and the Eighteenth Massachusetts and the First Michigan, with the Twenty-second Massachusetts, on the left of the line.

At the command, the brigade promptly advanced through the woods in our front and debouched into the open plain. Having advanced some 500 yards, the enemy opened his artillery, when the command was halted and I was ordered by the general commanding the division to throw my right and left regiments forward 200 yards and deploy them. This having been accomplished, the command again moved forward. The enemy's fire now became more severe, he having a perfect range upon our line, exposed as it was on the open plain. The brigade, however, pressed on in perfect order some half a mile

* The last paragraph of the preceding report was added by General Bartlett in obedience to the instructions contained in this letter.

farther, under severe and constantly increasing fire from the batteries on our front.

At this time, discovering that the regiment occupying the right of my line, which was the "battalion of direction," had halted without my orders, I rode to that point, and was informed by the regimental commander, Captain Sharwood, also by Captain Davis, assistant adjutant-general, that Major-General Sykes, commanding the corps, had ordered it to halt and obtain cover under a sheltering hill. I then halted the remainder of the line, directing the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers to move into the woods on the left and the other two regiments under the railroad bank. I then dispatched a staff officer to General Bartlett, commanding division, to inform him of what I had done. The command remained halted in this position for some time, when it was moved into the wood on the left, assuming its previous formation, where it bivouacked for the night.

In justice to the officers and men of this command, I must say they in this affair displayed the discipline and courage they have so often evinced upon more important fields. The new men, who had never before been under fire, marched steadily with their veteran comrades.

My thanks are due to the gentlemen of the staff for their efficiency in conveying orders, and in preserving the regularity of the advance.

A tabular and nominal list of casualties has already been forwarded.*

On the morning of the 8th, the brigade moved to a point near Kelly's Ford, where it halted for two hours. It then crossed the river, marching 2 miles beyond, where it bivouacked.

On the night of the 9th, it recrossed the river and encamped near its present position.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HAYES,

Colonel Eighteenth Mass. Vols., Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. C. B. MERVINE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 22.

Report of Col. Joshua L. Chamberlain, Twentieth Maine Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.

HEADQUARTERS,

Near Kelly's Ford, Va., November 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from headquarters of division, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command since leaving Three-Mile Station, on the Warrenton Branch Railroad:

Leaving that place early on the morning of the 7th instant, this brigade, with the rest of the division, marched on the road to Rappahannock Station, and within 2 miles of the river halted for about two hours, when we were formed in order of battle, under the direc-

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 558.

tion of Brigadier-General Bartlett, commanding the division, the Third Brigade on the left. My line consisted of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers (Major Lamont) on the right, the Forty-fourth New York Volunteers (Lieutenant-Colonel Conner) on the left, the Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers (Captain Swan) the right center, and the Twentieth Maine (Major Spear) the left center.

Three hundred and fifty men and 13 officers, under command of Captain Woodward, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, who had been out as pickets from this brigade, were thrown forward as skirmishers in front of the division. This line was not under my immediate direction, Captain Woodward reporting to Brigadier-General Garrard, general officer of outposts Fifth Corps.

The brigade then advanced in line of battle by battalions in mass, in double column. On coming within range of the enemy's batteries the whole line was halted. By direction of General Bartlett, I deployed my right and left battalions, moving the other two in double column, 200 yards in rear of this deployed line. As the division advanced, a fire was opened on it from the enemy's artillery. My right battalion only was under this fire, and was not injured by it. Ascertaining that no troops connected with us on the left, I had two companies thrown out on that flank to protect it from surprise.

We advanced in this way for about a mile, when the whole line was again halted, and I received the order to throw forward my two deployed regiments to a point of woods about 600 yards to the front, and about the same distance from the lower redoubt. I did so, advancing this line to within supporting distance of our skirmishers, who were then heavily engaged. As this point was within range of the enemy's musketry, and exposed to their artillery fire, I kept my men concealed as much as their advanced position would permit, and placed my two battalions, which were still in column, as a reserve, 400 yards in the rear. In this formation we remained all night.

The skirmishers of this brigade already referred to, entered the enemy's works simultaneously with the men of the Sixth Corps, and claim to have had some share with those gallant troops in the honors of that day. As, however, a report of this action should more properly come from General Garrard, I make no detailed statement of it.

It may, perhaps, be properly said here, that several of my men fell inside the enemy's works, and that they sent to me 70 prisoners, including 5 officers, captured by them while endeavoring to escape across the river.

The casualties in this brigade on that day were 4 killed and 16 wounded.

The conduct of my officers and men leads me to believe that if we had become more actively engaged, they would have done their duty faithfully and successfully.

On the morning of the 8th, we crossed Kelly's Ford and moved about 2 miles toward the Rapidan, where we remained one day. On the evening of the 9th, we returned to the left bank of the Rappahannock, near Kelly's Ford, where we now remain.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. C. B. MERVINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 23.

Report of Capt. Orpheus S. Woodward, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding pickets First Division, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.

NEAR KELLY'S FORD, VA.,

November 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with circular from headquarters of this date, I have the honor to report the following as the operations of the pickets from the First Division, Fifth Corps, on the 7th instant:

My command consisted of 350 men and 13 officers. My line of skirmishers was formed about 2 miles from the forts at Rappahannock Station, with my right resting on the railroad adjoining that of the Sixth Corps, and extending about 900 yards to the left, perpendicular to the railroad. My line advanced with that of the Sixth Corps, and, when within 250 yards of the forts, halted, my right then extending some 80 yards to the right of the railroad. In this position my main line rested until the charge was made, when the right of my line charged and went into the forts. While the main line was halted I threw forward a few sharpshooters, who succeeded in silencing one gun for at least an hour.

My casualties were as follows: Killed, enlisted men, 6; wounded, enlisted men, 16; wounded, officer, 1; total, 23.

I took 1 adjutant and 4 line officers prisoners, together with 71 enlisted men.

I am not aware that any troops other than my line from the Fifth Corps charged.

I mention with pleasure that both men and officers behaved well.

I remain, your obedient servant,

O. S. WOODWARD,

Captain, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Vols., Comdg. Pickets.

[Capt. A. S. MARVIN, JR.,]

Asst. Adj. Gen., Third Brig. Second Div., Fifth Corps.

No. 24.

Report of Capt. Augustus P. Martin, Battery C, Massachusetts Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.

CAMP NEAR KELLYSVILLE, VA.,

November 10, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the batteries of this brigade near Rappahannock Station, on the afternoon of the 7th instant:

About 4.30 p. m. two batteries, viz, Battery E, Massachusetts Artillery, Capt. C. A. Phillips commanding, and Battery D, Fifth U. S. Artillery, First Lieut. B. F. Rittenhouse commanding, were placed in position on the left of the railroad and near the left of the line of the First Division, and about 1,500 yards from the enemy's works. The batteries opened fire upon the enemy as soon as they came into position, and continued to engage him with good effect—many of the shells bursting directly in and over the enemy's works—until

dark, when the works were carried by our forces. The enemy replied, but without doing the slightest injury.

Battery E, Massachusetts Artillery, expended during the engagement 110 rounds of case-shot, and Battery D, Fifth U. S. Artillery, expended 100 rounds of ammunition. The batteries lost nothing in men, horses, or *matériel*.

Captain Phillips and First Lieutenant Rittenhouse, and the officers and men under their command, behaved with great coolness, and are deserving of much credit for the handsome manner in which their batteries were served.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. P. MARTIN,

Captain, Commanding Artillery Brigade, Fifth Corps.

Lieut. Col. FRED. T. LOCKE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Corps.

No. 25.

Report of Brig. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Army Corps, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
Near Culpeper Court-House, Va., December 14, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to present the following report of the operations of the Sixth Corps at the battle of Rappahannock Station, on the 7th ultimo:

In pursuance of orders from Major-General Sedgwick, commanding the right wing of the Army of the Potomac, the corps moved from its camps in the neighborhood of Warrenton at daylight on the morning of the 7th ultimo, and, proceeding by the Fayetteville road, marched upon Rappahannock Station.

The general plan of operations as directed from the headquarters Army of the Potomac, was that the left wing, comprising the Second, Third, and part of the First Corps (Major-General French commanding), was to move on Kelly's Ford, effect a crossing, and, moving up the river, aid the right wing, composed of the Fifth and Sixth Corps (Major-General Sedgwick commanding), in crossing at Rappahannock Station, where it was known that the rebel forces held a strong natural position, fortified with much care and labor.

The march was made, without incident worthy of notice, in the following order:

1. First Division, Brig. Gen. D. A. Russell commanding.
2. The corps artillery, Col. Charles H. Tompkins commanding.
3. Second Division, Brig. Gen. A. P. Howe commanding.
4. Third Division, Brig. Gen. H. D. Terry commanding.

The trains, which were under the protection of General Terry's division, turned off before reaching the station, and were parked at Bealeton, under the protection of the cavalry division of General Gregg.

Arriving at a point on the railroad about 1½ miles from the Rappahannock, the corps was formed in two lines of battle, in the order from left to right, of First, Third, and Second Divisions, the First having its left resting on the railroad. The Fifth Corps, Major-

General Sykes commanding, was already in position on the left of the road, and ten heavy guns from the Artillery Reserve soon came up under the special command of Brig. Gen. R. O. Tyler, commanding the reserve artillery of the army. The corps artillery was in part distributed among the divisions, and the rest parked a short distance in rear of the line, in readiness to move whenever wanted.

The flankers, who had moved on our right during the march, were at once pushed forward a few hundred yards as a skirmish line, and, while the troops rested, the general position and that of the enemy were reconnoitered, resulting in the plan that while the Fifth Corps should move to the front, and if possible obtain possession of the river bank on the left of the railroad, the Sixth Corps should seize the commanding ridge then occupied by the enemy, nearly a mile in our front, establish thereon our artillery, and endeavor to drive the enemy from the works on our side of the river by artillery fire.

The task of carrying the ridge was intrusted to General A. P. Howe, commanding Second Division, who had assigned to him for that purpose, in addition to his command, Shaler's brigade of the Third Division, and Martin's and Waterman's rifled batteries. With this command and the skirmish line of the corps, General Howe moved steadily forward, taking the ridge and establishing thereon the batteries mentioned, from which he at once opened fire upon the enemy and his works. To these batteries six 20-pounder Parrott guns, under the command of Captain Taft, of the Artillery Reserve, were soon added by General Tyler, and the artillery fire, which was handsomely executed, was warmly kept up for some time, with the evident effect of slackening the fire of the works, but without silencing them or compelling the enemy to withdraw.

Soon after the artillery was established some movements on the part of the enemy indicated the design of re-enforcing his troops on our side of the river, and consequently the remainder of the corps was brought forward to meet any attack of the enemy, and to be ready for service in case our artillery should prove ineffectual in dislodging him. The movement of this force over open ground for nearly a mile, under the fierce fire of the enemy's batteries, was handsomely effected, and, fortunately, with little loss. It was soon under partial shelter of the ridge upon which our batteries were posted.

Continuing the fire till near dark, aided by the fire of two batteries of the Fifth Corps, advantageously posted, it was found that the enemy was not to be dislodged thereby, and that the works must be carried by assault, or we should fail in carrying out our part of the plan. Under most circumstances I should have hesitated in ordering the assault of so strong a position, and believed its success hopeless; but the Fifth Corps had already seized the rifle-pits on the river, on the left of the road; General Howe, with his division, had seized the pits on our extreme right, and established his artillery so as to flank the rest of the line, all the while holding his troops in position threatening a flank attack and thereby engaging the attention of a part of the enemy's force; and the fact that the works to be assaulted would mainly cover the advancing column against the enemy's fire from the opposite bank, these, with the consideration of the reliability of the troops forming the attacking column, convinced me that the works could be carried by moving up in the angle between the fires of our batteries and those of the Fifth Corps.

Orders were accordingly given to our artillery to keep up a rapid and continuous fire till the attacking force reached the works; and notice was sent to Major-General Sykes of the intended assault, with the request that like orders be given to his artillery, and General Russell was ordered to make the assault with part of the troops of his division, the rest being held ready to re-enforce the storming party.

The darkness, which was fast approaching, was favorable to the attack. The remaining daylight enabled the troops to see what they had to do before reaching the works, while the succeeding darkness would prevent the enemy on the opposite bank from firing where they could not distinguish friend from foe.

The attack, led by Brigadier-General Russell in person, was gallantly made, and its success was perfect, resulting in the capture of two considerable earth-works, a long line of rifle-pits, 4 pieces of artillery, with their limbers and ammunition, 103 officers, and 1,200 enlisted men, 1,225 stand of small-arms, and 8 battle-flags.

To the Fifth Wisconsin and Sixth Maine, of the Third Brigade, First Division, comprising the storming party, belong the honor of carrying the enemy's works; to the Forty-ninth and One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania, of the same brigade, that of supporting directly the assaulting column and aiding in holding the works after they were carried, while the Fifth Maine and One hundred and Twenty-first New York subsequently carried the rifle-pits on the right most gallantly, taking large numbers of prisoners, and the Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania rendered essential service, the latter in holding the enemy's pontoon bridge and the former in guarding and carrying off the prisoners captured.

The officers and men of these commands bore themselves most gallantly and are entitled to high honor as soldiers. They have nobly illustrated what the troops composing this army can do when an opportunity offers, and have given unquestionable proof of their reliability in desperate fighting.

I must not omit to mention that Company D (Capt. J. D. Fish), of the One hundred and twenty-first New York, then on the picket line, joined the storming party, as did also about 50 men from the Twentieth Maine, belonging to the Fifth Corps, under Captain Morrill, and by their dash and gallantry rendered effective service in the assault.

The First Brigade of the First Division, and the portion of the Third Division not attached to General Howe's command, were not engaged, and though anxious to take part in the contest, were not needed. They performed perfectly the duty assigned them of supporting the batteries, in which they were exposed to an annoying artillery fire.

To Brigadier-General Howe my thanks are particularly due for the able manner in which he handled and disposed his troops. Though not permitted to assault the enemy's works on the flank, as he desired to do, he so disposed his command as to hold at least a brigade of the enemy in check, which would otherwise have joined against the assaulting column.

To Brigadier-General Russell is due the credit of leading his troops gallantly to the attack, and of carrying, I believe, the first intrenched position of importance during the war on the first assault.

Col. Charles H. Tompkins, commanding Artillery Brigade, was unremitting in his supervision of his batteries engaged, and their fire was excellent. As regards the merits of other officers command-

ing troops that day, I beg leave to refer to the accompanying reports of division and brigade commanders.

To my own staff on that day I was greatly indebted for their assistance, and for their prompt and intelligent transmission of orders, often under warm fire. They were: Lieut. Col. J. N. Duffy, Third New Jersey Volunteers, assistant inspector-general; Capt. Henry R. Dalton, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. J. M. Rice, aide-de-camp; and Lieut. Thomas L. Hayden, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, aide-de-camp. The other members of my staff were serving with General Russell, commanding First Division.

The report of casualties has already been furnished.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. Sixth Corps on 7th of November.

Lieut. Col. M. T. McMAHON,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Corps.

No. 26.

Report of Brig. Gen. David A. Russell, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH ARMY CORPS,

November 16, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the First Division of this corps, under my command, in the engagement with the enemy at Rappahannock Station, Va., on the 7th of November, instant:

The division broke camp near Warrenton, Va., at daybreak on the morning of the 7th, and, in obedience to orders, moved rapidly on the Fayetteville road toward Rappahannock Station. This division had the advance in the corps, and the Third Brigade of this division led the division. About 10 a. m. we arrived at Fayetteville, and here all the companies but one, of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, were thrown out as skirmishers and flankers. Without hinderance we moved thus to near Rappahannock Station, and halted about 12 m. in a piece of timber running nearly parallel with the river, and distant from it about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles. A line of battle was at once formed, the left of which rested on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, the right connecting with the left of the Second Division. The Third Brigade was on the left, the Second on the right of the Third, and the First on the right of the Second.

The enemy were found in strong force upon the northern side of the river, and were strongly intrenched behind extensive and carefully constructed rifle-pits, which ran along the river bank for nearly 2 miles. To the right of the enemy's center, and distant from the railway about 1,000 yards, was a formidable earthen redoubt. To the right of this redoubt, and some 200 yards distant, was another fort or redoubt of earth, and both of these works mounted several pieces of artillery. The rebel skirmishers were thrown out some three-quarters of a mile to the front of their position.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 559.

The Third Brigade of the First Division lay immediately in front of the two redoubts, and their formation was as follows: The Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers were on the left of the line; on their right was the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, and on the right of the Fifth Wisconsin extended the One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The remaining regiment of this brigade, the Sixth Maine, was in line about 200 yards in front of the center of the brigade line, and about 2 p. m. the skirmishers of the Forty-ninth, who had been on duty for several hours, were relieved by five companies of the Sixth Maine—A, F, D, I, and C—under command of Major Fuller, of the Sixth Maine.

At 2.30 p. m. the skirmish line was ordered to advance. The advance was made in gallant style, and driving in the skirmishers of the enemy, our skirmish line at once occupied and held a position at the foot of the hill, upon which were situated the two redoubts before described, covering also some hundred yards of the rifle-pit, running from the left of the larger redoubt. Already General Howe's skirmishers had driven the enemy from a hill extending parallel to the railroad, and just to the right of the position occupied by this division. Upon this hill, about three-quarters of a mile from the enemy's works, were then planted Waterman's and Martin's batteries and four 20-pounder Parrott guns from the Artillery Reserve. About 4 o'clock a battery from the Fifth Corps was put into position on the edge of a piece of woods to the left of and running parallel with the railroad. The position of this battery, commanding admirable range of the rebel fortifications, and about half a mile distant from them, was skillfully chosen, and the fire was rapid and exceedingly accurate.

At sundown, after carefully considering the relative positions and the well-known character of my troops, it was my desire to storm the enemy's position, and a message was sent through his assistant adjutant-general, Capt. Henry R. Dalton, to Brig. Gen. H. G. Wright, commanding the corps, asking permission to do so. That permission was granted and Capt. Dan. Packard, senior aide-de-camp upon my staff, was sent back to order forward the brigade.

The remaining five companies of the Sixth Maine, on the left of the Fifth Wisconsin, constituted the first line of the advancing column, and the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the left of the One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, formed the rear line. Thus they advanced to the foot of a hill, distant from the river about 1,500 yards. Here the order was given to deploy the remaining five companies of the Sixth Maine to double the skirmish line, and with that formation and the Fifth Wisconsin as a support, to make a charge upon the enemy's works.

Upon the command "forward, double-quick," the skirmish line, with their support, dashed on in a style never surpassed by any troops. The ground was of a nature well calculated to check the impetuosity of a charge. Across the way as they advanced, the storming column encountered a formidable ditch, 12 or 14 feet wide, some 6 feet deep, and filled with mud and water to an average depth of 3 feet. Crossing this they came to a plain broken with stumps and underbrush, while before the skirmish line in the advance could be reached, a dry moat or ditch had to be crossed, nearly as formidable as the obstacles already passed.

But over every hinderance, in face of a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, the storming party pressed on with bayonets fixed and

never pausing to fire a shot. The left wing of the skirmish line entered the smaller redoubt upon the enemy's right almost at the same time that the right of the skirmish line leaped into the larger redoubt and the rifle-pit extending from its left. The Fifth Wisconsin were directed upon the stronger work, and the right of the skirmish line wheeled down to aid their left in the smaller work. A desperate hand-to-hand struggle ensued, the foe was overpowered and the works were ours.

The batteries, which had kept up their destructive fire to the moment of the order to charge, had simultaneously ceased. From the rifle-pits to the left of the larger redoubt, a severe enfilading fire was kept up upon the storming party. Those of the rebels in the redoubts who had not been captured, and many from their right unable or fearing to cross the river, were beginning to rally around their battle-flags planted upon the brink of the rifle-pits. Furious, but as yet futile, endeavors were made from the rifle-pits to retake the larger redoubt, and I saw it was necessary to order forward at once the remaining two regiments of the Third Brigade. Lieut. S. W. Russell, my junior aide-de-camp, and Capt. A. M. Tyler, of General Wright's staff, were each in succession sent back to hurry up the Forty-ninth and One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania. These two regiments arrived most opportunely. Their advance was as gallant as timely, and settled decisively the possession of the redoubts. Yet so great had been the loss of the regiments thus far engaged, that they were not strong enough to carry the rifle-pits and stay the fire from them, which still greatly annoyed our men.

Captains Tyler, Packard, and Hurd were sent in succession to Col. Emory Upton, commanding the Second Brigade of this division, with orders to him to bring up speedily two regiments of his command, and the One hundred and twenty-first New York and Fifth Maine, under Colonel Upton, were led to the assault upon the rifle-pits with unexampled coolness, steadiness, and bravery. At the bayonet's point they overcame the enemy everywhere, and resistance was speedily over.

The Second Brigade captured 6 colors, 1 color-lance, the rebel pontoon bridge, which was thrown across the river just to the rear of the larger redoubt and about 800 yards above the ruins of the railway bridge.

The total number of prisoners taken by them in the assault was 103 commissioned officers and 1,200 enlisted men.

The Third Brigade captured in the two redoubts 2 10-pounder Parrott guns and 2 3-inch ordnance guns, 4 caissons filled with ammunition, 5 limbers, several horses, many prisoners and stand of small-arms, and 1 color.

The total number of small-arms taken was 1,225 stand.

The actual number engaged from the Second Brigade was 568. The numerical strength of the Third Brigade in this action was 1,549. To this force was opposed the entire Louisiana brigade (five regiments), Hoke's brigade (three regiments), and the Louisiana Guard Battery.

Much praise is the due of Captain Morrill, of the Twentieth Regiment Maine Volunteers, who commanded a skirmish detail of 75 men from the Fifth Corps. His men joined the left of the Sixth Maine Volunteers, and on learning the works in their front were to be stormed, he called for volunteers to aid their sister regiment. Major Fuller, commanding the Sixth Maine skirmishers, reports

that some 50 men responded to the call, and by their valor and dash rendered most efficient aid.

With the skirmishers of the Sixth Maine, and on their right, in the storming of the rebel position, went also Capt. J. D. Fish, of the One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, with his Company, D, of that regiment.

To the members of my staff on this day, Capt. A. M. Tyler, commissary of musters on General Wright's staff, Capt. Dan. Packard, aide-de-camp and acting assistant inspector-general, and Lieut. S. W. Russell, aide-de-camp, both of the Third Brigade, a debt of hearty gratitude is due. They were as cool under the trying fire as the steadiest veterans, and they carried the various orders intrusted to them with precision and promptness. I regret to state that Lieutenant Russell, while stimulating the men at the very edge of the larger redoubt, received a severe and dangerous wound which must incapacitate him for service for many months to come.

To the officers and men of the Third and Second Brigades of this division, for their surpassing steadiness and bravery, I desire to call attention, and would respectfully ask that permission be granted all the regiments engaged to inscribe "Rappahannock Station" upon their banners.

The number of the gallant dead and wounded is too great for individual mention, nor does space admit the particularizing of the many deeds of personal heroism and distinction.

Mention must be made of the medical staff of this division, who were conspicuous for their skill, humanity, and unremitting attention to the wounded.

The casualties in this division are as follows :

Casualties.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
Third Brigade:			
Killed	6	52	58
Wounded	23	182	205
Missing		2	2
Total			265
Second Brigade:			
Killed	2	9	11
Wounded	3	49	52
Total			63
Recaptulation:			
Killed	8	61	69
Wounded	26	221	257
Missing		2	2
Total			*328

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. A. RUSSELL,

Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.

Lieut. Col. M. T. McMAHON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See revised statement, p. 559,

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 12, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit, in charge of Brig. Gen. D. A. Russell, 7 battle-flags and 1 staff, the flag of which was torn off by the standard bearer to prevent its being captured. These trophies were taken in the recent gallant assault on the enemy's intrenched position at Rappahannock Station, and Brigadier-General Russell has been designated by Major-General Sedgwick to deliver them to you, because of his conspicuous conduct as the leader of the storming party on the occasion.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[NOTE:] One captured from the Eighth Louisiana Infantry by Sergt. Otis O. Roberts, Sixth Maine Volunteers, Third Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, November 7, 1863.

One captured by Corpl. E. P. Blondell, Company D, Fifth Maine Volunteers, November 7, 1863.

One captured by Private Silas Waterman, Company I, One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, November 7, 1863.

One captured by Lieut. A. S. Lyon, Company K, Fifth Maine Volunteers, November 7, 1863.

One captured by Philip Smith, Company E, One hundred and twenty-first New York, November 7, 1863.

One captured by James H. Littlefield, Company I, Fifth Maine Volunteers, November 7, 1863.

One captured by Corpl. Theodore Shackford, Company A, Fifth Maine Volunteers, November 7, 1863.

One staff, no label and no flag.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 23, 1863.

Major-General SEDGWICK, *Commanding Sixth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: By direction of the major-general commanding I have the honor herewith to transmit a copy of a communication from the War Department, acknowledging the receipt of the flags captured in the assault upon the enemy's intrenched position at Rappahannock Station.

The commanding general desires that you cause the instructions of the Secretary of War, conveyed in the closing paragraph of the letter, to be carried into effect.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 19, 1863.

Major-General MEADE,

U. S. Vols., Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War received with great satisfaction, at the hands of Brig. Gen. D. A. Russell, the 7 battle-flags and 1

staff taken in the recent assault on the enemy's intrenched position at Rappahannock Station by the storming party led by the gallant General Russell.

The Secretary desires me to convey his thanks to the officers and men engaged in those operations of the army, which reflect such high credit upon the skill which planned and the bravery which successfully executed them.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 27.

Report of Col. Emory Upton, One hundred and twenty-first New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
November 11, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade, on the evening of November 7, at Rappahannock Station:

The brigade broke camp near Warrenton at daylight, and with the division marched to the railroad about 1½ miles from Rappahannock Station, arriving about 1 p. m. It was there formed in two lines, the right connecting with the First, the left with the Third Brigade. In this position it remained until about 5 p. m., when the whole was advanced to within 1,000 yards of the enemy's works, when the brigade halted, under cover from the enemy's artillery.

About dusk, Captain Tyler, of General Russell's staff, brought me the order to bring two of my regiments rapidly to the front, to help hold the redoubts already captured by the Third Brigade. The Fifth Maine and One hundred and twenty-first New York, being in the front line, were immediately ordered forward, and to avoid delay, were directed to load while marching. As soon as the loading was completed, they double-quickened and soon arrived near the redoubt.

The Third Brigade still holding possession of the works they had captured, General Russell directed me to dislodge the enemy from a rifle-pit to our right of the redoubt, and from which he maintained an enfilading fire. Under cover of darkness the two regiments formed within 100 yards of the enemy (who still continued his fire), unslung knapsacks and fixed bayonets. Strict orders were given not to fire. Everything being ready, the line advanced at quick time to within 30 yards of the works, when the order to charge was given. The work was carried at the point of the bayonet, and without firing a shot. The enemy fought stubbornly over their colors, but being overpowered soon surrendered.

The Fifth Maine in this charge captured 2 colors, the One hundred and twenty-first New York 1 color and 1 color standard, from which the colors had been torn to prevent their falling into our hands.

The regiments were immediately reformed inside of the rifle-pits. Word was brought me the enemy holding the rifle-pits still to our right were in confusion. He could also be seen moving to his rear. Major Mather, of the One hundred and twenty-first New York, was directed to take a portion of his regiment and intercept his retreat.

A portion of the Fifth Maine and One hundred and twenty-first New York were ordered to charge the enemy at double-quick, without firing. The remainder of the force was held in reserve, in case of an emergency.

Major Mather soon found the bridge, and disposing his force so as to hold it, sent the remainder up the river bank to capture those who might make the effort to swim the river. The enemy supposing a vastly superior force was advancing upon him, and also aware that his retreat was intercepted, laid down his arms. The entire Louisiana brigade of "Stonewall" Jackson's old division was captured behind their rifle-pits.

The enemy on the south bank made an effort to complete the destruction of the bridge, which had been fired just before it fell into our hands, but the attempt was successfully resisted.

The movement ordered by General Russell resulted in capturing 6 colors, 1 color lance, 103 commissioned officers, 1,200 enlisted men, and 1,225 stand of arms.

The Fifth Maine took into action 233 men and 21 officers, the One hundred and twenty-first New York 299 men and 15 officers.

The Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers were brought to the front. Lieutenant-Colonel Lessig, of the Ninety-sixth, took position to hold the bridge. Lieutenant-Colonel Carroll, of the Ninety-fifth, took charge of the prisoners.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of both officers and men. The coolness and steadiness they displayed while advancing upon the enemy, the implicit obedience yielded to every order, are characteristic of the best veteran troops. Colonel Edwards, commanding Fifth Maine, personally disarmed 24 officers. Major Mather, One hundred and twenty-first New York, commanded his regiment with entire success. He arrested many of the enemy who were attempting to cross the river.

From my own staff I received, in every instance, prompt and gallant assistance. Capt. R. P. Wilson, assistant adjutant-general, Capt. H. S. Hall, assistant inspector-general, and First Lieut. F. W. Morse, aide-de-camp, entered the rifle-pits with the men, and to their united efforts may be attributed, in a great degree, the promptness with which both regiments reformed inside the works. Captain Wilson received a severe wound in the wrist upon entering the works, but, bearing a rebel color, refused to leave the field till after the whole work was accomplished. He is a most gallant and accomplished officer.

I would also recommend to your notice Capt. J. D. Fish, Company D, One hundred and twenty-first New York, who commanded the skirmishers of the Second Brigade. He fought alongside the Sixth Maine in their assault upon the redoubts, and remained with them throughout the action.

Inclosed is a list* of colors captured, with the names of the men who captured them; also, a list of casualties.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

EMORY UPTON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Captain HURD, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

*List here omitted (it being embodied in Meade to Adjutant-General of the Army, p. 591), also contains the name of Private Barney Trainer, Company E, One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, as the captor of a "lance from which colors had been torn."

No. 28.

*Report of Col. Clark S. Edwards, Fifth Maine Infantry, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.***HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MAINE REGIMENT,
November 9, 1863.**

GENERAL: I have the honor respectfully to give the following account of the late movements of this regiment:

On the morning of the 7th instant, I received orders to move my regiment from its former encampment near Warrenton. In company with the corps, accordingly we took up our line of march toward the Rappahannock Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. After marching nearly 15 miles we discovered the enemy occupying a strong position near the station, intrenched within redoubts and rifle-pits. At 3 p. m. the One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers and my regiment were ordered forward to the front in line of battle. Being upon an open plain, with scarcely any protection, the advance was slow and cautious. During this advance the enemy made but little demonstration upon us except an occasional shell or shot. Approaching within about 500 yards of the enemy's rifle-pits, we were ordered to lie down at a point where the crest or small elevation of ground afforded us a little protection, which position we held until nearly 7 p. m., when I received orders to move my regiment forward.

The line of battle was, the Fifth Maine Volunteers on the right and the One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers on the left, the line consisting of about 550 muskets. Under cover of the night, we approached to within 25 yards of the enemy in his pits, when I gave the order to "charge." At this moment we received a terrific volley from the enemy's infantry, and the next our boys had sprung into the rifle-pits, sweeping everything before them. These intrenchments were occupied by more than double the men that my own front presented, but so sudden and unexpected was our movement upon them that the enemy seemed paralyzed. After disarming them, by a rapid movement to the right we succeeded in capturing nearly the whole force in the pits, who were then ignorant of the fate of those on the left.

During the entire charge my regiment did not fire a gun, carrying all at the point of the bayonet, and the following are the captures made by this regiment alone: 1,200 prisoners, 1,200 small-arms, 1 caisson, and 4 stand of colors.

Of the prisoners, there were over 100 commissioned officers, including 5 colonels, 1 lieutenant-colonel, and 1 major.

The enemy's forces consisted of the First Louisiana Brigade and a North Carolina brigade, comprising the Sixth, Seventh, and Fifty-fourth [Infantry] Regiments. The First Louisiana Brigade (most of which fell into the hands of my regiment) was the first command ever assigned to the late General "Stonewall" Jackson.

We occupied the fortifications during the night, advancing to near Brandy Station yesterday. The affair was a complete and glorious victory.

It affords me the greatest pleasure to report the unwavering bravery of every officer and man in my command, each vying with the other in the execution of various deeds, none flinching, but press-

ing forward with a determined will to win. Where all so nobly did their whole duty, it is difficult to discriminate between them.

The colors captured by this regiment were from the following regiments, and taken by the officers and men whose names I take great satisfaction in reporting: Eighth Louisiana, captured by Lieut. A. S. Lyon, commanding Company K; Sixth North Carolina, captured by James H. Littlefield, Company I; Seventh North Carolina, captured by Corpl. E. P. Blondell, Company D; Fifty-fourth North Carolina [Infantry] Cavalry, captured by Corpl. T. Shackford, Company A.

The loss in my regiment, in this engagement, was 7 killed and 28 wounded.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. EDWARDS,

Colonel, Commanding Fifth Maine Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. JOHN L. HODSON,
Adjutant-General, State of Maine.

No. 29.

Report of Col. Peter C. Ellmaker, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of engagement at Rappahannock Station, with congratulatory orders.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
November 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the engagement of yesterday:

Pursuant to orders the brigade left camp near Warrenton, at an early hour in the morning. After proceeding a few miles, a portion of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers was thrown out as skirmishers and flankers, and the command moved on unmolested to a point on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad—and distant from the enemy's line and works at Rappahannock Station about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—where we arrived at about 12.30 p. m. After some two hours' rest, the Sixth Maine Volunteers was ordered to relieve the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as skirmishers, and the line, consisting of five companies, advanced slowly, supported by the remaining companies. After advancing in this order for about a half mile the Fifth Wisconsin was ordered to the support of the Sixth Maine, the Forty-ninth and One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers forming a second line and moving at a short distance in the rear.

In this way the command moved steadily but slowly forward, halting near sunset under the crest of a hill within a few hundred yards of the enemy's works. Up to this hour but few if any casualties occurred, the enemy's skirmishers retiring as ours advanced. Here the skirmish line was doubled by throwing forward the remainder of the Sixth Maine, which command, together with the Fifth Wisconsin, dashed forward with an impetuosity seldom if ever equaled, and stormed and carried the enemy's works. A most deadly hand-to-hand conflict ensued, but the prompt arrival of the Forty-ninth and One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, giving renewed

courage to their brave comrades, soon determined the fate of the day, not only enabling them to hold the advantage already gained, but to aid in driving or capturing the entire rebel force.

The engagement was as short as it was decisive, and reflected infinite credit upon all concerned. Among the fruits of the victory, I have the honor to report 550 prisoners, 1 stand of colors, and 4 pieces of artillery.

The reports of regimental commanders, which are herewith sent, embody particulars I consider it unnecessary to repeat. I would, however, call especial attention to the concise and admirable report of Major Fuller, who succeeded to the command of the Sixth Maine, after the fall of the gallant Harris, all of which, as well as the statements made by the commanding officers of the Fifth Wisconsin, Forty-ninth and One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, I most cheerfully and fully indorse, and would recommend the surviving officers and men of whom they speak as having distinguished themselves, to the favorable consideration of those who have it in their power to reward such heroic and daring deeds as they accomplished.

When all, both officers and men, did their duty so well it would be invidious to mention particular acts of bravery; still I cannot but refer to some of the lamented dead or refrain from mentioning the names of some of the wounded officers, who, as they ever have since entering the service, conducted themselves upon this occasion in the most gallant and praiseworthy manner. Of the former, Captains Furlong, Sixth Maine, Ordway and Walker, of the Fifth Wisconsin, and Hodgson, of the One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, all men of indomitable courage and superior qualifications to command.

Of the wounded, we have to record the names of Colonel Allen, of the Fifth Wisconsin, and Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, Sixth Maine, than whom no two better or braver men ever held positions in the Army; Major Wheeler, of the Fifth Wisconsin; Captains Burnham, Roberts, and Witherell, of the Sixth Maine; Adjutant Clark, and other junior but equally meritorious officers.

In addition to the reports of regimental commanders heretofore referred to, lists of the casualties are also furnished. They sum up a total of 6 commissioned officers and 51 enlisted men killed; wounded, 20 commissioned officers and 188 enlisted men; total casualties, 265.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. C. ELLMAKER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. HENRY R. DALTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 51. }

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
November 9, 1863.

Officers and Soldiers:

Your gallant deeds of the 7th of November will live in the annals of our country, and will be not the least glorious of the exploits of the Army of the Potomac. But your general cannot but express to

* See revised statement. p. 559.

you himself his congratulations upon your success and his appreciation of your daring and gallantry. To have carried by storm, with a mere skirmish line and a feeble support in numbers, powerful earth-works, a strong natural position, manned by the flower of the rebel army, and strengthened by artillery, would be an achievement that a division of our forces might well feel pride in; but it was not too much for the gallant sons of Maine and Wisconsin.

Your general felt confident that soldiers who in camp observed all the strict rules of military life with fidelity, would prove equally reliable in the field; and in this, his first essay of your prowess, you exceeded his most sanguine expectations.

With the actual results of your engagement, you are all too familiar to render any recapitulation necessary, but there is the further reflection, to offset the saddening influence of the loss of your well-tryed and courageous brothers in arms, that any subsequent attack upon your opponents, better prepared and strengthened as they would have been, must have been attended with a yet sadder and it may be a less successful result.

The hearty, generous, and glorious support of Pennsylvania in the strife, as represented by the Forty-ninth and One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, should serve to bind yet closer together the East, the Middle States, and the West, and to her troops belong no small share of our victory.

And it is just and fitting here to acknowledge the soldierly conduct and valuable assistance of Colonel Upton and his gallant regiments, the Fifth Maine and One hundred and twenty-first New York. Prompt in their support, they deserve our heartiest thanks, as by their bravery they won a large share of the honors of the day.

The banners of these regiments should bear the name "Rappahannock Station," to perpetuate, so long as those banners shall endure, dropping and shredding away though they may, for generations the proud triumph won by you on the 7th of November, 1863.

By command of Brig. Gen. D. A. Russell:

C. H. HURD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 30.

*Report of Lieut. Col. Theodore B. Catlin, Fifth Wisconsin Infantry,
of engagement at Rappahannock Station.*

CAMP NEAR BRANDY STATION, VA.,
November 8, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the engagement of yesterday, November 7, before Rappahannock Station, Va.:

On the morning of the 7th instant, the regiment marched from Warrenton and halted in line of battle about 1 mile north of Rappahannock Station. We remained in this position until shortly before dark, when we received orders to move forward toward the river. Halting long enough to load, we pressed on to the front, the Sixth Maine being deployed as skirmishers immediately in our front.

When we arrived within about a quarter of a mile in front of the enemy's works, we moved on at a double-quick until we arrived at

the earthworks and rifle-pits of the enemy, at which the skirmishers of the Sixth Maine had just mounted. Here we fought the enemy for nearly half an hour, driving them entirely from the earth-works, rifle-pits, and from our front, excepting those who fell into our hands.

We here lost 2 brave and gallant young line officers, Captains Walker and Ordway. The former was killed a few paces in front of the earthworks while leading his men on, the latter while standing on the parapet ordering the enemy to surrender.

Colonel Allen and Major Wheeler, while gallantly urging their men on and holding the works, were both wounded, the former in the left hand, the latter more seriously, in the back, and was carried off the ground. Lieutenants Hutchinson and Farwell were both badly wounded while nobly doing their duty.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of both officers and men, and where all did so well it is hard to discriminate. They advanced under a terrific enfilading fire from the enemy with a coolness and celerity that was most admirable, having double-quickened for some distance with their complete equipments and eight days' rations, many of whom became exhausted while passing over very rough ground and winding ditches, which somewhat broke the alignment, but seeing the skirmishers close in on the intrenchments, gave a yell and rushed pell-mell into the earth-works and rifle-pits. We remained on the ground during the night.

I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant,

THEO. B. CATLIN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fifth Wisconsin Regiment.

Brig. Genl. DAVID A. RUSSELL,

Commanding Third Brigade.

P. S.—Lost in action: Enlisted men killed, 7; wounded, 50.*

I would also wish to add that the two companies on the left (D and F) swung around and charged on the rifle-pits connecting the two earthworks, and afterward, with the assistance of another company, drew up from the bank of the river and through the earth-works two pieces of artillery and caissons.

No. 31.

Report of Maj. George Fuller, Sixth Maine Infantry, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,

November 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the engagement at Rappahannock Station, on the 7th day of November, 1863:

The regiment left camp near Warrenton, Va., at daylight on the morning of the 7th instant, in company with the rest of the brigade, and marched toward Rappahannock Station. When within 1 mile of the station, the regiment was halted and formed in line of battle in the edge of a wood about 200 yards to the right of the railroad.

* See revised statement, p. 559.

This was about 12 m. At 2 p. m. Lieutenant-Colonel Harris was ordered to relieve the Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was upon the skirmish line. Companies A, F, D, I, and C, composing the right wing, were sent forward, under my command, for that duty, and the skirmish line was duly relieved, the right of the line connecting with the skirmishers of the One hundred and twenty-first New York Regiment, and the left connecting with those of the Twentieth Maine Regiment, belonging to the Fifth Corps. At 2.30 p. m. the skirmish line was ordered to advance upon the enemy, which it did in gallant style, quickly driving in his skirmishers upon the fortifications. Our loss upon the line up to this time was 1 killed and 5 wounded.

At sunset the left wing was ordered to advance, and it was immediately thrown forward to within 250 yards of the skirmish line, and ordered to lie down under the crest of hill, just in our front. Immediately after, orders came from General Russell to deploy the left wing, double the skirmish line, and with the Fifth Wisconsin regiment as a support, to charge the enemy's works. The wing was at once deployed, and immediately upon the arrival of the Fifth Wisconsin, thrown forward upon the skirmish line. Here but a moment's delay was caused by arranging the skirmishers, now doubled, and at the command, "forward, double-quick," the regiment rushed upon the works, under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery. The fire grew heavier as the line neared the works, and the men were struck down with fearful rapidity; but unwavering, with wild cheers, the survivors reached the "fortifications," and springing over them engaged the enemy in a hand-to-hand conflict. The enemy, astonished and bewildered, quickly gave way and fled, many of them toward the river, but by far the greater part to their left, which was as yet unassailed, leaving in our hands 350 prisoners, 4 guns, and 1 stand of colors.

The works along the whole length of our line were now in our possession. And now the enemy, strong in their rifle-pits farther to their left, commenced a raking fire down the length of our line, which proved very destructive, and, perceiving the weakness of our force, advanced heavily upon our right, compelling that part of the line to abandon the works; but disputing every foot of the ground, the men fell back upon our center and left, which still retained possession of the fortifications, and turning sharply upon the enemy kept them at bay until the opportune arrival of the Fifth Wisconsin, which came up upon the run, and with its usual impetuosity rushed into the conflict. With the invaluable aid of this regiment, we were quickly gaining ground when the arrival of the Forty-ninth and the One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Regiments, together with the storming of the enemy's left by the Fifth Maine and the One hundred and twenty-first New York Regiments, who carried those works with a rush, decided the battle, the enemy being either captured or driven across the river.

I would here mention that about 80 men belonging to the Fifth Corps, under the command of Captain Morrill, of the Twentieth Maine regiment, forming a skirmish line upon our left, rendered valuable aid in carrying and holding the works. I would also beg leave to mention here the following-named officers, to whose invaluable efforts, after we had lost two-thirds of our line officers, the obstinacy with which the fight was conducted is due, viz: Captains Lincoln and Bassford, and Lieutenants Honey, Norris, Smith, and

Williams (the two latter, although severely wounded, rejoined their companies next morning and reported for duty), and First Sergt. W. H. Coan, Company H, who, after his officers had fallen, took command of the company, and by his cool and determined conduct helped much to the result. Captain Summers and Lieutenant Hobbs, of Company A, forming the right support of the line, and Lieutenants Hill and Pierce, of Company C, forming the left support, did their duty well and nobly.

I regret to state that during the early part of the engagement, Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, while gallantly leading on his men, fell dangerously wounded, and the command devolved upon me. Adjutant Clark was also severely wounded while in the works, bravely doing his duty, but not before he had driven his sword into his adversary. Captains Furlong, killed; Burnham, Roberts, and Withereil, wounded; and Lieutenants Wilkins and McKinley killed; Waite, Pottle, Jacobs, Morton, Knowles, and Chamberlin, wounded, were stricken down while gallantly leading on their men—doing their duty as only such officers can.

Numerous instances of personal valor among the enlisted men of the regiment have come to my knowledge, too numerous, indeed, to mention in this hurried report, but I cannot refrain from asking your attention to the following two instances of unexampled courage and coolness: Sergt. Otis O. Roberts*, of Company H, with only 5 men, rushed upon the color-bearer of the Eighth Louisiana Regiment, who was in the midst of his color company, and after a hand-to-hand conflict, in which the bayonet was freely used, succeeded in capturing the colors, and compelling the whole company to surrender. Privates Robinson Kitching, and Thomas W. Chick, of Company B, and Private Lawrence O. Laughlin, of Company G, pursued the enemy to the river, firing three shots after them, and ordered them to surrender. Three commissioned officers and 175 men obeyed the order, and the 3 men marched their prisoners safely to the rear.

After the engagement, the regiment was ordered to hold the right redoubt of the enemy's works, near the railroad, until further orders, which it did until the next day, when at 1 o'clock p. m. the brigade crossed the Rappahannock, and taking a position went into camp.

The regiment lost in this terrible engagement 139 officers and men, a full list of whose names and rank I respectfully submit.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE FULLER,

Major, Commanding Sixth Maine Volunteers.

Capt. C. H. HURD, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 32.

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Hulings, Forty-Ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.

HDQRS. 49TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
November 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to report that this regiment left its camp near Warrenton, Va., on Saturday morn-

*Awarded medal of honor.]

ing, November 7, at 7 a. m., and marched on the Fayetteville road in the direction of Rappahannock Station. After arriving near the cavalry outposts, about 9.30 a. m., Company C and part of Company B, under command of Captain Hutchison, were deployed as skirmishers, and Company D and part of Company B, under Captain Quigley, were deployed as flankers, the balance of the regiment acting as a reserve. The regiment proceeded in this order until we arrived near the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, 1 mile from Rappahannock Station, at 12.30 o'clock, and formed line of battle, our left resting on the railroad, our pickets and flankers acting as skirmishers until about 3 p. m., when they were relieved by a detachment from the Sixth Maine. We remained in line of battle at this point until 5 p. m., when we were ordered forward, with the balance of the brigade, to storm the enemy's works. The charge was made at 5.15 p. m.

Our loss in the action was 3 killed and 17 wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. HULINGS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. C. H. HURD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 33.

Report of Lieut. Col. Gideon Clark, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.

HEADQUARTERS 119TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

November 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the command left their camp near Warrenton, Va., on the morning of the 7th instant at sunrise, and marched to a point about a mile and a half north of Rappahannock Station, where a line of battle was formed in the woods on the right of the Fifth Wisconsin, and to the right of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. In this position the command remained until just before sunset, when the line was ordered to advance. After having crossed a stream, the Fifth Wisconsin was ordered to support the skirmishers of the Sixth Maine. The command, with the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, still continued to advance, when just before reaching the foot of the hill in advance of the eminence on the brow of which were situated the enemy's fortifications (which were already in our possession, but the troops that occupied them hard pressed), the double-quick step and the run was ordered, and with a yell the command dashed into the rifle-pits, where they remained engaged for a short time, reaching the point in time to render valuable aid and assistance to the Fifth Wisconsin and Sixth Maine, the tired and worn-out veterans who had so nobly stormed the works. The enemy having succeeded in gaining a position on our right, and pouring rather a disastrous flank fire into us, the front was ordered to be changed, when, night coming on, the engagement ceased, and the command remained on the field during the night.

The loss in the action was 1 commissioned officer and 6 enlisted men killed, and 1 commissioned officer and 36 enlisted men wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON CLARK,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. C. H. HURD,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 34.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Albion P. Howe, U. S. Army, commanding
Second Division, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.*

BRANDY STATION,

November 9, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to instructions from the headquarters of the Sixth Corps, of this date, I have the honor to report the operations of the troops under my command in the action at Rappahannock Station, on the 7th instant.

My division left Warrenton early in the morning, and reached a point on the railroad about 1 mile from Rappahannock Station about 3 p. m. The enemy was found occupying field-works on the left bank of the Rappahannock and on the west of the railroad, extending from the crossing at the Rappahannock Station to near Beverly Ford; also, the range of heights some 900 yards north of the river, covering the two crossings, with a wooded covering on his left. The heights north of the river commanding his strongest works immediately on the river.

Between 3 and 4 p. m., by direction of General Wright, commanding the corps, General Shaler's brigade and two batteries of artillery (Martin's and Waterman's) were ordered to report to me, and with this force and my division I was ordered to take the heights that commanded the enemy's works immediately on the left bank of the river.

With a line of battle of three deployed regiments of General Shaler's brigade, and General Neill's brigade deployed on General Shaler's right, and the Fifth Vermont, under Major Dudley, thrown to the right of General Neill's brigade; with a skirmish line of three regiments and the Vermont brigade in rear of General Neill's *en échelon* of battalion by the left, I advanced upon the heights, and without check and with but little loss took possession of them. Martin's battery was then thrown into position on the heights, and opened fire upon the enemy's works on the river with good effect. I then threw forward a force, and drove the enemy from and took possession of Beverly Ford. Between Beverly Ford and the enemy's right the river makes a strong bend to the left, so that occupying the left bank between those two points with our artillery, it gave us a fire upon their only crossing and a reverse fire upon the enemy's right. After getting possession of Beverly Ford, I caused General Neill to change front to his left, with his right resting on the left bank, and then threw Waterman's battery into position on the enemy's left. The enemy now strongly re-enforced his left. It was becoming quite dark. At this time General Wright ordered an attack upon the enemy's right by the First Division of the corps, which was gallantly

and successfully executed, resulting in the capture of all the enemy's artillery in the works and a large number of prisoners.

A nominal list of the casualties* of the command and the prisoners taken has been forwarded.

Much credit is due to Generals Neill and Shaler for the skillful and gallant manner in which they handled their brigades, and promptly executed every requirement made of them. The officers and men of their brigades, one and all, bore themselves handsomely.

The Vermont brigade, under Colonel Grant, in the second line, was for a portion of the time under a severe fire of the enemy's artillery, yet every man was in his right place, and they bore themselves in a manner worthy of their former reputation.

I desire to call the attention of the general commanding to the four regiments and their commanders (Colonel Baker, Forty-third New York; Capt. J. M. Dwight, One hundred and twenty-second New York; Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, Sixth Maine, and Major Dudley, Fifth Vermont), for their good conduct and gallant bearing on the skirmish line. It could not have been bettered.

My thanks are due to Major Mundee, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenants Edgerton and Gates, aides-de-camp; Lieutenant-Colonel Stone, division inspector, and Captain Brazee, provost-marshal of the division, for the gallantry and intelligence with which they transmitted orders during the action.

Surgeon Sim, medical director of the division, also voluntarily rendered gallant and efficient service in transmitting orders on the front until his services were claimed at the rear by the effect of the enemy's shots.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. P. HOWE,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. M. T. McMAHON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 35.

Report of Maj. Charles P. Dudley, Fifth Vermont Infantry, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH VERMONT VOLUNTEERS,

November 11, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Fifth Vermont Volunteers in the action of the 7th instant:

The regiment was ordered to protect the right flank of the line and to skirmish toward Beverly Ford, and in case no enemy were found, to swing around upon the river and come down. We threw out four companies as skirmishers and advanced to within half a mile of the river, seeing none of the enemy. The right swung around upon the river, and we advanced down it. We came in contact with the rebel skirmishers and drove them into their rifle-pits, our skirmishers going to within 25 rods of their rifle-pits and remaining there until

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 559.

dark. The regiment was ordered to picket up the river to Beverly Ford. While posting them, a sharp fire from a section of a battery opened on the regiment and obliged us to stop posting until after dark.

The officers and men, as usual, behaved with coolness and bravery. The casualties were only 3 wounded.

I am, lieutenant, your obedient servant,

C. P. DUDLEY,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. C. H. FORBES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 36.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Neill, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
November 9, 1863.

SIR: In reply to your communication of this date from General Howe, commanding division, desiring me to send in report of my operations in the affair at Rappahannock, I have the honor to report that on November 7 the division advanced in line of battle toward Rappahannock Station. My Third Brigade was in the first line deployed, the Forty-third New York Volunteers, Colonel Baker, being in advance as skirmishers. The division thus advanced until we came under a heavy fire of shot and shell from batteries on the north and south side of the river. The right of my line was then thrown around to the left, so that my skirmishers reached the river and held it under sharp musketry fire from the enemy, and my four regiments changed front, so as to conform to this movement. At sunset the assault upon the works was made by General Russell and carried. Our position and efforts were conducive to this end by preventing the retreating rebels from going up to Beverly Ford, by firing upon the bridge behind the works and upon the rifle-pits connecting the works.

The following is a list of casualties.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. NEILL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. CHARLES MUNDEE,
Assistant-Adjutant General.

No. 37.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Henry D. Terry, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
November 12, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on arriving at Rappahannock Station, in the afternoon of the 7th instant, I found that

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 4 enlisted men killed, and 7 wounded.

General Shaler's brigade, arriving some minutes before, had been ordered to report to Brigadier-General Howe, and formed a portion of his line of battle. Three regiments only of that brigade being present (the other two being on detached duty), I directed, in pursuance of orders received on the field, that Brigadier-General Eustis should send the Seventh and Tenth Massachusetts to report to General Shaler, which was done.

General Wheaton's entire brigade, and two regiments (Thirty-seventh Massachusetts and Second Rhode Island) of General Eustis' brigade, were in reserve, and before the close of the action were moved forward to the foot of the crest occupied by our artillery, where they remained until the enemy's works were carried.

I have no casualties to report, except those occurring in the One hundred and twenty-second New York and the Tenth Massachusetts, under the immediate command of General Shaler, a full list of which has been already reported by him.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. D. TERRY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. M. T. MCMAHON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Corps.

CAMP SEDGWICK,
Near Brandy Station, Va., November 13, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on Sunday morning, the 8th instant, at a quarter to 4 a. m., at Rappahannock Station, I received orders to march with the Second and Third Brigades of this division, at 4 o'clock of the same morning, to Kelly's Ford, to guard the crossing there, following the Fifth Corps; that the troops were put in march after waiting two hours for the Fifth Corps, and reached the ford at half past 8 a. m. In accordance with directions received from the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac, the troops, were disposed in the manner indicated in those directions. A strong picket line from the Third Brigade, resting its right upon the river, nearly a mile below the ford, was extended to the left as far as the Morrisville road. Another picket line extending from near the Morrisville road, still farther to the left, was formed from the Second Brigade.

Colonel McGilvery, of the artillery, reported to me by order of Brigadier-General Hunt, with fourteen guns. Four 4½-inch rifled were placed in position on the heights below and commanding the bridges and the ford, supported by the Sixty-second New York, under the direction of Brigadier-General Wheaton.

Four light brass 12-pounders were placed within 200 yards of the bridges, supported by the Second Rhode Island Volunteers, under the direction of Brigadier-General Eustis, who threw a picket line over the river, below the crossing, with the left resting on the river, and running perpendicular to it to the right, and, during the night, guards were sent to the south bank opposite the bridge and ford.

On the evening of the 11th, I received orders from the major-gen-

* See revised statement, p. 560.

eral commanding the Army of the Potomac to rejoin the corps, on being relieved by the Fifth Corps. A division of that corps being already there, I ordered the command to march at daylight the following morning. The two brigades went into camp at this place about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. D. TERRY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. M. T. McMAHON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Army Corps.

No. 38.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alexander Shaler, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
November 10, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to hand you the following report of the operations of my brigade in the action of the 7th instant:

On arriving on the ground near Rappahannock Station, I was directed by an aide of General Wright to take position on the left of General Neill's brigade, which was deployed in two lines. My first line was accordingly formed with the Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers on the right, One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers in the center, and Sixty-seventh New York Volunteers on the left.

Two regiments of General Eustis' command, the Seventh and Tenth Massachusetts, were subsequently ordered to report to me and were assigned positions in the second line. (Two of my own regiments had been previously detached as guard to the wagon train.)

Meantime, by orders from the corps commander, I reported with my brigade to General Howe, commanding the Second Division, and under instructions from him skirmishers were deployed from the One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers covering the brigade front and connecting with those from General Neill's line on the right, supported by two companies from the Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers and one from the Sixty-seventh New York Volunteers.

At 3 p. m. the lines were advanced to a crest about half a mile to the front, and the troops disposed in a position best sheltered from the fire of the enemy's artillery.

While in this position, 1 officer and 5 men were lost by the artillery fire and a loss of 9 men was sustained by the line of skirmishers. The casualties were 4 killed and 11 wounded.

I am, major, your very obedient servant,

ALEXANDER SHALER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. CHARLES MUNDEE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Sixth Corps.

No. 39.

Report of Col. Charles H. Tompkins, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.

CAMP NEAR WELFORD'S FORD, HAZEL RIVER,

November 14, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of my command in the action of the 7th instant, at Rappahannock Station, Va.:

The brigade left Warrenton at 7 a. m. the 7th instant. Battery A, First Massachusetts Artillery, Captain McCartney commanding, and the Third New York Battery, Captain Harn commanding, marched with the First Division. Battery M, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Captain McKnight commanding, marched with the Third Division. The remainder of the brigade marched in rear of the First Division, and reached the railroad near Rappahannock Station at 1 p. m.

At 3 p. m., by order of General Wright, commanding Sixth Corps, I sent Battery C, First Rhode Island Artillery, Captain Waterman commanding, and Battery F, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Martin commanding, to report to General Howe. The remainder of my command was parked in the rear of the First Division in readiness to move to the front if required. At 3.45, our skirmishers having cleared the first crest, I placed Martin's battery in position on the left, and Waterman's battery on the right of the road leading to the station, to engage the enemy's artillery in the works on the north bank of the river, about 1,500 yards distant. As soon as the batteries moved into position, the enemy opened upon them from the works on the north bank, and also from a battery of 20-pounders in the redoubt on the south bank of the river. Taft's battery of 20-pounder guns was ordered up by Brigadier-General Tyler, commanding Artillery Reserve, to reply to the guns in the redoubt, and the fire of Martin's and Waterman's batteries concentrated upon the enemy's works and troops on the north bank.

At 4.30 p. m. three guns of Waterman's battery moved to the extreme right of our line, by order of General Howe. The firing was continued with regularity and precision until the works were carried by the storming party.

About 9 p. m. I sent a detachment, with horses, from Martin's battery, and withdrew two 10-pounder Parrotts, two 3-inch rifled guns, and one limber captured in the works. The remaining three limbers and four caissons were left by the enemy close to the river bank, and, being within short musket range of the enemy's pickets upon the opposite side of the river, it was not deemed best to remove them that night. The following morning the guns and caissons captured, together with a quantity of artillery harness found strewn about the works, and one wounded horse were, by order of Major-General Sedgwick, turned over to Brigadier-General Tyler, commanding Artillery Reserve.

The practice made by the batteries engaged was very good, with the exception of a few shots of Martin's battery, caused by defective ammunition. All the ammunition expended by Captain Waterman worked well.

The conduct of the officers and men of both batteries was all that could be desired.

I inclose a list of casualties,* and a list of material expended.

I have the honor to remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Colonel, Commanding Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps.
Lieut. Col. M. T. McMAHON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

List of ammunition and material expended.

Battery.	Ammunition.			Material, wheels.
	Percussion shell.	Fuse shell.	Case-shot.	
C, First Rhode Island Artillery	20	40	100	1
F, Fifth U. S. Artillery	30	130	130	.....
Total	50	170	230	1

No. 40.

Report of Capt. Elijah D. Taft, Fifth New York Battery, commanding Second Volunteer Brigade, Artillery Reserve, of engagement at Rappahannock Station and action at Kelly's Ford.

HDQRS. SECOND VOL. BRIGADE. ARTILLERY RESERVE,
November 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the several batteries composing the Second Volunteer Brigade, Artillery Reserve, in the late action:

In compliance with orders received from headquarters Artillery Reserve, November 6, 1863, Battery M, First Connecticut Artillery, Capt. F. A. Pratt, marched from the camp of the Artillery Reserve, near Catlett's Station, at 4 a. m. of the 7th instant, and reported at General French's headquarters near Germantown, and proceeded thence to Kelly's Ford, where it took position, and soon afterward opened fire on the enemy, with good effect, as will be seen by the report of Captain Pratt, a copy of which is hereunto attached. †

* * * * *

The Fifth New York Independent Battery, commanded by me, and Battery B, First Connecticut Artillery, Captain Brooker, marched from the above-named camp, at 6.30 a. m. on the 7th instant, to near Bealeton Station, where I halted about 10 a. m., awaiting orders. At 1 p. m. I again resumed the march toward Rappahannock Station, arriving at the battle-ground near the station about 3.30 p. m., and took position with the Fifth New York Independent Battery (in compliance with orders of Brig. Gen. R. O. Tyler) about 1 mile from the Rappahannock River, and immediately opened fire on the enemy's works near the river, firing 134 rounds with good effect, and, as would appear from fragments of 20-pounder shells found in and about the enemy's works the next morning, many of the shells had taken effect in the forts.

* Nominal list of casualties (omitted) shows 2 men wounded of Battery C, First Rhode Island, and 3 men wounded of Battery F, Fifth United States.

† See page 573.

Battery B, First Connecticut Artillery, Captain Brooker, although on the ground, was not required to take part in the action. This battery was therefore kept in reserve.

Captain Pratt reported back to these headquarters with his battery on the 13th instant.

Battery B, First New York Artillery, Captain Sheldon, and Battery C, First [West] Virginia Artillery, Captain Hill, were ordered to report to the commanding officer at Warrenton Junction, where they still remain.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

E. D. TAFT,

Capt. 5th N. Y. Indpt. Batty., Comdg. 2d Vol. Brig.

Capt. JOHN N. CRAIG,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Artillery Reserve.

No. 41.

Reports of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia, of engagement at Rappahannock Station and action at Kelly's Ford.

BRANDY, November 7, 1863.

Enemy appeared in force about noon and advanced at Kelly's Ford and Rappahannock Station. At former place, ground being favorable to them, they effected a crossing. At the latter, when nearly dark, they rushed upon the two brigades placed on opposite sides of river to protect *tête-de-pont*, overwhelmed them, and captured most of them, with four pieces of artillery.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

November 7, 1863.

SIR: The enemy advanced to-day to the Rappahannock and made an attack at Kelly's Ford, followed soon after by a demonstration in large force at Rappahannock Station. He forced a passage at the former place, and has laid down a pontoon bridge over which a considerable force has crossed, to be followed, I presume, by his main body. After some skirmishing and quite a heavy cannonade at the station, he advanced after sunset in overwhelming numbers on the troops on the north side of the river guarding our *tête-de-pont*, and succeeded in capturing the greater part of the two brigades there stationed (those of Hoke and Hays) and four pieces of artillery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, *Richmond, Va.*

[Indorsements.]

NOVEMBER 8, 1863.

Respectfully submitted to the President.

The within, just received, gives the additional information of the brigades captured at the Rappahannock crossing.

J. A. SEDDON,

Secretary of War.

If it be possible to re-enforce it should be done promptly. Can any militia or local-defense men be made available?

J. D. [DAVIS.]

NOVEMBER 14, 1863.

I know no quarter whence re-enforcements can be drawn with safety.

J. A. S. [SEDDON.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

November 10, 1863.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have seen with pleasure the announcement of your return to Richmond, after a journey which I hope has proved as beneficial to yourself as I am persuaded it has been to the country.

After my letter written from Bristoe Station, in pursuance of the purpose therein indicated, the army returned to the line of the Rappahannock, having destroyed the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from Cub Run to the river. The enemy immediately began to repair the railroad, advancing his army as the work progressed, until he reached Warrenton Junction, where he halted for a short time. His movement from that point toward Rappahannock Station and Kelly's Ford was subsequently reported. With the view of deterring him, if possible, from advancing farther into the interior this winter, I caused the works he had constructed on the north side of the river, near the bridge, to be converted into a *tête-de-pont*, to defend a pontoon bridge, which we had laid down at this point, constructing at the same time lines of rifle-pits on each side of the stream. Four pieces of artillery were placed in the redoubt on the north bank and eight others in a similar work on the south side, the rest having been sent farther back, to obtain pasturage for the animals. Hays' brigade was in the rifle-pits on the north side of the river, and upon learning the approach of the enemy on Saturday, the 7th instant, Hoke's, with the exception of one regiment, previously detached, was ordered to re-enforce it. The rest of Early's division was brought down to occupy the south bank east of the railroad, and Anderson's the line of hills along the river on the same side, west of the road. Rodes' division was stationed at Kelly's Ford.

The enemy began by a demonstration with two corps at the latter place, where he effected a passage, the ground being unfavorable for us, much resembling the country at Fredericksburg. A line was selected, however, farther back, on which it had been supposed that we would be able to check his advance in that direction.

In the afternoon the enemy's artillery opened upon our lines at the bridge, and a force, estimated to be three army corps, was deployed in our front, massing behind a range of hills parallel to the river, and out of reach of our guns. After dark this force advanced, and succeeded in overcoming the troops that held the rifle-pits, and captured the four pieces of artillery in the redoubt on that side.

I have called for an official report of the affair, which I will forward to you as soon as received. I am unable at this time to give further particulars. General Hays and some of his officers with about 600 men escaped.

Finding that we would not be able to maintain our position, with

the enemy in possession of the works on the north side, the troops were withdrawn at night to the only tenable line, north of Culpeper, between that place and Brandy Station, which they continued to hold without molestation during Sunday, the trains being sent back toward the Rapidan. The position was not, however, a good one, and I accordingly withdrew on Sunday night to the south bank of the Rapidan, where a general battle can be delivered on more favorable terms. The army now occupies about the same position as before the recent advance.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE,
General.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States, Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

November 20, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that after the return of the army to the Rappahannock it was disposed on both sides of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, General Ewell's corps on the right and General Hill's on the left, with the cavalry on each flank. The troops were placed as near the river as suitable ground for encampment could be found, and most of the artillery sent to the nearest point in the rear where the animals could be foraged. To hold the line of the Rappahannock at this part of its course, it was deemed advantageous to maintain our communication with the north bank; to threaten any flank movement the enemy might make above or below, and thus compel him to divide his forces, when it was hoped that an opportunity would be presented to concentrate on one or the other part. For this purpose a point was selected a short distance above the site of the railroad bridge, where the hills on each side of the river afforded protection to our pontoon bridge and increased the means of defense.

The enemy had previously constructed some small earth-works on these hills to repel an attack from the south. That on the north side was converted into a *tête-de-pont*, and a line of rifle trenches extended along the crest on the right and left to the river bank. The works on the south side were remodeled, and sunken batteries for additional guns constructed on an adjacent hill to the left. Higher up on the same side and east of the railroad near the river bank, sunken batteries for two guns and rifle-pits were arranged to command the railroad embankment, under cover of which the enemy might advance. These works were slight, but were deemed adequate to accomplish the object for which they were intended.

The pontoon bridge was considered a sufficient means of communication, as in the event of the troops north of the river being compelled to withdraw, their crossing could be covered by the artillery and infantry in the works on the south side. Four pieces of artillery were placed in the *tête-de-pont* and eight others in the works opposite. The defense of this position was intrusted to Lieutenant-General Ewell's corps and the troops of Johnson's and Early's divisions guarded them alternately, Rodes' division being stationed near Kelly's Ford.

The enemy began to rebuild the railroad as soon as we withdrew

from Bristoe Station, his army advancing as the work progressed. His movements were regularly reported by our scouts, and it was known that he had advanced from Warrenton Junction a few days before the attack.

His approach toward the Rappahannock was announced on November 6, and about noon next day his infantry was discovered advancing to the bridge, while a large force moved in the direction of Kelly's Ford, where the first attack was made. At the latter point the ground on the north side of the Rappahannock commands that on the south, and preparations had been made only for such resistance to the passage of the river as would suffice to gain time for putting the troops in a position selected in rear of the ford, with a view to contest the advance of the enemy after crossing. In accordance with this intention, General Rodes had one regiment (the Second North Carolina) on picket along the river, the greater part of it being at Kelly's, with the Thirtieth North Carolina in reserve supporting a battery.

As soon as he perceived that the enemy was in force, he ordered his division to take the position referred to in rear of the ford. While it was getting into line the enemy's artillery opened upon the Second North Carolina and soon drove it to shelter, except a few companies near the ford, which continued to fire from the rifle-pits. The Thirtieth was advanced to the assistance of the Second, but in moving across the open ground was broken by the concentrated fire of the enemy's artillery, and took refuge behind some buildings at the river. The enemy, being unopposed except by the party in the rifle-pits, crossed at the rapids above the ford and captured the troops defending it, together with a large number of the Thirtieth North Carolina, who refused to leave the shelter of the houses. A pontoon bridge was then laid down, on which a large force crossed to the south bank.

General Rodes in the meantime had placed his division in position, the resistance of the Second North Carolina having delayed the enemy sufficiently for this purpose. The advance of the Thirtieth does not appear to have contributed to this result, which, as previously stated, was the object of contesting the passage. It was not intended to attack the enemy until he should have advanced from the river, where it was hoped that by holding in check the force at the bridge, we would be able to concentrate upon the other. With this view General Johnson's division was ordered to re-enforce General Rodes.

In the meantime a large force was displayed in our front at the bridge, upon receiving information of which General A. P. Hill was ordered to get his corps in readiness, and Anderson's division was advanced to the river on the left of the railroad. The artillery was also ordered to move to the front. General Early put his division in motion toward the bridge and hastened thither in person. The enemy's skirmishers advanced in strong force with heavy supports, and ours were slowly withdrawn into the trenches.

Hoke's brigade, of Early's division, under Colonel Godwin (General Hoke being absent with one regiment on detached service), re-enforced General Hays, whose brigade occupied the north bank. No other troops were sent over, the two brigades mentioned being sufficient to man the works; and though inferior to the enemy in numbers, the nature of the position was such that he could not attack with a front more extended than our own. The remainder of Early's

division was placed in supporting distance, one regiment being stationed in the rifle trenches on the south bank east of the railroad. A gun from the works on the left of the road was also ordered to be placed in the battery at this point, to command the approach by the railroad embankment on the opposite side, but the enemy's sharpshooters had advanced so near the river that the order was countermanded, the preparations already made being deemed sufficient.

The enemy placed three batteries on the hills from which our skirmishers had been forced to retire, and maintained an active fire upon our position until dark, doing no damage, however, so far as has been reported. Our batteries replied from both sides of the river, but with so little effect that the two on the south bank were ordered to cease firing.

Light skirmishing took place along the line. It was not known whether this demonstration was intended as a serious attack or only to cover the movement of the force that had crossed at Kelly's Ford, but the lateness of the hour and the increasing darkness induced the belief that nothing would be attempted until morning. It was believed that our troops on the north side would be able to maintain their position if attacked, and that in any case they could withdraw under cover of the guns on the south, the location of the pontoon bridge being beyond the reach of a direct fire from any position occupied by the enemy.

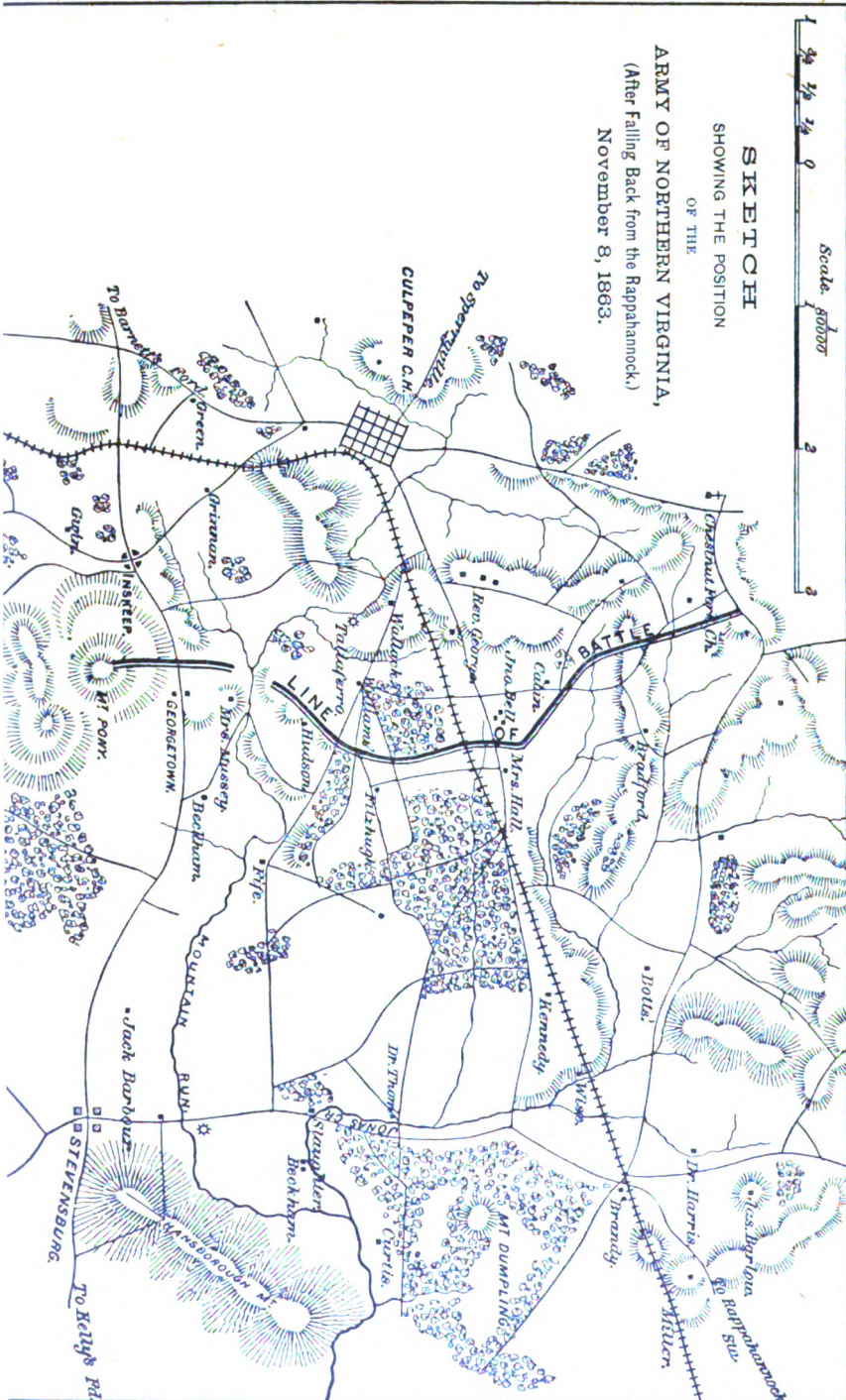
As soon, however, as it became dark enough to conceal his movements the enemy advanced in overwhelming numbers against our rifle trenches, and succeeded in carrying them in the manner described in the reports of Generals Early and Hays. It would appear from these reports and the short duration of the firing, that the enemy was enabled to approach very near the works before being seen.

The valley in our front aided in concealing his advance from view and a strong wind effectually prevented any movement from being heard. It was essential to the maintenance of the position under these circumstances that sharpshooters should have been thrown forward to give early information of his approach, in order that he might be subjected to a fire as long as possible, but it is not stated that this precaution was taken. The breaking of the enemy's first line and the surrender of part of it, as described in the reports, also contributed to divert attention from the approach of the second and third, and enable them to press into the works. No information of the attack was received on the south side of the river until too late for the artillery there stationed to aid in repelling it; and it does not appear that the result would have been affected, under the circumstances, by the presence of a large number of guns.

The artillery in the works at the south end of the bridge was relied upon to keep it open for the retreat of the troops, as it could sweep the crest of the opposite hill at a short range. The darkness of the night and the fear of injuring our own men who had surrendered, prevented General Early from using it. The bridge, however, seems to have remained accessible to the troops on the left up to the last moment, as Lieutenant-Colonel Tate, with a few men, crossed just before it was fired by order of General Early.

The suggestions above mentioned afford the only explanation I am able to give of this unfortunate affair, as the courage and good conduct of the troops engaged have been too often tried to admit of question.

The loss of this position made it necessary to abandon the design of

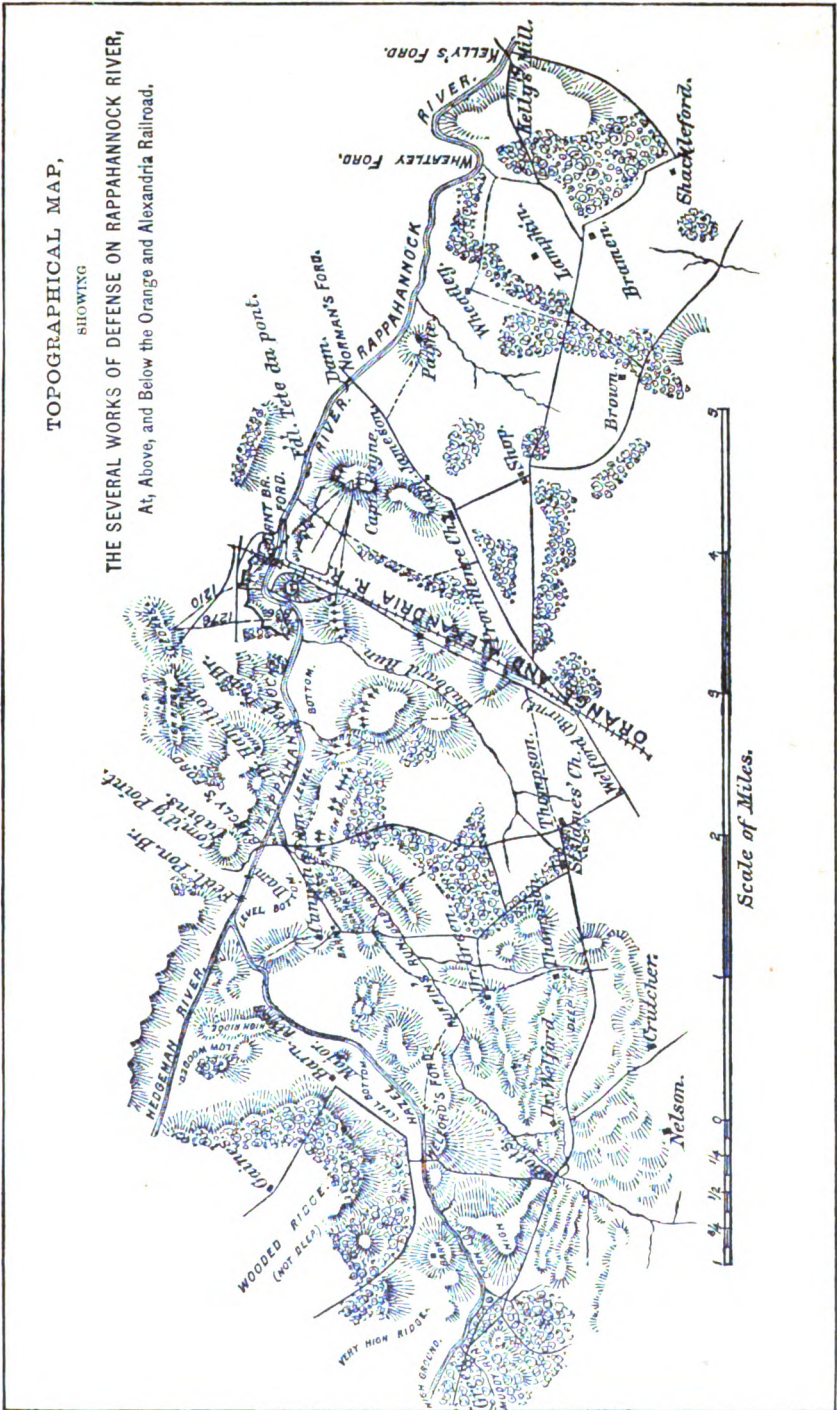


TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP,

SHOWING

THE SEVERAL WORKS OF DEFENSE ON RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER,

At, Above, and Below the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.



attacking the force that had crossed at Kelly's Ford, and the army was withdrawn to the only tenable line between Culpeper Court-House and the Rappahannock, where it remained during the succeeding day. The position not being regarded as favorable, it returned the night following to the south side of the Rapidan.

The loss of General Rodes at Kelly's Ford was 5 killed, 59 wounded, and 295 missing. General Early's loss, including that of the artillery, was 6 killed, 39 wounded, and 1,629 missing. Some reported as missing were probably killed or wounded, and left in the hands of the enemy, and others failed to report to their commands.

Among the wounded were Colonel Cox, of the Second North Carolina, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sillers, of the Thirtieth—the latter, it is feared, mortally.

I forward herewith the reports of Generals Rodes and Early, the latter inclosing those of General Hays and Lieutenant-Colonel Tate, of Hoke's brigade.

A map of the locality is also annexed.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

No. 42.

Return of Casualties in the Confederate forces, October 26–November 8, 1863.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Aggregate.
SECOND CORPS.			
JOHNSON'S DIVISION.			
<i>Stonewall Brigade.</i>			
4th Virginia		2	2
5th Virginia	2	10	12
21st Virginia	1	1	2
<i>Jones' Brigade.</i>			
48th Virginia	1		1
<i>Stewart's Brigade.</i>			
10th Virginia	1	3	4
Total	5	16	21
EARLY'S DIVISION.			
<i>Hays' Brigade.</i>			
5th Louisiana		1	1
6th Louisiana		1	1
7th Louisiana		5	5
9th Louisiana		9	9
<i>Pegram's Brigade.</i>			
58th Virginia		2	2
<i>Hoke's Brigade.</i>			
6th North Carolina		13	13
54th North Carolina		2	2
7th North Carolina		4	4
Total		37	37

* See pages 614 and 615.

Return of Casualties in the Confederate forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Aggregate.
SECOND CORPS.			
RODES' DIVISION.			
<i>Battle's Brigade.</i>			
3d Alabama		1	1
12th Alabama		1	1
<i>Johnston's Brigade.</i>			
5th North Carolina		1	1
12th North Carolina		1	1
20th North Carolina		1	1
<i>Doles' Brigade.</i>			
14th Georgia		3	3
21st Georgia		1	1
44th Georgia		3	3
<i>Ramseur's Brigade.</i>			
2d North Carolina	2	5	7
30th North Carolina	3	42	45
Total	5	60	64
ARTILLERY.			
Louisiana Guard	1	6	7
Massie's		4	4
Rockbridge	1		1
Total	2	10	12
Total Second Corps	12	122	134
THIRD CORPS.			
WILCOX'S DIVISION.			
<i>Lane's Brigade.</i>			
7th North Carolina		4	4
18th North Carolina	1	3	4
28th North Carolina		1	1
37th North Carolina		2	2
Total Third Corps	1	10	11
CAVALRY.			
HAMPTON'S DIVISION.			
<i>Young's Brigade.</i>			
1st South Carolina		1	1
2d South Carolina		1	1
Jeff. Davis Legion	1	1	2
Phillips Legion		3	3
<i>Rosser's Brigade.</i>			
5th Virginia		6	6
Total cavalry	1	12	13
Grand total	14	144	158

Respectfully forwarded.

L. GUILD,
Medical Director, Army of Northern Virginia.

APRIL 28, 1864.

No. 43.

Report of Lieut. Gen. Richard S. Ewell, C. S. Army, commanding Second Corps, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 13, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose the report of Major-General Early, in reference to the attack on the *tête-de-pont* on the Rappahannock near the railroad, on the 7th instant.

I received information that the enemy was moving on Kelly's Ford in force, and had turned my whole attention to that point, toward which two divisions were moving, knowing that both the general commanding and Major-General Early were at the *tête-de-pont*, and as I heard no report of artillery or other indications of an attack, I did not visit it. I had paid frequent visits to the works at the *tête-de-pont*, where much labor had been bestowed. I differ from Major-General Early as to the necessity for more artillery, the darkness and nature of the ground making what was there of but little use in the final attack, and I think the same would have been the case had there been more.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. EWELL,
Lieutenant-General.

Col. R. H. CHILTON,
Chief of Staff.

 No. 44.

Report of Maj. Gen. Jubal A. Early, C. S. Army, commanding division, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.

HEADQUARTERS EARLY'S DIVISION,
November 11, 1863.

COLONEL: I submit the following report of the circumstances attending the storming of our advanced work across the Rappahannock at Rappahannock Station, and the capture of a battery and a large portion of two brigades of this division by the enemy, on the 7th instant:

Having received on the 5th an order to relieve the brigade of Johnson's division, which was on picket at Rappahannock Station, by a brigade from my division, on the morning of the 6th I ordered Brigadier-General Hays to send his brigade to the point indicated at the time specified, under the command of Colonel Penn, of the Seventh Louisiana Regiment, as the general himself was then engaged on a court of inquiry at that time sitting.

Colonel Penn accordingly moved with the brigade to the station on the morning of the 6th, and relieved Walker's brigade, of Johnson's division. My camp was fully 5 miles from the point picketed, and I received no report from Colonel Penn on the 6th, but on the 7th, a little before 2 p. m., I received a dispatch from him stating that the enemy was advancing on him with infantry and cavalry in

force. I immediately sent a dispatch by signal, both to General Lee and Lieutenant-General Ewell, to the following effect:

General LEE and General EWELL:

Colonel Penn, commanding Hays' brigade, on picket at the bridge, reports the enemy advancing on him with infantry and cavalry in force. I shall move down at once.

And without awaiting orders, I directed my other brigades to get ready as quickly as possible and march to the bridge as rapidly as they could. The men were engaged at the time in building or making preparations for building huts, and the consequence was it required some time to get them together, though this was done with all the dispatch practicable.

I started to the river in advance of the brigades, and at Brandy Station received another dispatch from Colonel Penn, informing me that the enemy was still in line of battle in his front, and that a force was moving toward Kelly's Ford with a train of wagons and ambulances. I sent this dispatch to General Lee by Mr. Hairston, a volunteer aide, and at the same time sent my adjutant-general, Major Daniel, to meet General Ewell, who I was informed was coming up to Brandy, and communicate to him the contents of the dispatches I had received and my movements. Before reaching the river I was overtaken by General Lee, who had not received my dispatch by signal, though it reached General Ewell.

General Lee and myself proceeded together to the river, where we arrived about or a little after 3 o'clock. Crossing over myself to the position occupied by Colonel Penn, on the north of the river, I ascertained that a heavy force was in line something like a mile or more in front, and extending some distance both to the right and left. This force, preceded by a heavy line of skirmishers, was gradually, but slowly and very cautiously, moving up toward our position. Our skirmishers were then some distance out to the front and on the right and left, and the trenches were occupied by the remainder of Colonel Penn's force, which, however, was manifestly too small for the length of the works.

Green's battery of four rifled guns occupied two works on the right of the pontoon bridge, one being an inclosed redoubt and the other an open work, consisting of a curtain with two short flanks or wings.

The works on the north side of the river were, in my judgment, very inadequate, and not judiciously laid out or constructed. They consisted of a rifle trench on the right, circling round to the river; then the inclosed redoubt spoken of, which was constructed by the enemy to be used against a force approaching on the south side, which had been turned, but sloped toward the enemy; then there was another short rifle trench, then the open work spoken of, the curtain and flanks of which were pierced with four embrasures near the angles, and with such narrow splays as to admit of a very limited fire.

It had been originally a lunette constructed by our troops, and the enemy had cut off the angle and filled up the ditches and constructed an epaulement, which operated as a curtain, connecting the two flanks, and was so arranged as to place guns *en barbette* on the side opposite to the river, and a trench was made on the side next to the river which prevented guns from being mounted *en barbette* on that side. The consequence was that it was of very little value, as the guns placed in the embrasures had very limited range, leaving dead angles at some of the most important points.

To the left of this work, a rifle trench extended some distance, running down the slope of the ridge next to the river and extending through a piece of woods on the left to the river bank. The whole of this rifle trench, in front of the bridge and for some distance to the left, was in full view of the bridge and in short musket range of it, so that the enemy coming up to the trench could command the bridge and make use of the embankment as a protection. For a good portion of the rifle trench on the left, it was so far down the slope that the enemy might get within very short musket range before he could be seen by our men in the trenches. There was no ditch on the outside of the work. On the right the railroad embankment afforded a safe cover for the approach of the enemy to within a short distance of the work, and through this was a passway for a road which would enable a force coming under its cover to debouch suddenly upon the works at a very assailable point, and there had been no effort made to obstruct this passway. To remedy the danger afforded by the cover of the railroad embankment, pits for guns on the south side of the river had been constructed, but they were not occupied. In the rear of the whole line of the work a dam made the river too deep for fording, and one solitary pontoon bridge afforded the only means of communication with the southern bank and the only avenue of escape in case of disaster.

I am thus particular in describing the character of these works, in order that the difficulties under which a part of my command labored in the strait to which it was subsequently reduced may be appreciated. I had myself pointed out some of the defects of the works to the engineers having charge of them, and I had urged the necessity of having another bridge farther up the stream.

The fact is, in my opinion, the position was susceptible of being made very strong, but in order to enable a small force to hold it against a large attacking force, the works ought to have been entirely inclosed and with a deep ditch on the outside, so that an attacking column could have had its progress checked; but the works were so constructed as to afford no obstacle in themselves to an attacking enemy, and only furnished a temporary protection to our troops. An attacking force could walk over the rifle trenches without difficulty, and even the works in which the guns were posted could be readily passed over when once reached. On the south side of the river were two hills immediately in rear of our works—one crowned with a redoubt constructed by the enemy, which had been remodeled and turned; the other was crowned with sunken pits for guns. In the first I found Graham's battery, and in the latter Dance's battery, both of Brown's battalion. Besides these works there were two pits for guns in the flat on the right of the railroad, constructed for posting guns for the purpose of enfilading the east side of the railroad embankment on the north of the river.

These pits, which were not occupied, had attached to them a short rifle trench, and farther to the right was another rifle trench covering the point at which the enemy had had a pontoon bridge. This presents the state of things as I found them, and I must here state that the defense of this position had not been intrusted to me. I had merely been called upon to furnish a detail for picket duty, alternating with both the other divisions of the corps for some time, and latterly with Johnson's only. I hurried to the spot myself and ordered my command to follow, because I regarded my brigade in danger, and I doubted not I was but anticipating the order which

would have been given as soon as the facts reached General Lee and Lieutenant-General Ewell. I carried no artillery with me because none was at my disposal.

As soon as I had ascertained the condition of things in front and in the works, I rode back across the river to see if my other brigades were coming up, and communicated with General Lee, who had taken his position on the hill on which Graham's guns were posted. Shortly after I reached this point our skirmishers commenced falling back, and the enemy commenced advancing more rapidly, and I sent back to hurry up my brigades. The enemy, having gotten possession of the range of hills in front of our position, now planted a battery of artillery on a prominent point in front and opened, no artillery having been previously displayed by him. These guns were replied to by Dance and Graham, but with little or no effect, as the distance was too great. The enemy's skirmishers, in very heavy line, continued to advance until ours from the front and flanks were compelled to retire into the works, and the enemy's on the right advanced to the river bank, about half a mile below the bridge.

About this time General Lee ordered one of Dance's guns to be sent to the pits on the right of the railroad, but before the order was executed the enemy's sharpshooters had advanced so close that General Lee countermanded the order, as he thought the guns might be disabled by having the horses shot down.

About 4 o'clock General Hays arrived and took command of his brigade, and in a short time after the advance of my column, Hoke's brigade, under Colonel Godwin, arrived, and I sent Colonel Godwin with the brigade across the river to report to General Hays, and to occupy that part of the trenches which Hays' brigade could not occupy. This plan met with the approval of General Lee, and he directed me to send no more troops across the river, but retain the other brigades on the south side. I sent Gordon's brigade to occupy Jamison's Hill to the right and the river bank in front of it, and formed Pegram's brigade in rear out of range of shells, sending the Thirty-first Virginia Regiment from it to occupy the rifle trenches at the gun-pits on the right of the railroad.

About this time the enemy opened another battery in front of our left, on the road from the direction of Warrenton, and very shortly afterward another battery was opened on the right from the edge of a woods. The fire from these batteries crossed, and in a great measure enfiladed our position and rendered the brigade quite unsafe. The battery on the hill in front also continued to fire, and the fire from all of them was continued until near dusk. The fire from Dance's and Graham's batteries was stopped (by order of General Lee, I believe), as it was manifestly producing little or no effect and resulted in a mere waste of ammunition. Green's battery, however, continued to fire as well as it could. During all this time the wind was blowing very hard toward the enemy, so that it was impossible to hear the report of the guns even at a very short distance. I had remained with General Lee, at his request, who in the latter part of the afternoon had taken his position on the hill occupied by Dance's battery, and about dark the artillery fire ceased, and some movements of the enemy took place which we could not well distinguish. In a short time, however, some firing of musketry at and in front of the rifle trenches was observed from the flashes of the guns, it being impossible to hear the report by reason of the wind, though the distance was but short.

After this firing had continued for some minutes it slackened somewhat, and not hearing from it we were of opinion that it was from and at the enemy's skirmishers, and General Lee, expressing the opinion that the movement by the enemy on this part of the line was intended merely as a reconnaissance or feint, and that it was too late for the enemy to attempt anything serious that night, concluded to retire. It was then nearly or quite dark, and while I must confess that I did feel considerable anxiety for the result of a night attack if the enemy should have the enterprise to make it, yet the confident opinion expressed by the commanding general disarmed my fears. The firing at the trenches continued, and while I was making arrangements to send off two dispatches for General Ewell, left with me by General Lee, Major Hale, of my staff, who had been previously sent on foot across the river with messages for General Hays and Colonel Godwin, returned and informed me that when he left General Hays the enemy was advancing against him; that he had then gone to Colonel Godwin, and as he returned across the bridge he had seen some of Hays' men, who told him that Hays had been driven from the trenches; but he stated that he did not believe this statement, as he left Hays and his men in fine spirits, and I did not believe it myself, as the firing seen by us did not warrant any such supposition.

I, however, sent Major Daniel, of my staff, immediately to ascertain the state of things, and ordered Pegram to move up to the bridge with his brigade, and Dance and Graham to man their guns. I then started toward the bridge, and met Major Daniel returning with the information that he had just seen General Hays, who had made his escape, and received from him the information that the greater part of his brigade was captured and Hoke's brigade cut off, and the enemy in possession of the north end of the bridge. Pegram's brigade was hurried up and so disposed as to prevent a crossing of the bridge, and Gordon was sent for from the right, and a messenger sent to General Lee. I then went near the river to ascertain if anything could be done to retrieve the disaster, but found it would be a useless sacrifice of my men to attempt to throw any of them across the bridge, as the enemy were in line just beyond the opposite end and were in possession of the trenches commanding it. I could not use the artillery by reason of the darkness and for fear of firing into my own men, who were prisoners in the hands of the enemy.

Hoke's brigade had not at this time been captured, as I subsequently ascertained, nor had the Fifth and Seventh Louisiana Regiments, of Hays' brigade, but they were hopelessly cut off from the bridge, without any means of escape and with no chance of being re-enforced; and while making the preparations for defending the bridge and preventing an increase of the disaster, I had the mortification to hear the final struggle of these devoted men and to be made painfully aware of their capture, without the possibility of being able to go to their relief. I might have fired canister across the river, and perhaps done some damage to the enemy, but the chances were that more damage would have been done to my helpless men, and I felt that it would have been cruel and barbarous to have subjected them to this result for any amount of damage I could then inflict on the enemy. This contains as much of this affair as I am capable of describing from actual observation.

From the reports of General Hays and Lieutenant-Colonel Tate, of Hoke's brigade, as well as from the statements of other officers who

were fortunate enough to make their escape, I learn that as soon as it became dark enough to conceal his movements, the enemy advanced in very heavy masses along the whole line, his troops being in some two or three lines, preceded by a very heavy line of skirmishers; that the line of skirmishers was repulsed, many of them surrendering themselves prisoners; but this act was immediately followed by a rush to the front of some two or three lines of the enemy, and at the same time a heavy column, which had moved down the east side of the railroad under cover of the embankment, suddenly debouched through the passway which has been mentioned, and made a rush upon the works in which Green's guns were posted and carried them. At the same time an effort made by General Hays to retake the guns was defeated by the attack on the rifle trenches immediately on the left of the guns and in front of the bridge. This attack, though resisted to the last, was successful, the enemy coming in such numbers as actually, by mere brute force, to push our men out of the trenches.

The enemy then poured over the trenches and all further struggle was hopeless, as there was no point for our men to fall back upon, and the bridge was completely commanded by the enemy. Our men, however, continued to struggle until they became completely surrounded. Many of them effected their escape in the confusion, some by swimming the river and others by making their way to the bridge amid the enemy and passing over under a shower of balls. General Hays owes his escape to the fact that after he was completely surrounded and was a prisoner his horse took fright and ran off, and, as the enemy commenced firing on him, he concluded to make the effort to escape across the bridge, where he was exposed to no more danger, as he had to run the gauntlet any way, and he fortunately succeeded without injury. Godwin's position in the trenches was to the left of the bridge, and the Fifth and Seventh Louisiana Regiments were to his left. The location of the trenches here was such as to cut off from Colonel Godwin all view of the columns advancing against General Hays.

An attack of the enemy moving down the river on Godwin's left was repulsed by the Fifty-fourth North Carolina Regiment a few minutes before the attack on Hays, and when Colonel Godwin ascertained that Hays had been driven from the trenches, he made an effort to send a portion of his force to the relief of Hays; but this was prevented by the advance of the enemy immediately in his front. He then discovering his own situation, and that he was cut off from the bridge, threw a portion of his line across the interval between the trenches and the river, and endeavored to form his men so as to cut his way to the bridge. The enemy, however, after getting possession of the trenches, formed successive lines across the same interval lower down and moved up against Godwin, at the same time moving up other forces against the trenches, which had to be abandoned by our men. Godwin's men, with the Fifth and Seventh Louisiana Regiments, were thus completely surrounded, the enemy making an arc of a circle around the front and flanks, and the river (which is here a deep pond) being in the rear.

Colonel Godwin's efforts to extricate his command proved unavailing, as the enemy completely overwhelmed him with numbers. He continued, however, to struggle, forming successive lines as he was pushed back, and did not for a moment dream of surrendering; but, on the contrary, when his men had dwindled to 60 or 70, the

rest having been captured, killed, wounded, or lost in the darkness, and he was completely surrounded by the enemy, who were, in fact, mixed up with his men, some one cried out that Colonel Godwin's order was for them to surrender, and he immediately called for the man who made the declaration, and threatened to blow his brains out if he could find him, declaring his purpose to fight to the last moment, and calling upon his men to stand by him. He was literally overpowered by mere force of numbers and was taken with his arms in his hands.

These facts I learned from Captain Adams, assistant adjutant-general of Hoke's brigade, who managed to make his escape, after having been captured, by slipping away from the enemy and swimming the river almost naked. They are in accordance with the character of Colonel Godwin, and the fate of this gallant officer (a prisoner in the hands of a barbarous enemy) is most deeply to be deplored, and I most respectfully, through the commanding general, call the attention of the Government to his case, and ask that if any special exchanges are made he may be embraced among them.

The Fifth and Seventh Louisiana Regiments shared the fate of the three regiments of Hoke's brigade which were under Godwin. Some of all the regiments, taking advantage of the darkness and confusion, managed to escape after they were overpowered, but I call attention to the fact that there was no flight, no giving back of my men from the trenches upon the approach of the enemy, but they maintained their position until overpowered by numbers and mere brute force. This fact was fully shown by the circumstance that there was no rush upon the bridge and no crowd of fugitives to be seen anywhere, but the men who did escape did it quietly, taking advantage of such opportunities as were afforded.

After I was made aware of the disaster, and Pegram's and Gordon's brigades came up, steps were taken to guard the river and prevent a crossing by the enemy. A regiment was immediately sent to the south end of the bridge, and Pegram's brigade thrown in its rear, with orders to defend the passage at all hazards. After waiting for some time to give such of our men as might be able to do so an opportunity to slip over the bridge, and after it was ascertained definitely that Hoke's brigade and the Fifth and Seventh Louisiana Regiments were overpowered, and that the enemy had a guard immediately at the northern end of the bridge, it was fired at the south end by my order, and before we moved back it had burned so far as to prevent all crossing over it. After sending back Dance's and Graham's batteries in accordance with orders, I moved back at 3 o'clock next morning to the vicinity of my camp.

My loss in this affair was as follows:

Casualties.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers .....	.....	3	117
Enlisted men	5	82	1,473
Total	5	85	1,590
Grand total .....	.....	.....	1,630

Those reported killed are those who were certainly known to be killed, and the wounded are those who were brought off; some of

them were wounded while escaping. Among the missing are, doubtless, a number killed and wounded.

The loss in Hays' brigade was less than one-half of the men present with the army, and less than one-fourth of the entire strength of the brigade.

In the regiments of Hoke's brigade, to wit, the Sixth, Fifty-fourth, and Fifty-seventh North Carolina Regiments, the loss was very nearly three-fourths of the men present with the army, about two-fifths of their entire strength, and less than one-third of the entire strength of the brigade. Nearly 300 of Hays' men present at the action made their escape, and between 100 and 150 of Hoke's men escaped.

The loss in Green's battery, commanded by Lieutenant Moore, was as follows: One enlisted man killed, and 2 officers and 39 enlisted men missing. This battery also lost 4 rifled guns, with their caissons, and 45 horses. Twenty-eight enlisted men of this battery escaped.

My loss in small-arms and sets of accouterments is something over 1,600.

With the conduct of my brigade commanders and their men, I have no fault to find. They were not surprised, nor were they negligent in any respect that I am aware of. They remained at their posts and fought the enemy until overpowered. They were, unfortunately, in a position untenable by so small a force as theirs against the large force brought against them, and there was no means of retreat, by reason of the inadequate communication across the river.

There was no means of re-enforcing them while engaged in the struggle, for the same reason, and there was no opportunity of retiring and renewing the contest, because there was but a narrow slip of land between the works and the river. I must therefore exempt my brigade commanders from all responsibility for the disaster which befell their commands. I am satisfied they made the best struggle the nature of the case admitted, and all accounts concur in stating that the men fought with great coolness and courage, and I am informed that the loss of the enemy must have been very severe—perhaps more than ours.

The immediate causes of the disaster were the weakness of the position owing to the defective engineering, the want of sufficient bridges, the want of sufficient artillery in suitable positions on the south bank of the river, and the superior force of the enemy, which consisted of two army corps under Sedgwick, as since ascertained, the attack of the enemy being favored by the darkness and the high wind.

My troops were all that were brought up, but I do not know that any amount of infantry on the south bank of the river could have altered the result, unless by its exhibition the enemy had been deterred from making the effort. I am conscious of having done all in my power to defend the position, but I must candidly confess that I did concur in the opinion of the commanding general that the enemy did not have enterprise enough to attempt any serious attack after dark, as such attacks are so foreign to his usual policy, and I therefore was inclined to believe that the position would be safe until morning, though I felt there would be very great danger in a night attack if vigorously made. A different estimate, however, of the enemy's enterprise would have had no effect, as I had no dis-

cretion about withdrawing the troops, and, in fact, they could not have been withdrawn with safety after the enemy had gained their immediate front.

This is the first disaster that has befallen this division since I have had the honor to command it, and I hope I may therefore be pardoned for referring to the history of the past campaign, in which the division captured twenty-seven pieces of artillery and prisoners amounting to more than double the amount of its entire loss on this latter occasion. Three of the guns of the Louisiana Guard Battery captured on the 7th, had been previously taken from the enemy by Hays' brigade by actual assault, and the other was brought off from Sharpsburg by the men of the battery, after the enemy had been compelled to abandon it, by one of the brigades of this division, it being the only piece of artillery captured by our troops at that battle.

Accompanying this report are the reports of Brigadier-General Hays and Lieutenant-Colonel Tate, with a statement from Captain Carrington, commanding Jones' artillery battalion.

Respectfully,

J. A. EARLY,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. A. S. PENDLETON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 13, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

Brilliant as have been the services of this division and its gallant commander during the past campaign, it is but justice to the other troops engaged to say that the capture of the artillery at Winchester, to which I suppose General Early refers, was due in great part to the presence and handsome conduct of Major-General Johnson and his brave division.

R. S. EWELL,
Lieutenant-General.

No. 45.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Harry T. Hays, C. S. Army, commanding
brigade, of engagement at Rappahannock Station.*

HEADQUARTERS HAYS' BRIGADE,
November 10, 1863.

MAJOR: In pursuance of orders from division headquarters my brigade, under command of Col. D. B. Penn, Seventh Louisiana Regiment (I myself being engaged in conducting a court of inquiry in the case of Colonel Skinner, Fifty-second Virginia Regiment), left camp at sunrise November 6, instant, and proceeded to the Rappahannock River near the point where the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Bridge formerly spanned that stream. Arrived

there, Colonel Penn relieved Walker's brigade, Johnson's division, then on picket duty.

The regiments of the command were placed in position in the following order: The Sixth Louisiana Regiment, Col. William Monaghan commanding, was stationed on the right of the works on the northern side of the river about a quarter of a mile in advance. The Ninth Louisiana Regiment, Lieut. Col. William R. Peck commanding, was retained in the works in reserve. To the left of the Ninth Regiment, about a quarter of a mile in advance, was placed the Eighth Louisiana Regiment, Captain Gusman commanding, the Seventh Louisiana Regiment, Col. T. M. Terry, being on the extreme left. The Fifth Louisiana Regiment, Capt. J. G. Angell commanding, was placed on picket at a point on the southern side of the river, about half way between Norman's Ford and Rappahannock Bridge, at a distance of a half mile from the latter.

Between the Sixth Regiment and the Ninth Regiment were two pieces of artillery of Green's battery, and between the right and left wings of the Ninth Regiment were two other pieces of the same command, these last two guns being somewhat to the right of a point in the works opposite the pontoon bridge.

During the 6th instant, the enemy's vedettes were observed just in advance of the woods bordering the open field in front of the works at about a mile's distance. There was no firing that day between the pickets.

About 11 o'clock on the morning of the 7th instant, our vedettes reported a regiment of the enemy's infantry passing down the Warrenton and Fredericksburg road, in the direction of the right of our lines, followed shortly afterward by another body of infantry proceeding toward the same point. Colonel Penn immediately went to the vedette posts to observe the movements of the enemy, and at 11.45 o'clock a dispatch was sent to Major-General Early informing him that the enemy in force, both infantry and cavalry, was advancing and forming line of battle. At 1.15 o'clock another dispatch was sent to General Early that the enemy were still in line of battle in front, and that his skirmishers had advanced a short distance from the woods, and that a large force had moved down the river toward our right, accompanied by wagons and ambulances.

At 2 o'clock the enemy formed another line of battle about 200 yards in advance of the woods above mentioned. At this time the Fifth Louisiana Regiment, with the exception of one company and 16 men, left on picket on this side of the river at the point already indicated, rejoined the brigade and was placed in position on the right of the Seventh Louisiana Regiment.

At 2.30 o'clock the enemy's whole line advanced, supported, as then appeared, by two lines. The Sixth, Eighth, Fifth, and Seventh Regiments were then gradually drawn in, and at 3 o'clock our skirmishers fell back to the road, distant about a hundred yards from our works, where they remained for a half hour, when they were compelled to retire by a movement of the enemy to flank them. The brigade was then disposed in the rifle-pits. A few moments after this the enemy opened fire from a four-gun battery on our left on a high hill which we had been forced to abandon by the approach of a heavy force. Colonel Penn immediately sent an order to a battery on this (the southern) side of the river to reply, which was done slowly and with but little effect.

At 4 o'clock I arrived upon the field and took command of the brigade. I found heavy firing progressing between the enemy's skirmishers and our lines. This continued for an hour without any marked result.

About 4.30 o'clock Hoke's brigade, under the command of Colonel Godwin, crossed the river and was placed between the left wing of the Eighth Regiment and the right wing of the Fifth Regiment, to fill up a gap in our lines created by a change in the position of these two regiments rendered necessary by a movement of the enemy on the left.

About 5 o'clock a battery was opened on our right and another opposite our center. The firing from the enemy's guns on the right, left, and center, converging on the point occupied by us, was rapid and vigorous until some time after dusk. It was then, under cover of the darkness, that a simultaneous advance was made of the entire force of the enemy.

In the center the skirmishers were driven back and their first line was so broken and shattered by our fire that the few who arrived at the works surrendered themselves prisoners; but the second and third lines continued to advance at a double-quick, arms at a trail, and a column formed (as well as the obscurity of the evening permitted me to descry) by companies, moving down the railroad, was hurled upon our right, which, after a severe struggle, was forced back, leaving the battery in the hands of the enemy. I immediately ordered a charge of the Ninth Louisiana Regiment for the purpose of retaking our guns; but our center having been broken and the two forces opposed to our right and center having joined, rendered the execution of my purpose impracticable.

Forming a new line after this junction, facing up the river, the enemy advanced, moving behind our works toward our left, while a line which he had formed in a ravine above our extreme left, its (the enemy's) right resting on the river, moved down the stream, thus inclosing Hoke's brigade and the Seventh and the Fifth Louisiana Regiments in a manner that rendered escape impossible. My men continued at their post in the works, fighting well to the last, and it was only when the command was cut in two, and the enemy in complete possession of the entire hill, that any thought was entertained of falling back.

Indeed, there was no effort made by any one in my command to recross the river until nothing else remained but to surrender. Many then escaped by swimming or fording the river, and some few on the pontoon bridge.

The force under my command was small, being between 800 and 900. That of Hoke's brigade, consisting of three regiments, was also small, as, owing to the suddenness with which it left camp to proceed to the river, many of its members were absent. The force of the enemy, I am confident, could not have been less than 20,000 to 25,000.

But few of my brigade were wounded or killed, owing to the enemy's advancing without firing. I am satisfied that the loss we inflicted upon the attacking force was heavy, as our firing was collected and steady.

For particulars of the movements of Hoke's brigade and its casualties, I respectfully refer you to the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Tate, Sixth North Carolina Regiment, herewith appended.

My loss is as follows :

Casualties.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Officers					2	14	58
Enlisted men					2	14	626
Total					2	16	684

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HARRY T. HAYS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. JOHN W. DANIEL.

[Inclosure.]

Return of Casualties in Hays' brigade at Rappahannock Bridge, November 7.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
	5th Louisiana					9		114	123
6th Louisiana				1	7	82	90
7th Louisiana					51	156	180
8th Louisiana			1	3	13	149	171
9th Louisiana		2	1	5	8	122	138
Total		2	2	14	58	626	702

No. 46.

Report of Lieut. Col. Samuel McD. Tate, Sixth North Carolina Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS HOKE'S BRIGADE,
Camp near Somerville Ford, November 10, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the facts, as required in General Early's note to you, so far as relates to the action of this brigade, in the conflict of 7th instant, at Rappahannock Bridge.

About 2 p. m. on the 7th, Colonel Godwin received orders to put his brigade under arms and march to Rappahannock Bridge. We moved out instantly and at the double-quick after passing Brandy Station. When the head of the column reached the rear of the battery on south side of the river, General Early ordered Colonel Godwin to file his brigade to the right around the hill, and cross the bridge and put his men in the rifle-pits on the left of Hays' men. This was done under fire of the enemy's artillery and skirmishers, inflicting a loss of a number of killed and wounded, among them the adjutant (Lieut. C. Mebane) of the Sixth North Carolina.

After getting into position (the Fifty-seventh North Carolina on the right, Fifty-fourth North Carolina on extreme left, with the Sixth North Carolina in center), we opened fire on the enemy's skir-

mishers and sharpshooters and drove them back out of range. A heavy line appeared moving down on our left flank. These were successfully resisted by the Fifty-fourth North Carolina. About this time I saw some men run out from the battery on the right, and was soon afterward informed by Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, commanding the Fifty-seventh North Carolina, that the works on our right were taken by the enemy, and a very few moments later we were surrounded. We being above the bridge and cut off from it had no manner of escape except by cutting through the enemy's line or swimming the river. In the latter effort I regret to believe we lost many valuable lives. A line perpendicular to the rifle-pits was formed, with a view of driving the enemy back, to open the bridge-way, by the Sixth North Carolina and a portion of the Fifty-seventh North Carolina, but resulted in little. Colonel Godwin made three efforts to reform this line after it was broken, but was unsuccessful.

It may be proper for me here to account for my escape. When the last gun was fired, and no hope of further resistance, Colonel Godwin ordered me to escape if I could. With a few men of the Sixth North Carolina, I reached the end of the bridge and crossed just before it was set on fire.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAML. MCD. TATE,

Lieut. Col., Sixth North Carolina, Comdg. Hoke's Brigade.

Brigadier-General HAYS.

[Inclosure.]

Return of Casualties in Hoke's brigade in the engagement at Rappahannock Bridge, November 7.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Staff.....					1		1
6th North Carolina.....		3	1	12	21	296	333
54th North Carolina.....				2	21	285	308
57th North Carolina.....				4	16	276	296
Total.....		3	1	18	59	847	928

No. 47.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Robert E. Rodes, C. S. Army, commanding division, of action at Kelly's Ford.

HEADQUARTERS RODES' DIVISION,
November 11, 1863.

COLONEL: In reply to your note, I have the honor to state that the total missing in this division in the affair at Kelly's Ford is reported at 309. Of these, 290 are reported to have been captured from the two regiments on picket; but the same regiments report only 28 missing, while there are in the hands of the surgeon of the brigade 50 wounded, so that the number missing in the two regiments is misstated by 22. The missing number is therefore 287. Of these, 50

or 60 were captured in the pits at the ford. Many of the Thirtieth North Carolina—which was one of the regiments on picket and which went to the assistance of the Second North Carolina—suffered themselves to be captured by deliberately breaking ranks and fleeing to the houses, &c., about the mill. The men captured in the pits were acting gallantly. All the others excepting, perhaps, a very few of the Second North Carolina, allowed themselves to be taken by remaining behind when the division moved, as it did, after 12 o'clock at night. The number missing is in excess of what I thought it was, and can only be accounted for by the desertion, or its equivalent, of the men. The division gave no ground after taking its line of battle, which covered all the encampments of the command, and continued to do so until orders were received to fall back.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. RODES,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps.

HEADQUARTERS RODES' DIVISION,
November 13, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the recent operations of my division on the Rappahannock.

On the 7th, and for some days previous thereto, my division was encamped between the Rappahannock and Mountain Run, about 1½ miles in rear of Kelly's Ford, which, together with Wheatley's, Norman's, and Stevens' Fords, it was the duty of the division to watch.

About noon on the 7th, the enemy's cavalry, which had for several days been stationed in small force on the opposite side of the river, was suddenly replaced by his infantry, and immediately his skirmishers were thrown forward to the river.

The Second and Thirtieth North Carolina Regiments, of Ramseur's brigade, were on outpost duty at the river, the former, numbering about 322 effective total, was guarding Wheatley's Ford, three-quarters of a mile above, and Stevens' Ford, 1¼ miles below Kelly's, and Kelly's Ford itself. The two first-named fords being obscure and difficult, the bulk of the regiment was placed partly in rifle-pits and partly deployed, so as to command Kelly's Ford and the site of the enemy's pontoon bridge, used on their former crossing. The Thirtieth North Carolina Regiment, numbering about 500 men, was in reserve protecting the solitary battery (Napoleon) under my command. The battery and regiment were about three-quarters of a mile from the river in the edge of the nearest woods to the ford.

At Kelly's Ford the bluffs are on the enemy's side, close to the river, and encircle the ground which my outpost force was compelled to occupy. On our side the land for a mile or more from the river bank is cleared and slopes gently to the river. It is necessary to notice these facts to account properly for the losses of the two regiments mentioned.

Upon my arrival on the field only five or six regiments of the enemy's infantry and one battery were in sight. Nevertheless I ordered the division to be in readiness to move in line of battle and the wagons to be packed. Very soon, however, it became apparent

that a large force was in my front, and that the enemy was endeavoring to effect a crossing at and above the ford. The division was at once placed in position in the woods, with its left flank on the river near Wheatly's Ford, its right extending toward the road from the ford to Stevensburg, Daniel's brigade remaining on the right of this road watching my right.

Before these dispositions were completed the enemy's batteries from front and flanks, and his infantry along the opposite bank, had driven all of the Second North Carolina to shelter except three or four companies stationed along the river from the ford to the pontoon site. These companies had slight protection from the musketry, but were very much exposed to the artillery fire.

The Thirtieth North Carolina, going to the assistance of the Second, was speedily broken and demoralized under the concentrated artillery fire which swept the ground over which it had to march.

The battery of Napoleons commanded by Captain Massie did its best, but could not hold its own against the three batteries opposing it, and was obliged speedily to cease firing.

The men of the Second North Carolina, who remained in the rifle-pits at the ford, still kept up their fire, but no opposition now existing at any other point, the enemy crossed in the rapids just above the ford and speedily enveloped the remaining force at the ford, compelling it to surrender.

After crossing the enemy's force moved, as I had expected, upon my left, and continued to advance till within long range of my skirmishers. No advance being made on the Stevensburg road, General Daniel was ordered to move his brigade from right to left, where he was placed in reserve, and every arrangement was made to give the enemy a warm reception. He [the enemy], however, halted before reaching the woods, and, having by this time laid his pontoons, continued to cross his troops rapidly, and by the time my arrangements for resistance were completed, had massed in front of me too great a force to admit of my attacking him with any reasonable chance of success. Under the circumstances, and expecting General Johnson's division every moment, I determined to remain on the defensive, at least till its arrival. No further demonstration was made by the enemy during the night. General Johnson's division arriving some time after dark, was placed in continuation of my line of battle on the right, the two divisions forming a continuous line from the river to Mountain Run and in front of my encampment.

Receiving orders early in the evening to do so, my division, as soon as General Johnson had cleared the way, moved via Stevensburg to Pony Mountain, where it arrived at daybreak.

The losses in the division were as follows :

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
Daniel's brigade			2	2
Doles' brigade		5		5
Ramseur's brigade	5	35	200	330
Battle's brigade		2	15	17
Johnston's brigade		3	2	5
Total	5	45	309	359

The missing reported in Ramseur's brigade are confined to the Second and Thirtieth North Carolina, and include 14 wounded men in the hands of the surgeon not reported by their regimental commanders as wounded, so that the total wounded is 59 and the missing 295. It is probable, however, that many reported missing were left in the hands of the enemy killed or wounded.

The Second North Carolina, under its gallant commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Stallings, behaved very handsomely. The loss of prisoners in this regiment resulted from Lieutenant-Colonel Stallings holding the regiment in position in order to save the Thirtieth, which had come to his relief on his left, he believing that it had engaged the force which crossed at the rapids above the ford.

The Thirtieth did not sustain its reputation. It arrived at the mills in great confusion and became uncontrollable. Its leader, Lieutenant-Colonel Sillers, behaved gallantly and did his duty, but many of his men refused utterly to leave the shelter of the houses when he ordered the regiment to fall back. All who refused were of course captured, and hence the large number of prisoners from this regiment.

The whole line of battle was under artillery fire, and hence the casualties in the brigades of Doles, Battle, and Johnston. The missing in the brigades other than Ramseur's were either deserters or stragglers; probably the latter.

Some valuable officers were killed and wounded. The most distinguished among these are Colonel Cox, Second North Carolina, who was wounded immediately after his entrance upon the field, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sillers, Thirtieth North Carolina, who it was feared was mortally wounded.

In consequence of many of the baggage wagons of the brigades having been sent after forage, and of the want of transportation in the division, a small amount of baggage and a few cooking utensils were left in camp. A statement of these losses, which were really slight and unavoidable, was forwarded to the commanding general through Colonel Chilton.

The outpost force at the other fords named herein were withdrawn without loss and in good order.

Very respectfully, &c.,

R. E. RODES,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. A. S. PENDLETON,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.

No. 48.

Report of Capt. Willis J. Dance, First Virginia Artillery, including operations since October 8.

HDQRS. FIRST REGIMENT VIRGINIA ARTILLERY,
January 19, 1864.

GENERAL: I beg leave to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment from the time of leaving the line of the Rapidan, about the 1st of October, until the return thereto in November, 1863:

The regiment (at that time under command of Maj. R. A. Hardaway) moved from camp near Pisgah Church on the 8th of October,

1863, up to Orange Court-House, and from thence marched, crossing the river at Barnett's Ford, and taking the route pursued by the Second Corps, on by Madison Court-House and Warrenton to the neighborhood of Bristoe Station. After the battle of Bristoe we fell back with the army across the Rappahannock and went into camp near Brandy Station. From thence one or two batteries were kept constantly on picket at Rappahannock Bridge. On the 3d of November, the batteries of Captain Dance (Powhatan Artillery) and Captain Graham (Rockbridge Artillery) were sent down on picket, and were there on the 7th, when the enemy made an advance in large force which resulted in the capture of a portion of Hays' and Hoke's brigades and the Louisiana Artillery, which was also there on picket. The batteries of Captains Dance and Graham were engaged during the day with the artillery of the enemy. The firing ceased on both sides at dark and during the night our batteries were moved back, and on the next day, having rejoined the regiment, the whole moved back across the river at Rapidan Station and returned to our old camp near Pisgah Church.

The only loss in the engagement at Rappahannock Bridge was 1 man killed in the Rockbridge Battery (Captain Graham).

Major Hardaway was in command of the regiment during the whole time (but I was present with it) excepting during the few days mentioned, when my battery and Captain Graham's were on picket. No other part of the regiment was engaged at any time during that campaign, except the two batteries above mentioned.

Respectfully submitted.

W. J. DANCE,

Captain, Commanding First Regiment Virginia Artillery.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LONG.

No. 49.

Report of Capt. James McDowell Carrington, Charlottesville Artillery, commanding Jones' battalion.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICK'S HALL,

January 28, 1864.

SIR: On the 3d of November, 1863, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, having obtained a leave of absence, turned over the command of his battalion to me as senior captain. On the 4th of the same month I received orders to send one battery to do picket duty on the Rappahannock and move the rest of the battalion in the direction of Slaughter's Mountain. Green's battery was sent to the river under the command of First Lieutenant Moore, the captain being absent on leave of indulgence. The other three batteries of the battalion moved, early on the morning of the 4th, from their camp near Brandy Station, to a camp selected by Colonel Brown, near Major's house, in the immediate vicinity of Slaughter's Mountain. We remained in this camp for one day, but finding the location not as suitable for an encampment as at first it was supposed to be, Colonel Brown consented for us to move 1 mile farther to the rear, where we remained from about 10 o'clock Friday morning, the 6th, to 9 p. m. Saturday, the 7th, when orders came to report back to Brandy Station without delay.

As soon as arrangements could be made for moving, I moved in the direction of Brandy Station, and reached that place about daylight. Here I learned that Green's battery, after a gallant resistance to the enemy, was overpowered by superior numbers and captured, with a loss of two 10-pounder Parrott guns and two 3-inch Dahlgren rifled pieces, 39 enlisted men and 2 commissioned officers (Lieutenants Moore and Riddle) and — horses, together with the most of their camp equipage.

I was then ordered to report to General Early. He assigned the different batteries of the battalion to their respective positions in line of battle, where we remained without being engaged until nearly sundown of the same day, when orders were received to move again to the south bank of the Rapidan River.

Colonel Brown's order to cross at Rapidan Station not having reached me, I sent a courier to know at what ford I should cross; but he returned without being able to find Colonel Brown, so that I followed General Early's suggestion, and crossed at Somerville Ford, he having informed me that his division would follow not far in our rear. We reached the south bank of the river about 1 o'clock Monday morning, the 9th, went into camp near the ford, and in obedience to orders sent one company at a time from the battalion to do picket duty in the earth-works near Halsey's house.

Here we remained without interruption until the 15th of November, when a cavalry force of the enemy made its appearance opposite Morton's Ford. Jones' battalion being most available, General Long ordered two companies of it to report at once to that ford. As soon as the horses could be hitched this order was obeyed, but soon discovering that there would be [no] need of them, the general ordered them back to camp, and here we remained quiet until the 23d, when I was relieved of the command by the return of Colonel Jones.

Respectfully submitted.

JAS. McDOWELL CARRINGTON,
Captain, Charlottesville Battery.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LONG.

ADDENDA.

CAMP NEAR SOMERVILLE FORD,
November 21, 1863.

Report of casualties in the Louisiana Guard Artillery, First Lieut. R. L. Moore commanding, in the engagement of Saturday, November 7, at Rappahannock Bridge:

Number of officers present, 2; number of enlisted men present 76; total present, 78.

Killed: One sergeant, left in the enemy's hands.

Missing: Officers, 2; enlisted men, 39, 2 of whom are known to be wounded.

Escaped, enlisted men: Two sergeants, 1 corporal, 25 privates; total, 28.

Number of horses with battery, 54; number of horses saved, 9; captured, 45.

About 400 rounds of ammunition were expended, 78 of which was canister.

Respectfully submitted.

JAS. McDOWELL CARRINGTON,
Captain, Commanding Jones' Artillery Battalion.

No. 50.

Report of Capt. John L. Massie, Fluvanna Artillery, of action at Kelly's Ford.

CAMP NEAR RACCOON FORD,
November 12, 1863.

COLONEL: As you requested, I send you a statement of the part taken by my battery in the skirmish of the 7th instant, near Kelly's Ford:

About 1.30 p. m. of that date, the enemy appeared in force on the opposite bank. My battery, as soon as it could be hitched up, was put in position on the hill nearest the ford, but not so as to command the ford exactly. The enemy opened with twelve or fourteen guns, to which we replied as well as we could, but after firing some ten or twelve rounds to the gun, and finding we were unable to reach them with much effect, it was deemed advisable to cease firing. After about an hour the enemy succeeded with their sharpshooters and artillery in driving back our infantry pickets from the ford, and thus effected a crossing, when they advanced to within 300 yards of my position. As our infantry support was not in sight, my guns were retired. We came back to General Rodes' headquarters, when General Rodes ordered me to take position about a mile back at Mr. Shackelford's house, at which point I received orders about 2 o'clock that night to rejoin the battalion, which was done about 8 o'clock next morning near Mount Pony.

My loss was 2 men severely and 7 slightly wounded. One of the former died next morning. Three horses were killed and 2 broke loose while the firing was going on and ran down to the river, where it was impossible to send for them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. L. MASSIE,
Captain Fluvanna Artillery.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM NELSON,
Commanding Artillery Battalion.

 No. 51.
Report of Maj. Gen. Cadmus M. Wilcox, C. S. Army, commanding division, Third Corps.

HEADQUARTERS WILCOX'S LIGHT BRIGADE,
November 12, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to state, for the information of the commanding general, that the following list shows the entire loss in this division during the campaign ending on the 9th instant:

Killed, 3; wounded, 12; straggled and not yet reported, 8; deserted, 3; total, 26.

One of the men reported as deserted was under sentence of death and escaped the guard during the night march. Two of those reported as straggled are known to have crossed the Rapidan, and, being sick, are supposed to be in some hospital as yet unknown to

their proper officers. The killed and wounded are principally from Lane's brigade, which was engaged with the enemy's cavalry and artillery on the 8th.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. M. WILCOX,

Major-General, Commanding, &c.

Col. R. H. CHILTON,

Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

NOVEMBER 9-10, 1863.—Expedition from Williamsburg toward New Kent Court-House, Va.

Report of Lieut. F. Charles Hume, C. S. Army, commanding Peninsula Scouts.

HEADQUARTERS PENINSULA SCOUTS,

November 10, 1863—6.40 p. m.

LIEUTENANT: The enemy has returned to Williamsburg with his wagons (thirty) filled with corn, gathered from the fields of Mr. George Hawkins, Mr. Martin, and Allen Richardson. I will as briefly as possible explain why so little injury (1 man mortally wounded and 1 horse killed) was inflicted on the enemy by my party.

On the morning of the 9th, I sent my men on the telegraph road with standing instructions to ambush and fight the enemy should he appear. Contrary to my custom, I had just ridden to the Centreville road to make some disposition of my men who had been posted on that road, when one of them galloped up with the information that the enemy was up in force, and that I would find all my men at a certain point near the telegraph road, where they had agreed to await my coming. Arrived there, I found only 8 men, the rest having become alarmed at the extensive line of skirmishers thrown out to trap them, and took refuge in the woods; and with this party I have been unable to meet until this evening, after the enemy had passed down the road. Thus left with so small a party (Sergeant Hughes having 9 men on the Centreville road), I went up to the vicinity of the enemy's camp and remained quite near him all night, his position in the open field, with his pickets very near the camp, rendering it impossible for me to effect any surprise.

At daylight I came through the woods to a point near the Burnt Ordinary, and fired a single shot twice at intervals at his mounted pickets, but found it impossible to provoke the squad to a skirmish. Leaving this open country, I came down toward the Six-Mile Ordinary, where I had agreed to meet the men, now very hungry, as early as they could get rations and follow me. While they were thus dispersed the Yankees moved toward Williamsburg. Aware of their return, I collected 3 men—all I could get together—and ambushed the roads at Pettit's. Two cavalrymen passing I shot one from his horse, mortally wounding him; the other was fired on, but I fear escaped without injury. The enemy at once deployed his infantry skirmishers on both sides the road, and swept the timber for hundreds of yards. We escaped them. I regret very much the little service rendered where so much was expected, but the above are the true circumstances, and I will be satisfied with the inference you may draw from them.

This they promised will not be their last visit, but they intend robbing every farm on the Peninsula before stopping. I think it quite likely. They throw out infantry skirmishers on both sides of the road when they approach timber, thus rendering ambushing anything but an easy matter.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. CHARLES HUME,
Lieutenant, Commanding.

Lieut. S. W. WARDLAW,
Adjutant Holcombe Legion.

NOVEMBER 11, 1863.—Raid on Suffolk, Va.

Report of Lieut. Col. Arthur Herbert, Seventeenth Virginia Infantry.

IVOR,
 November 11, 1863.

SIR: I left here with my regiment and three pieces of artillery Monday evening; encamped 4 miles the other side of Blackwater that night, and on Tuesday morning marched to the other side of Windsor, where I was joined by Colonel Taliaferro and his regiment.

My intention was to march the whole force to about 6 miles of Suffolk that evening and make an attack at daybreak next morning. All hopes of making any successful attack in their rear I had given up since the capture of Lieutenant Roy, they having destroyed every boat, and having been picketing the river very closely ever since.

Knowing you wished a demonstration made at once, I gave up that scheme and thought I would try their front, but on arriving below Windsor we met a man named Phelps, just from the other side of the Nansemond, below Suffolk, who informed Taliaferro and myself that it would be impossible even to surprise their first picket at the bridge beyond Suffolk, as they had lately placed pickets this side and so arranged the flooring of the bridge that at two or three minutes' notice they could drop it in the creek below. I then requested Colonel Taliaferro to send out a good company to Suffolk to pick up anything that might be around. He sent Captain Philips and 40 men, who dashed in town and captured 1 wagon, 8 fine horses, and 7 prisoners. I remained near Windsor until this morning, thinking they might follow Captain Philips and party up and give us a chance at them that way, but they only came out about 6 or 7 miles and then returned.

I am sorry not to have a better report to make you, but it was about all that could be done. I am much pleased with Colonel Taliaferro and his regiment, and think they will do good service.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. HERBERT,
Lieut. Col., and Provost-Marshal Blackwater Line.

Major PICKETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General,

NOVEMBER 14-15, 1863.—Affairs on Eastern Shore of Virginia.

Reports of Brig Gen. Henry H. Lockwood, U. S. Army, and congratulatory letter from Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, U. S. Army.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
November 15, 1863- 9.15 p. m.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The following telegrams just received.

DRUMMONDTOWN, VA.,
November 15, 1863.

A small party of raiders landed on the Chesapeake shore yesterday, but before they could get into the interior they were met by an equal number of my coast guard, by whom they were all captured, after the firing of one or two volleys. They are a part of a larger party, under Captain Beall, of the rebel navy, who are doubtless hovering about the coast somewhere; but my pickets and coast guard are on the alert, and will come up with them, should they attempt a landing.

HENRY H. LOCKWOOD,
Brigadier-General.

Since the above was written one of my coasting vessels fell in with the notorious Captain Beall himself, in command of another party, and succeeded in capturing him with his whole party, numbering 3 commissioned officers and 6 men. I think this will put an end to these depredations.

HENRY H. LOCKWOOD,
Brigadier-General.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Drummondtown, Va., November 16, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward the inclosed reports of the capture of John Y. Beall, master in the rebel navy, and his crew of 14 men, by Lieut. John W. Conner and Sergt. Robert R. Christopher, of Company B, First Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers, each of these officers commanding separate detachments, on the 14th and 15th of November.

This is a highly important capture. The officer in charge of the party is the same who commanded the attack against the gunboats on the Rappahannock River, which resulted in their capture, and admits that he was in charge of the party by whom the light-houses on this shore were destroyed and the government transports captured on the Atlantic coast. He further admits that the object of this raid was the capture of a steamer. The conduct of the officers before referred to is highly commendable. The party of rebels were captured in two detachments, one by Lieutenant Conner, the other by Sergeant Christopher; and each detachment, although much better armed than ours, was captured by an equal number of our men, which never could have been effected but by the bravery and determination of these officers.

I would therefore recommend that the major-general commanding recognize the intrepidity and valuable service manifested and rendered by these officers on this occasion by letter.

I would further call the attention of the major-general commanding to the *status* of these prisoners. They are unable to show anything which, in my judgment, would entitle them to be considered or

treated as prisoners of war. They are without orders and many of them without uniform. It appears by the shipping articles (of which I have obtained possession, and which are herewith forwarded) that they are but partisans, receiving no pay from the so-called Confederate States, and trusting entirely for remuneration for their services to the possession of such property, public or private, as they may chance to capture.

If, after deliberation, the major-general commanding shall agree with me that these parties are not entitled to be considered and treated as prisoners of war, I would respectfully suggest that they be tried either by military commission or that they be sent back here for trial by the civil authorities of Accomack and Northampton Counties, where the depredations have been committed, as is provided for in the Virginia Code, 1860. I am rather inclined to think the latter course would be the preferable one, inasmuch as some of the citizens seem to be considerably incensed against these raiders, and I think twelve men at least, in the county of Accomack, can be procured who will be disposed to deal with these fellows as their outrages deserve.

Further than this, a trial and conviction of these offenders by the civil authorities would have a great effect upon the political *status* of these counties, inasmuch as it would inflame the rebel authorities against them, and by that means a counter-inaction would be produced. As this is understood to be but one of three or four bands of outlaws of the same character, it is highly important that a precedent in regard to them should be determined upon.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

HENRY H. LOCKWOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. W. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, November 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. H. H. LOCKWOOD,
Comdg. First Separate Brigade, Drummondtown, Va. :

GENERAL: Your report, with inclosed papers relating to the capture of John Y. Beall and his crew of 14 men, has been received.

The general commanding appreciates highly the bravery and sagacity of Lieut. John W. Conner and Sergt. Robert R. Christopher, of the First Regiment Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers, who commanded the detachments that captured these prisoners, and of the men under their respective commands, and he directs that you commend those officers and men in general orders for their good conduct on that occasion.

As to the prisoners themselves, they will be held for the present, not as prisoners of war, but as pirates or marauding robbers, until the further pleasure of the Secretary of War, to whom the matter will be submitted, shall be known. Not being protected by commissions or any orders produced from the pretended rebel Government, they will probably be tried as pirates or as robbers, either in the United States court or the local court, unless ordered to trial by military commission.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Assistant Adjutant General.

NOVEMBER 14-18, 1863.—Scout from Martinsburg, W. Va.

Report of Col. Robert S. Rodgers, Second Maryland (Eastern Shore) Infantry.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., November 18, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Lieutenant Wyckoff left on a scout on the 14th, and has just returned. Went to Pughtown, thence up to the head of Cedar Creek, at Van Buren Furnace. At the cove about 4 miles above he saw picket fires, which indicated some force of the enemy. Having only 30 men he did not think it prudent to attack them, and returned nearly the same way, but on opposite side of the valley.

Near Van Buren Furnace, he captured 3 prisoners and 4 horses of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry. One of them escaped on foot from the guard at night. One of these prisoners is believed to be an officer, but denies it. One other soldier belonging to Captain Pierce's company was also taken; and 1 citizen arrested named Richards, at a point 10 miles this side of Van Buren, being charged with taking horses from United States teams about a year ago, which he confesses doing, but says he was drunk. His neighbors offer to come in and pay the damages and go his security.

Lieutenant Wyckoff reports that he got on the track of 10 men, who had been to Hampshire County after horses. They had 12. They were dressed in our uniforms. Many stragglers are said to be in the mountains from the rebel army, and Lieutenant Wyckoff saw a number who escaped in the mountains. They are either single or in very small parties. He got 6 of them here. He thinks this neighborhood now is a rendezvous for horse-thieves, who operate chiefly in Hampshire County.

I have, in obedience to your instructions, ordered Lieutenant Wyckoff to report to his regimental commander.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. RODGERS,

Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. WILLIAM M. BOONE, A. A. G.

NOVEMBER 15-18, 1863.—Expedition from Charlestown, W. Va., to near New Market, Va., and Skirmishes (16th) at Woodstock, Edenburg, and Mount Jackson, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. William H. Boyd, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding expedition.

No. 2.—Brig. Gen. John D. Imboden, C. S. Army, including attack on supply train at Burlington, W. Va.

No. 1.

Report of Col. William H. Boyd, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding expedition.

CHARLESTOWN, W. VA., November 19, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report for the information of the general commanding:

In obedience to instructions from division headquarters, I left this

place at 3 a. m. on Sunday, 15th instant, with about 700 of my command, composed of detachments from the First New York Cavalry, Cole's Potomac Home Brigade, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, First Connecticut Cavalry, Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry (my own), and a section of the First [West] Virginia Battery, Light Artillery. The command was supplied with four days' rations and forage (two days' being in wagons).

Marched to Strasburg first day; distance, 41 miles. Started at daylight next morning and reached Woodstock about 10 a. m.; distance, 12 miles. Here my advance guard, Companies A and C, First New York Cavalry, commanded by Capt. James H. Stevenson, of Company C, came upon the enemy's pickets, about 20 in number, and drove them out of town, capturing the mail-carrier with a large mail for the South, also a lieutenant (Hamman) of the Tenth Virginia Infantry and a wagon with four barrels of apple brandy intended for Imboden's camp.

I had intended to feed at the latter place and send my wagons back with a guard, but the enemy kept our advance so much occupied that I deemed it impracticable. On reaching Edenburg, 5 miles south of Woodstock, my advance encountered a company of rebel cavalry stationed at that place on picket, and after a sharp skirmish drove them from the town. Here my advance halted, and Captain Stevenson sent me word that camp fires were visible along the base of the mountain to the left of the town, which proved to be correct; they were only the fires of the company on picket which had been driven out of the town. A few miles beyond Edenburg the rebels made another stand in a piece of woods, but we drove them again, this time with the saber; here some of the men who had fast horses indulged in the chase a little too far, and the rebels finding them unsupported, turned on them, and before they could reach the main guard, 3 of them, whose horses were run down, were captured and 1 man killed.

My advance was now within a mile of Mount Jackson and I ordered them to advance, continually throwing out skirmishers. On approaching within a quarter of a mile of the town, the skirmishers were fired upon by a piece of artillery planted on a little eminence in front of the town and commanding the pike. On hearing this I formed line of battle on each side of the pike and at once pushed my artillery to the front and opened on the town. The enemy evidently were very much surprised, for they supposed we had no artillery with us, and after about a dozen shots had been fired, one of which, I regret to say, killed Corpl. J. H. Hoagland, Company F, First New York Cavalry, they ceased. My skirmishers in the meantime advanced to reconnoiter the position of the enemy, and I soon learned the enemy were in full retreat. We at once dashed after them through the town and across the first bridge, when they again made a stand on the top of a hill.

We drove them from this and occupied it ourselves, the enemy occupying the hill beyond the bridge. Here we viewed each other for some time (the enemy having his artillery planted to sweep the only bridge by which the stream was passable, the banks being very steep all along), and unfortunately the topography of the country was such that we could not reach their guns with our own artillery until they were out of range. I learned from prisoners that White and Gilmer's battalion and a portion of Imboden's were present, in all 800 men, and as they were likely to be re-enforced, I deemed it

prudent not to pursue them any farther, as we were within 3 miles of New Market, and my horses were very much jaded. I rested for the night 2 miles this side of Woodstock. As the head of the column was passing through Edenburg about 20 rebels dashed out of the woods and fired into the advance, but did no mischief; one of my men seeing them have blue coats on dashed after them, and as it was dark he was captured.

Just before daylight on Tuesday morning, and as the column was about starting, we were again fired into by some bushwhackers, but no injury was done, save the slight wounding of one of Cole's battalion; stopped at Winchester Tuesday night, and as we were about to start at daylight on Wednesday, some men fired from a house, wounding one of the First New York Cavalry very seriously. Search was made and 4 men found secreted beneath the floor. I made them walk to camp barefooted; they belonged to Gilmor's command.

The result of the expedition was 27 prisoners (including 2 officers) with their horses and equipments, about 90 fat cattle, 4 barrels brandy, about 50 tents, 3 four-horse teams, and a quantity of tobacco and salt. Twenty-seven of the above cattle belong to Charles Moore, who has safe-guards from Generals Banks, Frémont, and Shields, but I took them to prevent the enemy getting them; the balance were contraband.

I lost 2 men killed, 2 wounded, and 5 missing. We killed a number of the enemy, but they succeeded in carrying them off the field.

Reached camp at 3 p. m., 18th instant.

I am, captain, with much respect, your obedient servant,
WM. H. BOYD,

Colonel Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, Comdg.

Capt. WILLIAM M. BOONE,

Asst. Adj. Gen., First Div., Dept. of West Virginia.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. John D. Imboden, C. S. Army, commanding Valley District, including attack on supply train at Burlington, W. Va.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
Linville's Creek, Rockingham, November 19, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the following operations of detachments from my brigade on Monday last, the 16th instant:

Maj. Robert White, commanding Forty-first Cavalry Battalion, with a portion of Gilmor's battalion, Captain Davis' cavalry company, Maryland Line, and a section of McClanahan's battery, was attacked at Mount Jackson by Colonel Boyd, of the Federal Army, in command of the First New York and Twenty-first Pennsylvania Regiments, and Cole's battalion Baltimore cavalry, and a section of artillery, numbering in the aggregate about 700 men. After a sharp fight at the town, Major White took position on Rude's Hill and succeeded in repulsing the enemy very handsomely. Captain Davis with about 60 men pursued him 2 miles below Woodstock, where he

halted to encamp; but Davis, dismounting a part of his men, approached near the camp and fired into it after dark, when the retreat was hastily resumed, the enemy shooting a number of his own broken-down horses to prevent their falling into our hands.

Major White has ascertained from the people of Mount Jackson that he killed 8 of the enemy and wounded 18; a part of the dead were left in our hands. We captured 11 prisoners and some horses.

Our loss, 1 lieutenant and 8 men, captured on picket; 1 man slightly wounded; 2 horses killed.

A Blakely 12-pounder gun was burst by Lieutenant Berkeley on the first fire. It was deemed defective when I first got it a few weeks ago.

The enemy got no government horses, cattle, or other property in this raid. They robbed a few individuals of watches and jewelry on the road, and took some cattle and horses from a Union man near Mount Jackson. They have returned to Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry.

On the same day, 16th instant, Captain McNeill, in command of his own company and a detachment from the Sixty-second Regiment, under Lieutenant Moorman, attacked a train of eighty odd wagons near Burlington, in Hampshire, hauling supplies to Averell, at Petersburg, and after a sharp fight whipped the escort of 100 infantry, captured and brought away 25 prisoners and 245 good horses, with all their harness, and set fire to the wagons, but probably did not burn them, as my men had to leave immediately to escape a large body (over 600) of cavalry.

They really captured over 300 horses, but the danger of recapture was so great that they only got out with 245. Captain McNeill took to the mountains, and by a wonderful march (for rapidity) escaped, though pursued by over 600 of Averell's best cavalry, his own force being but little over 100 men.

McNeill's loss, 1 man badly wounded; Moorman's loss, 1 mortally and 4 badly wounded. All our wounded were brought out except 1, who is probably dead.

I have dispatched two other parties to attack trains and hope for good results.

Lieutenant Todd, with his torpedoes, is in Hampshire, and Captain Lovett, commanding his escort, reported the way clear and expected to blow up the trains last night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

Col. R. H. CHILTON,
Chief of Staff, Army of Northern Virginia.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 25, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the War Department.

The report reflects great credit on the officers and men engaged.

R. E. LEE,
General.

NOVEMBER 16, 1863.—Skirmish near Burlington, W. Va.

REPORTS.*

- No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army, commanding Department of West Virginia.
 No. 2.—Col. James A. Mulligan, Twenty-third Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Division.
 No. 3.—Col. Jacob M. Campbell, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
 No. 4.—Col. Joseph Thoburn, First West Virginia Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
 No. 5.—Lieut. Col. Francis W. Thompson, Third West Virginia Mounted Infantry, First Separate Brigade.
 No. 6.—Col. Daniel D. Johnson, Fourteenth West Virginia Infantry.
 No. 7.—Capt. Clinton Jeffers, Fourteenth West Virginia Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army, commanding Department of West Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
 Cumberland, Md., December 10, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith official reports, exhibiting the circumstances of the attack on the supply train between New Creek, W. Va., and Petersburg, on the 16th ultimo, and the action taken looking to the recapture of the property.

It was an unfortunate affair, and the conduct of the officer in charge will be investigated by general court-martial.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

B. F. KELLEY,
 Brigadier-General.

Brig. Gen. G. W. CULLUM,
 Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.

No. 2.

Reports of Col. James A. Mulligan, Twenty-third Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Division.

NEW CREEK,
 November 16, 1863.

SIR: A fight occurred this morning about 8 o'clock, 3 miles south of Burlington, between 300 of the enemy and two companies of the Fourteenth [West] Virginia and Second Maryland [Potomac Home Brigade], 100 strong, the escort of the train to Petersburg. The enemy captured a number of the horses, and injured a dozen wagons.

Nine of our men have been brought in wounded, 2 killed. One of the latter is Lieutenant Hardman, Fourteenth [West] Virginia. The enemy hastened away so quickly that they left their wounded. I moved one of Campbell's regiments on their rear, and dispatched

* See also Imboden's report, p. 643.

mounted messengers to General Averell and Colonel Thoburn to intercept the enemy in the South Branch Valley.

Within the last few minutes a courier from the front informs me that General Averell has received information, and has dispatched ten or twelve hundred cavalry in pursuit.

I hope to report the enemy destroyed or captured before morning.

JAS. A. MULLIGAN,
Colonel.

Captain MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
New Creek, W. Va., November 16, 1863—1.30 p. m.

GENERAL: It is reported that 400 or 500 rebels attacked the train for Petersburg this morning about 7 o'clock, near Burlington, and captured it. I have dispatched messengers to Colonel Thoburn at Petersburg to send his cavalry into the Moorefield Valley. I have also ordered by telegraph Colonel Campbell's infantry to move from Springfield down the Moorefield pike. If you are, as I suppose, near Williamsport, I respectfully suggest that the enemy might be intercepted by you were you to move east across Patterson's Creek Mountains, entering the Moorefield Valley by the Williamsport and Moorefield road.

Faithfully,

JAS. A. MULLIGAN,
Colonel.

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Commanding Fourth Separate Brigade.

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HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
New Creek, W. Va., November 23, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I inclose herewith official report of Colonels Campbell, Thoburn, Bruce, and Captain Jeffers, Fourteenth [West] Virginia, of the attack of the enemy under McNeill on our supply train near Burlington, W. Va., on the morning of the 16th instant. I also inclose copy of a communication addressed by me to General Averell, informing him of McNeill's movements, to which the general replied, from near the junction of the Moorefield and Alleghany roads, that he had been apprised of the attack at 11.30 a. m., and had started a portion of his command to endeavor to cut him off.

Believing from the reports obtained that the loss inflicted was owing to a want of precaution, a want of skill, and a want of fighting, I have ordered charges to be preferred and forwarded against the commanding officer of the escort.

I am, captain, faithfully,

JAS. A. MULLIGAN,
Colonel.

Capt. T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of West Virginia.

No. 3.

Report of Col. Jacob M. Campbell, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

SPRINGFIELD, W. VA., November 20, 1863.

LIEUTENANT : Your communication of the 19th instant, directing me to make a full report of the action taken by me on the telegram of the colonel commanding of the 16th instant, specifying the very minute when I left Springfield, the distance marched, &c., has just been received. In reply, I have the honor to state that I received the colonel's first telegram while at Green Spring, visiting the troops along the line of the railroad belonging to this brigade.

I immediately telegraphed Colonel McCaslin the message, directing him to act at once and order out the troops. I received the colonel commanding's dispatch at 2.10 o'clock, and at 3.30 p. m. the same day, November 16, 1863, the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut. Col. J. P. Linton, two companies of the Fifteenth [West] Virginia Volunteers, Major Wells, and one section of Captain Moore's battery, were on the march. The second dispatch of the colonel commanding was received a few minutes after the command had left Springfield, and was sent to Colonel Linton by courier. Lieutenant-Colonel Linton pushed on through Romney, having sent a detachment across the river at Hanging Rock, with orders to proceed on the west side of the mountain to Burlington.

Linton reached the junction in the evening, where he was joined by the detachment he had sent to Burlington, and then proceeded up the Moorefield road, on the side of which he bivouacked for the night. Early next morning he pushed on to near Reynolds' Gap, a distance from this camp of 28½ miles, where he learned that the enemy had crossed near that place. He waited, expecting the cavalry would drive the rebels back in the direction of Moorefield, having previously sent a detachment, with orders to proceed on in the direction of Petersburg until they met and communicated with our forces from that place. This detachment, following his instructions, pushed on to Petersburg, where they arrived at 12 p. m. the 17th, having traveled a distance from this camp of 46 miles, where they found Colonel Thoburn, who informed them that his forces had all returned and given up the pursuit. The detachment returned the same night and joined the main body near Reynolds' Gap.

On the morning of the 18th instant, Lieutenant-Colonel Linton, having ascertained that the cavalry (Third [West] Virginia) had returned by way of Romney, sent a detachment out in the direction of Wardensville (and which proceeded to within 5 miles of that place), returned with the main body to camp, bringing in with him 1 horse and 1 mule, as was supposed, belonged to the train. The command arrived here at 11 a. m., November 19. Linton has seen nothing of any rebels during the whole march. The detachment he sent to Wardensville arrived here at 7 p. m., this 20th instant, bringing in 5 horses but no prisoners.

Total distance traveled by main force, 57 miles; by Petersburg detachment, 92 miles; by Wardensville detachment, about 90 miles.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CAMPBELL,

Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

Lieut. M. J. RUSSELL, A. A. G., *Second Div.*

No. 4.

Report of Col. Joseph Thoburn, First West Virginia Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

PETERSBURG, W. VA., November 20, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: On the morning of the 16th instant, the supply train from New Creek to this place was attacked by a party of guerrillas under Captain McNeill, 4 or 5 miles this side of Burlington. The train consisted of 70 wagons, also some sutlers' wagons, and was under the care of Captain Jeffers, of the Fourteenth [West] Virginia Infantry, with a guard of 90 men, 50 under command of Lieut. G. H. Hardman, of Fourteenth [West] Virginia, and 40 under command of Lieutenant Edwards, of the Second Maryland (Potomac Home Brigade). The train at the time extended over at least 1 mile of the road, with the guard about equally divided between the front and rear, Captain Jeffers, with 10 men, occupying the center of the line. The attack was first made upon the advanced guard of 40 men under Lieutenant Hardman, who was killed the first fire, when his command broke for the woods. Firing commenced in the rear almost simultaneously, but by what was supposed a smaller force. The guard under Lieutenant Edwards succeeded in repelling this attack, and also saved the horses and wagons at the rear of the train. Captain Jeffers appears to have sent his men to the front, where the heavy firing was, and himself started for the rear. I refer you to his report, which accompanies this. Some of our men seem to have kept near the road and fired upon the enemy from behind trees, but it was of little avail, the enemy making their escape and taking with them over 200 horses and 4 prisoners, besides some 20 wagoners and negroes. We lost 2 killed and 10 wounded. The enemy's loss was 4 or 5 wounded.

A messenger from General Averell informed me of the disaster about 2 p. m., and notified me that he was sending one of his regiments and one battalion toward Moorefield to intercept and cut off the enemy's retreat. I at once ordered out all our available cavalry (about 100 men) and started down the South Branch to co-operate with him. General Averell's command arrived in Moorefield about half past 3 o'clock, twenty minutes in advance of us. Col. Thompson, of the Third [West] Virginia, had marched out the Wardensville pike with his regiment, while Major Gibson occupied the town. I started Captain Greenfield after Colonel Thompson, with instructions not to rest until they heard from McNeill, and cut off his retreat, or until all the intersecting roads from the direction of the South Branch were occupied. This would have cut off McNeill's retreat. Colonel Thompson went into camp before dark. Captain Greenfield, with his command, proceeded onward until he received what he believed to be reliable information that McNeill had crossed the pike at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, about 13 miles out of Moorefield. It was then 9 p. m., and with six hours of a start he thought it useless to pursue. He went into camp for the night and returned the next day. From a wagoner who made his escape at Brock's Gap, I learn that McNeill did not cross the pike until after midnight, and then passed within 600 yards of Colonel Thompson's camp. His force did not much exceed 100 men.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. THOBURN,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut W. J. RUSSELL, A. A. A. G., Second Div.

No. 5.

Report of Lieut. Col. Francis W. Thompson, Third West Virginia Mounted Infantry.

CAMP NEAR NEW CREEK, W. VA.,
December 5, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: On the 16th of November, as the brigade was marching from Petersburg to New Creek, information was received by the commanding general that a supply train had been captured near Burlington. This information was given by two soldiers who said they were sent by a lieutenant, who heard that the train was captured and driven off; that there were 1,500 rebels, but on reflection said there were only 500. One of the men professed to know the country, and was sent by General Averell as guide, and was with me until the Ringgolds joined me; he belonged to that command. Being at the head of the column, I was ordered by General Averell to go in pursuit, taking the Third [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry and Gibson's battalion, in the direction of Moorefield, to pursue them vigorously, and subsist on the country, as we only had rations to last to New Creek. The command was kept at a brisk walk, and a trot when possible. Soon after leaving the New Creek pike, a blockade of timber was found to obstruct the travel. This was sufficiently removed to enable the command to pass. The command arrived at Moorefield about 3 p. m. Gibson's battalion was left there to guard the roads in that valley, in the direction of New Creek. I proceeded with the Third [West] Virginia toward Wardensville. Night overtook us near the intersection of the North River pike, our horses having traveled about 33 miles and no feed since morning. The horses were just off of a fifteen days' raid, and many of them could not be kept up with the column. Supposing the enemy might be in the immediate neighborhood, I considered it impracticable to leave them behind. I halted the command to feed 1 mile down the North River pike, leaving one squadron to guard the Wardensville pike and sending one squadron 1 mile down the pike below camp. In half an hour after arriving there I was joined by the Ringgold battalion, commanded by Captain Greenfield.

It was decided on consultation with Captain Greenfield that he should proceed with his battalion to the Grassy Creek road, 10 miles below the Wardensville pike, that being the road the rebels must take to pass teams over. After Captain Greenfield left it was believed that the rebels had crossed the pike at 3 p. m. that day, with horses only, they having crossed at a place where there were no roads. This was also the information received by Captain Greenfield, the rebels having eight hours' start before we found their trail. Owing to the worn-out condition of our horses, I thought it useless to follow them farther. The Ringgolds returned to Petersburg, via Moorefield and New Creek road. I went via the Grassy Creek road and Romney, arriving at New Creek on the evening of the 18th.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. W. THOMPSON,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Third [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry.

Lieut. L. MARKBREIT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Separate Brigade.

No. 6.

Report of Col. Daniel D. Johnson, Fourteenth West Virginia Infantry.

PETERSBURG, W. VA.,
November 19, 1863.

SIR: On the 16th instant, while escorting a provision train from New Creek Station, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to this point, a detachment of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 50 enlisted men of this regiment, and — officers and 40 enlisted men of the Second Maryland Volunteers (Potomac Home Brigade) were attacked by Captain McNeill's rebel cavalry. The affair lasted about one hour, and occurred $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Burlington, on the Burlington and Petersburg turnpike.

It becomes my painful duty to report the following casualties in this regiment resulting from this affair.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL D. JOHNSON,
Colonel.

LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

 No. 7.
Report of Capt. Clinton Jeffers, Fourteenth West Virginia Infantry.

PETERSBURG, W. VA.,
November 20, 1863.

SIR: On the 15th of November, 1863, a train of wagons under my charge, consisting of eighty wagons loaded with quartermaster's and commissary stores, as well as a number of sutlers' wagons, left New Creek, W. Va., on their way to Petersburg, W. Va., and encamped that evening near Burlington, W. Va.

On the following morning we resumed the march at 7 o'clock, and the force under my command as guards, consisting of 1 lieutenant and 50 men of the Fourteenth [West] Virginia Regiment and 1 lieutenant and 40 men of the Second Maryland Volunteer Infantry, I disposed of as follows, viz: I placed 40 men in advance of the train, under command of First Lieut. George H. Hardman, Company C, Fourteenth [West] Virginia Regiment. In the rear I placed 40 men under command of Lieutenant Edwards, Second Maryland Regiment Volunteer Infantry, while I took position near the center of the train with 10 men, 4 of whom I threw forward between myself and the advanced guard, as a signal party.

About 9 a. m., as the center of the train was passing an old house by the roadside, near the residence of the notorious rebel, Pierce, the advance of the train, then making a short turn in the road in the woods beyond, were fired upon by a party of concealed rebels. Lieut. George H. Hardman, commanding the advance, being

* Nominal list reports Lieut. George H. Hardman and 1 enlisted man killed, 6 men wounded, and 1 man missing.

killed instantly by the first volley, threw the advance into confusion, but being rallied by Sergt. Silas W. Hare, of Company I, Fourteenth [West] Virginia Regiment, they fell back from the road into the woods, skirmishing at the same time with the rebels, who now charged after them in overwhelming force. I immediately sent forward the 6 men remaining with me, and started back to bring up the 40 men under command of Lieutenant Edwards. I had gone but a few steps, however, when the rebels began to pour out of the old house near the center road, and immediately commenced a fierce attack upon the center of the train, while at the same time a body of rebel cavalry made an attack upon the rear guard.

The firing now became general along the whole line, and I, being cut off from communication with my men, was pursued by a party of rebels, and had my horse shot dead under me while escaping. About this time the rear guard fell back and took a position in the edge of the woods, from whence they kept up a rapid fire upon the rebels. I now started to look for the advance, whom I found had fallen back and taken up position behind a fence, from which they kept up a spirited and telling fire upon the rebels, who were now busily engaged running horses off from the train and attempting to fire the wagons. The fire of our men, however, prevented them from burning but five wagons and injuring two others. About this time the rebels began to disappear rapidly with their plunder, which consisted only of horses.

When the fight first commenced, Capt. A. L. Houtt, stationed at Burlington, hearing the noise of the firing, immediately started off to re-enforce us with the company of men under his command, but unfortunately arrived too late to participate in the engagement. His men, however, rendered valuable service in extinguishing the fire among the wagons.

From the best information I could gather the rebels numbered about 250 men, under the command of Captain McNeill, part cavalry and part infantry, while I had but 90 men under my command.

Our loss consisted of Lieutenant Hardman and 1 private, both of the Fourteenth [West] Virginia Regiment, killed in the engagement, besides 1 missing and 6 wounded of the same regiment. Of the Second Maryland Regiment, there were 6 wounded and 4 missing.

The loss of the enemy I could not ascertain, but it must have been considerable. They left 1 of their men, supposed mortally wounded, in our hands.

Our loss in horses will probably amount to 150.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON JEFFERS,

Captain, Co. B, Fourteenth West Virginia Regiment.

Lieut. H. G. JOHNSON,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOVEMBER 16, 1863.—Affair at Germantown, Va.**REPORTS.**

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Michael Corcoran, U. S. Army.

No. 2.—Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr., Second Massachusetts Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Michael Corcoran, U. S. Army.

· HEADQUARTERS CORCORAN'S DIVISION,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., November 16, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that a number of rebel cavalry have been hovering about this neighborhood during the afternoon and have captured 6 men, leaving 1 wounded belonging to Colonel Lowell's command, about 400 yards in front of our infantry pickets between the [Centreville] and Frying Pan roads. I immediately sent all the available cavalry in pursuit, but have failed to overtake them. I learn that the force who charged and captured the pickets numbered about 50. Your telegram in relation to the misconduct of troops at Burke's Station has been received, and will be attended to in person early in the morning.

MICHAEL CORCORAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, and Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Washington.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr., Second Massachusetts Cavalry.

VIENNA, VA.,
November 17, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that a sergeant and 2 men of Thirteenth New York Cavalry were captured and 1 man wounded, on picket at Germantown, about 5 o'clock last evening. The testimony of the wounded man, and of a family living in sight of the affair, goes to show that 1 man in our uniform approached the vedette on the road, and while his attention was directed to a pretended pass, between 20 and 30 men in Union overcoats rushed out of the woods and captured the sergeant and 2 men, leaving a third wounded on the field. It is said that 2 of the rebels were wounded. The party retreated at once up Little River pike.

Three parties of 50 men each were sent out, but failed to overtake the rebels. There were one or two alarms during the night, but there does not appear to have been any foundation for them.

I am, colonel, your most obedient servant,

C. R. LOWELL, JR.,
Commanding Cavalry Forces, Vienna, Va.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff.

[P. S.]—The man Binns arrived safely, and gives information which leads me to hope that an expedition to start to-morrow will be successful in taking some prisoners.

NOVEMBER 16-19, 1863.—Expedition from Yorktown into Matthews County, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Isaac J. Wistar, U. S. Army.

No. 2.—Lieut. Col. George M. Guion, One hundred and forty-eighth New York Infantry, commanding expedition.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Isaac J. Wistar, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Yorktown, Va., November 19, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the safe return of the expedition sent out under command of Lieut. Col. George M. Guion to Matthews County, Va., without loss of any kind. Colonel Guion captured 16 prisoners, being mostly officers and seamen of the Confederate navy, with arms and a few papers. I have the honor to send down herewith the prisoners and papers. The arms will be turned in to the ordnance department here. The enemy before surrendering destroyed one howitzer. A number of Union refugees came in with our troops, to escape conscription by the rebels.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. J. WISTAR,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. R. S. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Monroe.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. George M. Guion, One hundred and forty-eighth New York Infantry, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS 148TH NEW YORK,
Yorktown, Va., November 20, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your orders, I left this post on Monday, November 16, on board the gun-boat Morse, Captain Babcock, with 450 men of my regiment.

At 7 p. m. we arrived at the headwaters of the East River, and the whole force at once landed in small boats. As rapidly as the different companies could land I started them in succession for Matthews Court-House, where I remained until 4 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, and then sent two companies, under command of Lieutenant Gilchrist, down the main road, with instructions to scour the country and report to the Morse, at New Point Comfort. The remaining seven companies I pushed on to within about 5 miles of Scuffletown, thoroughly scouring the country, and destroying eighteen or twenty boats on the Piankatank River. Learning that there was supposed to be a party of guerrillas on or near Gwynn's Island, I moved my command back to within 2 miles of Cricket Hill, and

after examining the woods and creeks, and posting a strong picket guard, I camped for the night.

At daylight on Wednesday, the 18th, I marched five companies to Cricket Hill, and learning that an organized party was upon Gwynn's Island, with a brass howitzer, I at once crossed in boats, and after making a careful search of the island, succeeded in capturing 11 armed men, under charge of Acting Master Webb, of the rebel navy. Their howitzer had been thrown into the water and could not be found. After leaving the island and destroying some twelve boats and one sloop, also the barge which the prisoners had used to cruise about in, I returned to Matthews Court-House, arriving there at dark, and at once communicated with the gunboat, which was lying in East River, with the two companies under Lieutenant Gilchrist on board.

I here learned that a small force of cavalry was hovering about my rear, and intended looking for them in the morning, but on receiving, through Captain Babcock, your verbal orders to return at once, I marched my command to the river, and embarked during the night, arriving at Yorktown at noon on the 19th.

The result of the expedition has been the capture of 1 officer and 11 men, with their arms and equipments, 1 guerrilla unarmed, 1 blockade runner, and 2 men from the rebel service home on furlough, the last 2 having been captured by Lieutenant Gilchrist. Over thirty boats were destroyed, also one sloop, which had been used for blockade running, and the barge which the party captured on Gwynn's Island had used for privateering. A lot of leather was captured and destroyed near the Piankatank.

The officers and men composing the expedition are entitled to great credit for the manner in which they conducted themselves, and for the promptness and alacrity with which they obeyed all orders. The march was long, and very fatiguing, but not a man evinced any disposition to complain, and not a single instance of straggling occurred. Captain Babcock did all in his power to promote the object of the expedition, and held his vessel in constant readiness to aid the land force if necessary. His efforts did much toward the success of the undertaking.

In conclusion, I would state that the regiment under my command, having returned without the loss of a man, is ready to start upon another expedition, if thought advisable, and I would respectfully suggest that if a force could be landed on the Piankatank River and sweep down through the country, more captures could be made, and very likely some blockade running could be put an end to.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. GUION,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 148th New York.

Capt. S. R. REYNOLDS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Yorktown, November 20, 1863.

This report of Colonel Guion, commanding late expedition into Matthews County, Va., is respectfully forwarded, being adopted as my report.

Great credit is due to Colonel Guion for his management, success, and careful execution of orders. Also to Captain Babcock, U. S. Navy, commanding gunboat Morse, for his zealous and efficient co-operation in every way in his power.

Respectfully,

I. J. WISTAR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Report approved.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

NOVEMBER 18, 1863.—Skirmish near Germanna Ford, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. George A. Custer, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, Cavalry Corps.

No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Henry E. Davies, jr., U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. George A. Custer, commanding Third Division, Cavalry Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
November 18, 1863—10 a. m.

SIR: In obedience to instructions from the major-general commanding the corps, I sent 2 officers, with 60 men, to make an examination of the Rapidan River between Ely's and Germanna Fords. This party started at daylight that morning. While proceeding in the direction of Ely's Ford and between Germanna they encountered a large brigade of rebel cavalry, under command of General Hampton. Owing to the superior numbers of the enemy, my men were compelled to fall back until re-enforced by a regiment from General Davies' brigade, when the enemy were in turn compelled to give way.

They returned in two parties, one taking the road leading to Ely's Ford, the other going toward Germanna Ford. Both were closely pursued by the Second New York Cavalry and a portion of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and by that time had been driven across the river. The object of the enemy in crossing the Rapidan, I believe, was to gather information in regard to our position, strength, &c. Owing to fact that I did not receive the order for making the reconnoissance of the river until nearly dark last night, I deemed it advisable to delay the expedition until daylight this morning.

Very respectfully,

G. A. CUSTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Col. C. ROSS SMITH,
Chief of Staff.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry E. Davies, jr., U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Camp at Stevensburg, Va., November 18, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In reply to the communication of General Custer, just received, requesting a report as to the attack made on the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry this a. m., I have the honor to submit the following statement, the result of a personal examination of the ground, the officers engaged, and of citizens in the vicinity:

Captain Kingsland, commanding the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, had at his disposal but 150 men. His camp was at the cross-roads leading to Ely's and Germanna Fords. One-fourth of his command was posted on the road to Ely's Ford, and he kept up a communication with the force posted at Germanna Ford.

Last evening I received instructions from General Custer to detail from this command an escort to accompany Lieutenant Whittaker and another officer in a reconnaissance to be made this morning at daylight to Ely's Ford. In pursuance of this an order was sent Captain Kingsland to furnish Lieutenant Whittaker with 60 men for that purpose. Captain Kingsland had also been previously instructed at daylight this morning to move his main reserve camp nearer to Stevensburg, leaving 50 men at the position he was holding.

Lieutenant Whittaker reached the headquarters of the regiment before daylight, and reveille was sounded and the whole command aroused. Lieutenant Whittaker and an orderly from my headquarters who accompanied him both concur in saying that the horses in the camp were all saddled and bridled. Sixty men were detailed to accompany him, and, as I now learn, his instructions had been changed after I had seen him, and he was directed, instead of going directly to Ely's Ford, to go by way of Germanna Ford. The rest of the command were getting breakfast and preparing to move, when shots were heard in their front, and the men were mounted and formed in front of the camp. The few that were left in camp were ready, when their whole outpost was driven in upon them, mixed and struggling with a dense column of rebel cavalry. I learned that the enemy in a column approached the vedette on the Ely's Ford road, who for a moment hesitated to fire, all of the men in front being dressed in our overcoats. Then, seeing a large force, he discharged his carbine, when the enemy rushed forward at the gallop, following him closely, and in their charge swept away the reserve on the road. They kept on right down to Captain Kingsland's camp, and fell upon the little force he had there, and, after a short encounter, drove them back. They retreated along the road toward Stevensburg about 2 miles, when the advance squadron of a regiment I had sent out met them, and they immediately turned and retraced their steps. The enemy did not pursue them in force much beyond the camp, but took a position there and sent on a small force, which was checked, as I have mentioned.

The party in charge of Lieutenant Whittaker, which I have mentioned, had proceeded nearly 2 miles on the road to Germanna Ford, when they heard the firing and countermarched. On nearing the camp of the regiment they encountered what all concur in stating

was a regiment of cavalry drawn up in a field on the right of the road, which charged them. The men retreated into the woods on the left of the road and skirmished for some time but were obliged to fall back. The majority of them succeeded in reaching their regiment. In this affair Lieutenant Sellers was killed.

The Second New York Cavalry having reached the ground immediately advanced, driving the enemy's rear guard out of camp. At the forks of the road the rebels divided, one party going to Ely's Ford, and the other and larger portion to Germanna. In going to Germanna they endeavored to capture a squadron of the Fifth New York, on picket at that ford, commanded by Captain McGuinn. He had timely notice of their coming, and withdrew his whole command down the river without losing a man, returning when the enemy's column had passed. I have made every inquiry to learn the force of the enemy, and from no statement is it less than 1,000 men. All of the citizens place it much higher, as well as my own men and officers. Several citizens living miles apart, between whom there could be no collusion, have told me that General Hampton was in command of the expedition, and that they saw and spoke with him. I am aware that there is great tendency to exaggerate in forming estimates of an enemy's force in an affair of this kind, and the figures I give are 500 less than the lowest of any report made by competent persons that has been given me. That it was a movement of some importance and known on the other side, is shown by the fact that my pickets at Germanna Ford at daylight this morning perceived on the other bank a considerable force of cavalry and three guns in position. After the enemy had crossed these were withdrawn.

I do not consider that Captain Kingsland is deserving of censure in any degree for the result of the affair this morning. So far as I can learn, he did all that a vigilant and prudent officer could do with the force he had. He received two saber cuts while engaged with the enemy, and as I learned, behaved with bravery and courage. I have directed an investigation into the conduct of the officer commanding the reserves of his outposts, the result of which I will communicate.

The loss as at present reported is : One commissioned officer killed ; 1 commissioned officer wounded ; 2 enlisted men wounded ; 51 enlisted men missing ; 83 horses, 10 mules, 1 ambulance, 1 hospital wagon, 1 army wagon, 1 forge.

I would say that I believe the number of missing men and horses will be considerably decreased by to-morrow morning, as men are constantly coming in, who were cut off and saved themselves in the woods.

Respectfully submitted.

H. E. DAVIES, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Captain ESTES, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
November 19, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded, for the information of the major-general commanding the Cavalry Corps.

G. A. CUSTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Division.

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HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, *November 19, 1863*

Respectfully forwarded.

General Custer committed an error in taking a detail from a regiment on outpost duty. I have so notified him.

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General.

NOVEMBER 18-23, 1863.—*Reconnaissance from Vienna toward the Blue Ridge Mountains, Va.*

Report of Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr., Second Massachusetts Cavalry.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CAMP, *Vienna, November 26, 1863.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your instructions, Captain Rumery, with 25 mounted and 75 dismounted men, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, was on the 18th instant sent out toward the Blue Ridge to endeavor to capture guerrillas. He had orders to march chiefly by night, to show only his mounted party by day, and to keep the presence of the dismounted party an entire secret. He took as guides Yankee Davis and the deserter Binns.

The party passed near Frying Pan and Gum Springs, across Negro Mountain and Goose Creek to Mountsville; thence up north side of Goose Creek to Rector's Cross-Roads. On Sunday morning at day-break, I joined them by agreement at a point between Middleburg and Rector's Cross-Roads with 100 mounted men, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, and 50 of the Sixteenth New York Cavalry. Having learned exactly what information Captain Rumery had obtained, Lieutenant Sim, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, with 40 mounted men, was sent northward through Philomont; Captain Rumery, with another 40, southward through White Plains, across Manassas Gap Railroad, and back across Bull Run Mountain by Hopewell Gap; Lieutenant Manning, Second Massachusetts, with 50 dismounted men, across the mountain a few miles south of Aldie, where Mosby was said to have a rendezvous; the remainder of the force to move down the pike and wait for these parties at Mount Zion Church, near Aldie. The last party reached the church about midnight, and all returned to camp on Monday night without loss of a man.

There were captured (chiefly by Captain Rumery's dismounted party) 18 uniformed soldiers, who claimed to be Mosby's men, and were provided with his passes, though in some cases belonging to regular regiments, 7 notorious smugglers and horse-thieves, besides 1 of Mosby's men killed and 1 prisoner who escaped, and 35 horses, 13 sets horse equipments, 25 revolvers of various patterns, and 30 army blankets.

Captain Rumery managed his part of the expedition with great judgment. The deserter Binns, proved of great assistance. As I wish to employ him again on similar work, and as he shows no unwillingness to expose himself, I recommend that he be allowed the same pay as other government scouts while in my employ.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. LOWELL, JR.,

Colonel Second Mass. Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Camp.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant-General, and Chief of Staff.

NOVEMBER 21, 1863.—Expedition from Bealeton toward Thoroughfare Gap, Va.*Report of Brig. Gen. David McM. Gregg, commanding Second Division, Cavalry Corps.***HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,**
November 22, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the party sent yesterday afternoon in pursuit of the guerrillas who made the attack on wagons going to Fayetteville, hotly chased the party to within a mile of Thoroughfare Gap. At about 8 p. m., and when about to be overtaken, the guerrillas scattered to houses. A house in which it was supposed some had taken refuge was surrounded, the door broken down (admission having been refused), and 3 guerrillas were found. Of these 2 were captured and the other escaped by a back door. One of the captured guerrillas was badly wounded. Seven horses and 2 mules and some United States saddles and clothing were recovered. The party that was thus pursued was commanded by a Captain Turner. Mosby is off in the direction of Manassas, with the greater portion of his command.

I have to-day a regiment off toward Salem, where it is reported there is a nest of guerrillas. This regiment has for guide one of Mosby's men captured two days ago. The guerrilla Lucas, captured last night, has a certificate of membership in the Partisan Rangers, signed by Major Mosby. I hope Lucas will be brought before a military commission and be made an example of.

In the attack made by Mosby on our pickets at Warrenton four days ago, he had 5 men wounded.

The loss in the escort to the wagons yesterday was 3 men captured.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. McM. GREGG,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Second Division.

Col. C. ROSS SMITH,
Chief of Staff.

NOVEMBER 21, 1863.—Affair at Liberty, Va.*Report of Brig. Gen. John C. Robinson, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, First Army Corps.***HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS,**
November 21, 1863.

COLONEL: A body of rebel cavalry, variously estimated at from 50 to 100 men, attacked a train of three wagons and two ambulances on the way to the cavalry camp near Fayetteville, about noon to-day. The escort was driven into the picket line of my camp at Liberty, where the pursuing party was arrested. One sergeant was wounded slightly and 1 private on an advanced picket post captured. Some 2 or 3 others were captured but escaped.

The Sixteenth [Maine] Volunteers was immediately sent out and

word sent to General Gregg, who ordered out a squadron of cavalry. The rebel force was dressed in our uniform and are supposed to belong to Mosby's gang. The animals attached to the wagons were taken off, but they had no time to rifle the wagons.

The men on picket behaved well. A fuller report will be sent as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. ROBINSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. C. KINGSBURY, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOVEMBER 24, 1863.—Skirmish near Little Boston, Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding First Division, Cavalry Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
November 25, 1863.

COLONEL: Night before last the infantry pickets were withdrawn, and my right and rear consequently uncovered. The ill effects of this was experienced yesterday. Early in the morning yesterday 2 of Colonel Devin's vedettes on the extreme right were surprised and captured.

A party of some 17 that Colonel Devin sent out to recover the lost men and to reconnoiter, was attacked by a larger number of the enemy's cavalry, and lost some men captured by the enemy. Major Conger, Third [West] Virginia, was then sent out with 100 men, and found a company (60 men) of the enemy near Hazel River on the Sperryville pike. These were driven 2 miles beyond Little Boston, when they dispersed through the country. Major Conger lost 2 men wounded and 1 officer killed.

If the anticipated movement is long delayed, this position for my division, from lack of men to do picket duty, will be untenable without the infantry to picket toward my rear and right. Before it left, the division was picketing from 15 to 18 miles of front; now the distance is increased to over 20 miles, and as these parties that make dashes on our wagons and stores are small, from 50 to 100 strong, the country has to be well watched.

The infantry should at least return to its old position (it helped some there), if the move in contemplation does not take place tomorrow as anticipated.

Very respectfully,

W. MERRITT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Col. C. ROSS SMITH,
Chief of Staff.

[P. S.]—Nine men captured is the loss in Devin's brigade yesterday, besides killed and wounded.

NOVEMBER 25, 1863.—Skirmish near Greenville, N. C.

Report of Maj. Gen. John J. Peck, U. S. Army, and congratulatory orders.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Berne, N. C., November 28, 1863.

SIR: I hasten to say that on the 25th, Captain Graham, of the First North Carolina, with Captains West's and Graham's companies, Twelfth New York Cavalry, 40 men of Twenty-third New York Battery, and his own company, surrounded two companies of Whitford's battalion, numbering about 75 men, and captured 52 prisoners, killed a lieutenant and 4 men, with a loss of but 1 killed and 3 wounded. One hundred stand of arms, horses, mules, wagons, the camp, and a large amount of commissary stores were captured.

This command moved 65 miles in twenty-one hours, and performed one of the most brilliant affairs of the war. Colonel Pickett speaks highly of Mr. Horn, who acted as a guide. Official reports will be at once forwarded. The camp was near Swift Creek and south of Greenville.

Very respectfully,

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Comdg. Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY AND DISTRICT OF N. C.,
No. 39. } *New Berne, N. C., November 28, 1863.*

A striking and successful achievement has just been accomplished in the Sub-District of the Pamlico, and the commanding general is confident the troops of the entire command will wish to share in his own gratification at its results.

On the 25th instant, an expedition composed of details from the First North Carolina Volunteers, Twelfth New York Cavalry, and the Twenty-fourth [Twenty-third] New York Battery, under command of Capt. George W. Graham, First North Carolina Volunteers (Capt. R. R. West, Twelfth New York Cavalry, having generously waived his rank in deference to Captain Graham's familiarity with the country to be traversed), attacked a camp of rebels near Greenville, and, after a brief and gallant contest, more than 50 prisoners, 100 stand of arms, and a considerable amount of subsistence and quartermaster's stores fell into our hands, while but 1 of our men was fatally wounded.

It was an affair in which the sterner virtues of the soldier—patience and fortitude—were equally exhibited with gallantry and daring, but twenty-one hours having been occupied in all, and a march of nearly 70 miles having been performed.

By command of Major-General Peck:

BENJ. B. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOVEMBER 25, 1863.—Affair near Sangster's Station, Va.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Michael Corcoran, U. S. Army.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
November 25, 1863—11.40 a. m.

The following dispatch has just been received:

FAIRFAX STATION,
[November] 25, [1863.]

Lieutenant HUGHES,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

The wagon-master in charge of teams hauling wood reports that 23 teamsters and woodcutters and 50 mules were captured between Sangster's and Devereux Stations, by guerrillas, at 9 o'clock this a. m.

JOHN BYRNE,
Major, Commanding.

I have ordered the two companies of cavalry under command of Captain Jackson to proceed to Centreville, to intercept them, and also three companies of infantry from Fairfax Station, and I am going myself to Fairfax Station to investigate the matter, from where I will report.

MICHAEL CORCORAN,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAIRFAX STATION, VA.,
November 25, 1863.

SIR: I ascertain that the party captured this morning were woodcutters, teamsters, &c., under charge of Wagon-Master Hartsall. They were working on south side of railroad, about quarter of a mile therefrom. No guard was with the workmen, but the picket on the railroad would have heard any shots, had they been fired on.

George Mattock, who has charge of receiving wood at Devereux Station, says he applied to Mr. Hayes, wood agent, for a guard, but none was furnished. Wagon-Master Hartsall was not captured, and is now absent with the infantry from this post, to intercept the rebels, who are supposed to have gone toward Wolf Run Shoals. This gang of rebels are supposed to belong to Kincheloe, and to number about 25 men.

Some citizens have been arrested by the One hundred and seventieth [New York] Regiment, who are supposed to have given information to the rebels.

I think those workmen should be provided with arms, or be obliged to apply to the nearest infantry command for a guard when working outside our lines.

I will not leave the command to visit Washington till to-morrow afternoon.

MICHAEL CORCORAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[P. S.]—I have not heard from the cavalry sent from my headquarters as yet.

NOVEMBER 26—DECEMBER 2, 1863.—The Mine Run (Virginia) Campaign**SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.**

- Nov. 26, 1863.—The Army of the Potomac crosses the Rapidan.
Skirmish at Morton's Ford.
- 26-27, 1863.—Skirmishes at and near Raccoon Ford.
- 27, 1863.—Engagement at Payne's Farm.
Skirmishes at Robertson's Tavern, or Locust Grove.
Action near New Hope Church.
Capture of wagon train near Wilderness Church.
- 28, 1863.—Skirmishes along Mine Run.
- 29, 1863.—Action at Parker's Store.
Skirmish at New Hope Church.
- 30, 1863.—Skirmishes along Mine Run.
Skirmish near Raccoon Ford.
- Dec. 1-2, 1863.—The Army of the Potomac retires across the Rapidan.

• REPORTS.*

- No. 1.—Organization of the Army of the Potomac, November 20.
- No. 2.—Abstract from returns of the Army of the Potomac for November 20 and 30.
- No. 3.—Return of Casualties in the Union forces.
- No. 4.—Maj. Gen. John Newton, U. S. Army, commanding First Army Corps.
- No. 5.—Brig. Gen. Lysander Cutler, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.
- No. 6.—Lieut. Col. John E. Cook, Seventy-sixth New York Infantry, Second Brigade.
- No. 7.—Col. Edward B. Fowler, Eighty-fourth New York Infantry.
- No. 8.—Brig. Gen. John C. Robinson, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
- No. 9.—Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps.
- No. 10.—Col. Nelson A. Miles, Sixty-first New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade, First Division.
- No. 11.—Col. Judson S. Farrar, Twenty-sixth Michigan Infantry.
- No. 12.—Lieut. Col. K. Oscar Broady, Sixty-first New York Infantry.
- No. 13.—Col. H. Boyd McKeon, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Infantry.
- No. 14.—Col. John Fraser, One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Infantry.
- No. 15.—Col. Patrick Kelly, Eighty-eighth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
- No. 16.—Col. Richard Byrnes, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry.
- No. 17.—Capt. Thomas Touhy, Sixty-third New York Infantry.
- No. 18.—Lieut. James J. Smith, Adjutant Sixty-ninth New York Infantry.
- No. 19.—Capt. Denis F. Burke, Eighty-eighth New York Infantry.
- No. 20.—Capt. Garrett Nowlen, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.
- No. 21.—Col. James A. Beaver, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
- No. 22.—Lieut. Col. Charles G. Freudenberg, Fifty-second New York Infantry.
- No. 23.—Lieut. Col. Alford B. Chapman, Fifty-seventh New York Infantry.
- No. 24.—Lieut. Col. John S. Hammell, Sixty-sixth New York Infantry.
- No. 25.—Lieut. Col. George A. Fairlamb, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.
- No. 26.—Col. John R. Brooke, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.

* See also general reports, pp. 11-20, and Ingalls' report on the Bristoe (Virginia) Campaign, p. 227.

- No. 27.—Col. William P. Baily, Second Delaware Infantry.
 No. 28.—Maj. Leman W. Bradley, Sixty-fourth New York Infantry.
 No. 29.—Capt. Archibald F. Jones, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.
 No. 30.—Col. Hiram L. Brown, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.
 No. 31.—Brig. Gen. Alexander S. Webb, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
 No. 32.—Col. De Witt C. Baxter, Seventy-second Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
 No. 33.—Lieut. Col. Henry W. Cunningham, Nineteenth Maine Infantry.
 No. 34.—Capt. Charles H. Eager, Fifteenth Massachusetts Infantry.
 No. 35.—Col. Henry W. Hudson, Eighty-second New York Infantry.
 No. 36.—Lieut. Col. George W. Thompson, One hundred and fifty-second New York Infantry.
 No. 37.—Col. Turner G. Morehead, One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
 No. 38.—Col. Samuel S. Carroll, Eighth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Third Division.
 No. 39.—Lieut. Col. Gordon A. Stewart, Fourth Ohio Infantry.
 No. 40.—Lieut. Col. Franklin Sawyer, Eighth Ohio Infantry.
 No. 41.—Lieut. Col. Jonathan H. Lockwood, Seventh West Virginia Infantry.
 No. 42.—Maj. Gen. William H. French, U. S. Army, commanding Third Army Corps.
 No. 43.—Capt. John G. McBlair, Aide-de-Camp, U. S. Army.
 No. 44.—Maj. Gen. David B. Birney, U. S. Army commanding First Division.
 No. 45.—Col. Byron R. Pierce, Third Michigan Infantry, commanding Provisional Brigade.
 No. 46.—Col. Peter Sides, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, First Brigade.
 No. 47.—Maj. John A. Danks, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.
 No. 48.—Col. Calvin A. Craig, One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.
 No. 49.—Maj. Levi B. Duff, One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Infantry.
 No. 50.—Maj. Edward R. Bowen, One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.
 No. 51.—Col. Henry J. Madill, One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Infantry.
 No. 52.—Col. Thomas W. Egan, Fortieth New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
 No. 53.—Brig. Gen. Henry Prince, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
 No. 54.—Col. Napoleon B. McLaughlen, First Massachusetts Infantry, First Brigade.
 No. 55.—Lieut. Col. Porter D. Tripp, Eleventh Massachusetts Infantry,
 No. 56.—Lieut. Col. Waldo Merriam, Sixteenth Massachusetts Infantry.
 No. 57.—Col. Robert McAllister, Eleventh New Jersey Infantry.
 No. 58.—Lieut. Col. Robert L. Bodine, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry.
 No. 59.—Lieut. Col. Milton Opp, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry.
 No. 60.—Col. J. Egbert Farnum, Seventieth New York Infantry, Second Brigade.
 No. 61.—Lieut. Col. John Leonard, Seventy-second New York Infantry.
 No. 62.—Lieut. Col. Michael W. Burns, Seventy-third New York Infantry.
 No. 63.—Lieut. Col. William H. Lounsbury, Seventy-fourth New York Infantry.
 No. 64.—Maj. John R. Tappen, One hundred and twentieth New York Infantry.
 No. 65.—Brig. Gen. Gershom Mott, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.
 No. 66.—Maj. Frederick Cooper, Seventh New Jersey Infantry.
 No. 67.—Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Carr, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.
 No. 68.—Col. Albert B. Jewett, Tenth Vermont Infantry, First Brigade.
 No. 69.—Col. J. Warren Keifer, One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

- No. 70.—Col. Benjamin F. Smith, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
- No. 71.—Lieut. Col. Charles Townsend, One hundred and sixth New York Infantry.
- No. 72.—Col. John F. Staunton, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.
- No. 73.—Lieut. Col. James A. Stahle, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.
- No. 74.—Capt. George E. Randolph, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade.
- No. 75.—Lieut. John K. Bucklyn, Battery E, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.
- No. 76.—Maj. Gen. George Sykes, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Army Corps.
- No. 77.—Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Army Corps.
- No. 78.—Capt. William H. McCartney, Battery A, Massachusetts Light Artillery, Artillery Brigade.
- No. 79.—Capt. Andrew Cowan, First New York Battery.
- No. 80.—Capt. William A. Harn, Third New York Battery.
- No. 81.—Capt. Richard Waterman, Battery C, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.
- No. 82.—Capt. George W. Adams, Battery G, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.
- No. 83.—Lieut. Leonard Martin, Battery F, Fifth U. S. Artillery.
- No. 84.—Capt. James McKnight, Battery M, Fifth U. S. Artillery.
- No. 85.—Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps.
- No. 86.—Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army, commanding First Cavalry Division.
- No. 87.—Col. George H. Chapman, Third Indiana Cavalry, commanding First Brigade.
- No. 88.—Col. Thomas C. Devin, Sixth New York Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.
- No. 89.—Col. Alfred Gibbs, Nineteenth New York Cavalry, commanding Reserve Brigade.
- No. 90.—Brig. Gen. David McM. Gregg, U. S. Army, commanding Second Cavalry Division.
- No. 91.—Lieut. Col. John W. Kester, First New Jersey Cavalry, First Brigade.
- No. 92.—Col. Charles H. Smith, First Maine Cavalry, Second Brigade.
- No. 93.—Maj. Theodore H. Weed, Tenth New York Cavalry.
- No. 94.—Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Brinton, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry.
- No. 95.—Brig. Gen. George A. Custer, U. S. Army, commanding Third Cavalry Division.
- No. 96.—Brig. Gen. Henry E. Davies, jr., U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
- No. 97.—Col. Charles H. Town, First Michigan Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

- No. 98.—Organization of the Army of Northern Virginia, October 31.
- No. 99.—Abstract from field returns of the Army of Northern Virginia for November 20.
- No. 100.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia.
- No. 101.—Maj. Gen. Jubal A. Early, C. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps.
- No. 102.—Return of killed and wounded in Ewell's (Second) corps.
- No. 103.—Brig. Gen. Harry T. Hays, C. S. Army, commanding Early's division.
- No. 104.—Brig. Gen. John Pegram, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
- No. 105.—Col. William Monaghan, Sixth Louisiana Infantry, commanding Hays' and Hoke's brigades.
- No. 106.—Brig. Gen. John B. Gordon, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
- No. 107.—Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson, C. S. Army, commanding division.
- No. 108.—Brig. Gen. James A. Walker, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
- No. 109.—Capt. Charles H. Stewart, Second Virginia Infantry.

- No. 110.—Maj. William Terry, Fourth Virginia Infantry.
No. 111.—Col. John H. S. Funk, Fifth Virginia Infantry.
No. 112.—Maj. Philip F. Frazer, Twenty-seventh Virginia Infantry.
No. 113.—Lieut. Col. Abraham Spengler, Thirty-third Virginia Infantry.
No. 114.—Col. William A. Witcher, Twenty-first Virginia Infantry, commanding Jones' brigade.
No. 115.—Lieut. Col. William P. Moseley, Twenty-first Virginia Infantry.
No. 116.—Col. John C. Higginbotham, Twenty-fifth Virginia Infantry.
No. 117.—Lieut. Col. Robert W. Withers, Forty-second Virginia Infantry.
No. 118.—Col. Norvell Cobb, Forty-fourth Virginia Infantry.
No. 119.—Col. Robert H. Dungan, Forty-eighth Virginia Infantry.
No. 120.—Capt. W. L. McConnell, Forty-eighth Virginia Infantry.
No. 121.—Col. Alexander S. Vandeventer, Fiftieth Virginia Infantry.
No. 122.—Brig. Gen. George H. Steuart, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 123.—Capt. Louis C. Latham, First North Carolina Infantry.
No. 124.—Col. Stephen D. Thruston, Third North Carolina Infantry.
No. 125.—Col. E. T. H. Warren, Tenth Virginia Infantry.
No. 126.—Maj. John P. Fitzgerald, Twenty-third Virginia Infantry.
No. 127.—Col. T. V. Williams, Thirty-seventh Virginia Infantry.
No. 128.—Brig. Gen. Leroy A. Stafford, commanding brigade.
No. 129.—Capt. E. D. Willett, First Louisiana Infantry.
No. 130.—Capt. M. C. Redwine, Second Louisiana Infantry.
No. 131.—Lieut. Col. Henry D. Monier, Tenth Louisiana Infantry.
No. 132.—Capt. J. W. T. Leech, Fourteenth Louisiana Infantry.
No. 133.—Capt. J. F. Witherup, Fifteenth Louisiana Infantry.
No. 134.—Maj. Gen. Robert E. Rodes, C. S. Army, commanding division.
No. 135.—Brig. Gen. Junius Daniel, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 136.—Col. Edmund C. Brabble, Thirty-second North Carolina Infantry.
No. 137.—Lieut. Col. W. Gaston Lewis, Forty-third North Carolina Infantry.
No. 138.—Maj. T. McGehee Smith, Forty-fifth North Carolina Infantry.
No. 139.—Col. William A. Owens, Fifty-third North Carolina Infantry.
No. 140.—Capt. Edward Smith, Second North Carolina Battalion.
No. 141.—Brig. Gen. George Doles, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 142.—Brig. Gen. Stephen D. Ramseur, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 143.—Col. Edward A. O'Neal, Twenty-sixth Alabama Infantry, commanding Battle's brigade.
No. 144.—Col. Charles Forsyth, Third Alabama Infantry.
No. 145.—Col. J. M. Hall, Fifth Alabama Infantry.
No. 146.—Maj. Isaac F. Culver, Sixth Alabama Infantry.
No. 147.—Maj. Adolph Proskaner, Twelfth Alabama Infantry.
No. 148.—Lieut. Col. John S. Garvin, Twenty-sixth Alabama Infantry.
No. 149.—Brig. Gen. Robert D. Johnston, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 150.—Maj. Carter M. Braxton, C. S. Army, commanding Artillery Battalion, Second Army Corps.
No. 151.—Lieut. Gen. Ambrose P. Hill, C. S. Army, commanding Third Army Corps.
No. 152.—Maj. Gen. Henry Heth, C. S. Army, commanding division.
No. 153.—Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps.
No. 154.—Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.
No. 155.—Brig. Gen. James B. Gordon, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 156.—Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 157.—Brig. Gen. Pierce M. B. Young, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 158.—Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.
No. 159.—Confederate Roll of Honor.

No. 1.

Organization of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding, November 20.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

PROVOST GUARD.

Brig. Gen. MARSENA R. PATRICK.

1st Maryland Cavalry, Maj. Charles H. Russell.
 80th New York (20th Militia), Lieut. Col. Jacob B. Hardenbergh.
 93d New York, Lieut. Col. Benjamin C. Butler.
 1st U. S. Cavalry (squadron), Capt. Isaac R. Dunkelberger.

ENGINEER BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. HENRY W. BENHAM.

15th New York (battalion), Maj. William A. Ketchum.
 50th New York, Col. William H. Pettes.

BATTALION UNITED STATES ENGINEERS.

Capt. GEORGE H. MENDELL.

ORDNANCE DETACHMENT.

Lieut. MORRIS SCHAFF.

GUARDS AND ORDERLIES.

Oneida (New York) Cavalry, Capt. Daniel P. Mann.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. LEMUEL B. NORTON.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN NEWTON.

ESCORT.

4th and 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry (detachments), Capt. Robert A. Robinson.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. SOLOMON MEREDITH.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LYSANDER CUTLER.

19th Indiana, Col. Samuel J. Williams.
 24th Michigan, Capt. Albert M. Edwards.
 First New York Sharpshooters (Battalion), Capt. Joseph S. Arnold.
 2d Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. John Mansfield.
 6th Wisconsin, Col. Edward S. Bragg.
 7th Wisconsin, Maj. Mark Finnicum.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES C. RICE.

7th Indiana, Col. Ira G. Grover.
 76th New York, Lieut. Col. John E. Cook.
 84th New York (14th Militia), Col. Edward B. Fowler.
 95th New York, Maj. Edward Pye.
 147th New York, Maj. George Harney.
 56th Pennsylvania, Col. John W. Hoffmann.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON.

First Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL H. LEONARD.

16th Maine, Lieut. Col. Augustus B. Farnham.
 13th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. N. Walter Batchelder.
 39th Massachusetts, Col. Phineas S. Davis.
 94th New York, Maj. Samuel A. Moffett.
 104th New York, Col. Gilbert G. Prey.
 107th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas F. McCoy.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY BAXTER.

12th Massachusetts, Maj. Benjamin F. Cook.
 83d New York (9th Militia), Col. Joseph A. Moesch.
 97th New York, Maj. Charles Northrup.
 11th Pennsylvania, Col. Richard Coulter.
 88th Pennsylvania, Capt. John S. Steeple.
 90th Pennsylvania, Maj. Alfred J. Sellers.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN R. KENLY.

First Brigade.

Col. CHAPMAN BIDDLE.

121st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Alexander Biddle.
 142d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Alfred B. McCalmont.

Second Brigade.

Col. LANGHORNE WISTER.

143d Pennsylvania, Col. Edmund L. Dana.
 149th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Walton Dwight.
 150th Pennsylvania, Maj. Thomas Chamberlain.

Third Brigade.

Col. NATHAN T. DUSHANE.

1st Maryland, Lieut. Col. John W. Wilson.
 4th Maryland, Col. Richard N. Bowerman.
 7th Maryland, Lieut. Col. Charles E. Phelps.
 8th Maryland, Col. Andrew W. Denison.

ARTILLERY.

Col. CHARLES S. WAINWRIGHT.

Maine Light, 5th Battery (E), Capt. Greenleaf T. Stevens.
 Maryland Light, Battery A, Capt. James H. Rigby.
 1st New York Light, Battery H, Capt. Charles E. Mink.
 1st New York Light, Batteries E and L, Capt. Gilbert H. Reynolds.
 1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery B, Capt. James H. Cooper.
 4th United States, Battery B, Lieut. James Stewart.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN.

ESCORT.

10th New York Cavalry, Company M, }
 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company G, } Lieut. Robert Brown.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. CALDWELL.

First Brigade.

Col. NELSON A. MILES.

26th Michigan, Col. Judson S. Farrar.
 61st New York, Lieut. Col. K. Oscar Broady.
 81st Pennsylvania, Col. H. Boyd McKeen.
 140th Pennsylvania, Col. John Fraser.

Second Brigade.

Col. PATRICK KELLY.

28th Massachusetts, Col. Richard Byrnes.
 63d New York, Capt. Thomas Touhy.
 69th New York, Capt. Richard Moroney.
 88th New York, Capt. Denis F. Burke.
 116th Pennsylvania (battalion), Capt. Garrett Nowlen.

Third Brigade.

Col. JAMES A. BEAVER.

52d New York, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Freudenberg.
 57th New York, Lieut. Col. Alford B. Chapman.
 66th New York, Lieut. Col. John S. Hammell.
 148th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. George A. Fairlamb.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. JOHN R. BROOKE.

2d Delaware, Col. William P. Baily.
 64th New York, Maj. Leman W. Bradley.
 58d Pennsylvania, Capt. Archibald F. Jones.
 145th Pennsylvania, Col. Hiram L. Brown.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER S. WEBB.

First Brigade.

Col. DE WITT C. BAXTER.

19th Maine, Lieut. Col. Henry W. Cunningham.
 15th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. George C. Joslin.
 1st Minnesota, Maj. Mark W. Downie.
 82d New York (2d Militia), Col. Henry W. Hudson.
 152d New York, Maj. Timothy O'Brien.

Second Brigade.

Col. ARTHUR F. DEVEREUX.

69th Pennsylvania, Maj. James Duffy.
 71st Pennsylvania, Col. R. Penn Smith.
 72d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Theodore Hesser.
 106th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William L. Curry.

Third Brigade.

Col. TURNER G. MOREHEAD.

19th Massachusetts, Maj. Edmund Rice.
 20th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. George N. Macy.
 7th Michigan, Col. Norman J. Hall.
 42d New York, Lieut. Col. William A. Lynch.
 59th New York (battalion), Capt. Horace P. Rugg.
 1st Company (Andrew) Massachusetts Sharpshooters, Lieut. Samuel G. Gilbreth.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER HAYS.

First Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL S. CARROLL.

14th Indiana, Col. John Coons.
 4th Ohio, Maj. Gordon A. Stewart.
 8th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Franklin Sawyer.
 7th West Virginia (battalion), Lieut.
 Col. Jonathan H. Lockwood.

Second Brigade.

Col. THOMAS A. SMYTH.

14th Connecticut, Col. Theodore G.
 Ellis.
 1st Delaware, Lieut. Col. Daniel
 Woodall.
 12th New Jersey, Col. J. Howard Wil-
 lets.
 10th New York (battalion), Maj. George
 F. Hopper.
 108th New York, Col. Charles J. Powers.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN.

89th New York, Maj. Hugo Hildebrandt.
 111th New York, Col. Clinton D. MacDougall.
 125th New York, Col. Levin Crandell.
 126th New York, Col. James M. Bull.

ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. J. ALBERT MONROE.

1st New York Light, Battery G, Capt. Nelson Ames.
 Pennsylvania Light, Battery C, Capt. James Thompson.
 Pennsylvania Light, Battery F, Lieut. James Stephenson.
 1st Pennsylvania Light, Batteries F and G, Lieut. Beldin Spence.
 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery A, Capt. William A. Arnold.
 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery B, Lieut. T. Fred. Brown.
 5th United States, Battery C, Lieut. Richard Metcalf.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM H. FRENCH.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES H. T. COLLIS.

57th Pennsylvania, Col. Peter Sides.
 63d Pennsylvania, Maj. John A. Danks.
 105th Pennsylvania, Col. Calvin A. Craig.
 110th Pennsylvania, Maj. Levi B. Duff.
 114th Pennsylvania, Maj. Edward R.
 Bowen.
 141st Pennsylvania, Col. Henry J. Madill.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD.

3d Maine, Col. Moses B. Lakeman.
 4th Maine, Col. Elijah Walker.
 20th Indiana, Col. William C. L. Taylor.
 86th New York, Maj. Michael B. Staf-
 ford.
 124th New York, Lieut. Col. Francis M.
 Cummins.
 99th Pennsylvania, Col. Asher S. Leidy.
 2d U. S. Sharpshooters, Lieut. Col.
 Homer R. Stoughton.

Third Brigade.

Col. P. REGIS DE TROBRIAND.

- 17th Maine, Col. George W. West.
- 8d Michigan, Col. Byron R. Pierce.
- 5th Michigan, Lieut. Col. John Pulford.
- 40th New York, Lieut. Col. Augustus J. Warner.
- 68th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Jacob W. Greenawalt.
- 1st U. S. Sharpshooters, Lieut. Col. Casper Trepp.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HENRY PRINCE.

First Brigade.

- Col. WILLIAM BLAISDELL.
- 1st Massachusetts, Col. Napoleon B. McLaughlen.
- 11th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Porter D. Tripp.
- 16th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Waldo Merriam.
- 11th New Jersey, Col. Robert McAllister.
- 26th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Robert L. Bodine.
- 84th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Milton Opp.

Second Brigade.

- Col. WILLIAM R. BREWSTER.
- 70th New York, Col. J. Egbert Farnum.
- 71st New York, Col. Henry L. Potter.
- 72d New York, Lieut. Col. John Leonard.
- 78d New York, Lieut. Col. Michael W. Burns.
- 74th New York, Maj. Henry M. Alles.
- 120th New York, Maj. John R. Tappen.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GERSHOM MOTT.

- 5th New Jersey, Col. William J. Sewell.
- 6th New Jersey, Col. George C. Burling.
- 7th New Jersey, Maj. Frederick Cooper.
- 8th New Jersey, Col. John Ramsey.
- 115th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John P. Dunne.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. CARR.

First Brigade.

- Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. MORRIS.
- 14th New Jersey, Col. William S. Truex.
- 151st New York, Lieut. Col. Erwin A. Bowen.
- 10th Vermont, Col. Albert B. Jewett.

Second Brigade.

- Col. J. WARREN KEIFER.
- 6th Maryland, Col. John W. Horn.
- 110th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William N. Foster.
- 123d Ohio, Col. William H. Ball.
- 138th Pennsylvania, Col. Matthew R. McClennan.

Third Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN F. SMITH.

- 106th New York, Lieut. Col. Charles Townsend.
- 126th Ohio, Maj. Aaron W. Ebright.
- 67th Pennsylvania, Col. John F. Staunton.
- 87th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James A. Stahle.

ARTILLERY.

Capt. GEORGE E. RANDOLPH.

Maine Light, 4th Battery (D), Capt. O'Neil W. Robinson, jr.
 Massachusetts Light, 10th Battery, Capt. J. Henry Sleeper.
 New Hampshire Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Frederick M. Edgell.
 New Jersey Light, Battery B, Capt. A. Judson Clark.
 1st New York Light, Battery D, Capt. George B. Winslow.
 New York Light, 12th Battery, Lieut. George K. Dauchy.
 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery E, Lieut. John K. Bucklyn.
 4th United States, Battery K, Lieut. John W. Roder.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE SYKES.

PROVOST GUARD.

12th New York, Companies D and E, Capt. Henry W. Rider.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM S. TILTON.

18th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. William B. White.
 22d Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Thomas Sherwin, jr.
 1st Michigan, Lieut. Col. William A. Throop.
 118th Pennsylvania, Maj. Henry O'Neill.

Second Brigade.

Col. JACOB B. SWEITZER.

9th Massachusetts, Col. Patrick R. Guiney.
 82d Massachusetts, Col. George L. Prescott.
 4th Michigan, Lieut. Col. George W. Lumbard.
 62d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James C. Hull.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH HAYES.

20th Maine, Maj. Ellis Spear.
 16th Michigan, Capt. George H. Swan.
 44th New York, Lieut. Col. Freeman Conner.
 83d Pennsylvania, Maj. William H. Lamont.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ROMEYN B. AYRES.

First Brigade.

Col. SIDNEY BURBANK.

3d United States (six companies), Capt. Richard G. Lay.
 2d United States (six companies), Capt. Samuel A. McKee.
 11th United States, Maj. Jonathan W. Gordon.
 12th United States, Maj. Luther B. Bruen.
 14th United States, Capt. Edward McK. Hudson.
 17th United States, Lieut. Col. James D. Greene.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. KENNER GARRARD.

140th New York, Col. George Ryan.
 146th New York, Col. David T. Jenkins.
 91st Pennsylvania, Col. Edgar M. Gregory.
 155th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Alfred L. Pearson.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM McCANDLESS.

- 1st Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. William C. Talley.
- 2d Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. Patrick McDonough.
- 6th Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. Wellington H. Ent.
- 13th Pennsylvania Reserves (First Rifles), Maj. William R. Hartshorne.

Third Brigade.

Col. MARTIN D. HARDIN.

- 5th Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. George Dare.
- 9th Pennsylvania Reserves, Maj. Charles Barnes.
- 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. James B. Knox.
- 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. Samuel M. Jackson.
- 12th Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. Richard Gustin.

ARTILLERY.

Capt. AUGUSTUS P. MARTIN.

- Massachusetts Light, 3d Battery (C), Lieut. Aaron F. Walcott.
- Massachusetts Light, 5th Battery (E), Capt. Charles A. Phillips.
- 1st New York Light, Battery C, Capt. Almont Barnes.
- 1st Ohio Light, Battery L, Capt. Frank C. Gibbs.
- 8d United States, Batteries F and K, Lieut. George F. Barstow.
- 5th United States, Battery D, Lieut. Benjamin F. Rittenhouse.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN SEDGWICK.

ESCORT.

- 1st Vermont Cavalry (detachment), Capt. Andrew J. Grover.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.

- 1st New Jersey, Lieut. Col. William Henry, jr.
- 2d New Jersey, Col. Samuel L. Buck.
- 3d New Jersey, Col. Henry W. Brown.
- 4th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Edward L. Campbell.
- 15th New Jersey, Col. William H. Penrose.

Second Brigade.

Col. EMORY UPTON.

- 5th Maine, Col. Clark S. Edwards.
- 121st New York, Maj. Andrew E. Mather.
- 95th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Edward Carroll.
- 96th Pennsylvania, Capt. James Russell.

Third Brigade.

Col. PETER C. ELLMAKER.

6th Maine, Maj. George Fuller.
 49th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Hulings.
 119th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Gideon Clark.
 5th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Theodore B. Catlin.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALBION P HOWE.

Second Brigade.

Col. LEWIS A. GRANT.

2d Vermont, Col. James H. Walbridge.
 3d Vermont, Col. Thomas O. Seaver.
 4th Vermont, Lieut. Col. George P. Foster.
 5th Vermont, Maj. Charles P. Dudley.
 6th Vermont, Col. Elisha L. Barney.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. NEILL.

7th Maine, Col. Edwin C. Mason.
 43d New York, Col. Benjamin F. Baker.
 49th New York, Col. Daniel D. Bidwell.
 77th New York, Lieut. Col. Winsor B. French.
 61st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. George F. Smith.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HENRY D. TERRY.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER.

65th New York, Col. Joseph E. Hamblin.
 67th New York, Col. Nelson Cross.
 122d New York, Lieut. Col. Augustus W. Dwight.
 23d Pennsylvania, Col. John Ely.
 82d Pennsylvania, Col. Isaac C. Bassett.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY L. EUSTIS.

7th Massachusetts, Col. Thomas D. Johns.
 10th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Parsons.
 37th Massachusetts, Col. Oliver Edwards.
 2d Rhode Island, Col. Horatio Rogers, jr.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.

62d New York, Col. David J. Nevin.
 93d Pennsylvania, Maj. John I. Nevin.
 98th Pennsylvania, Col. John F. Ballier.
 102d Pennsylvania, Col. John W. Patterson.
 139th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William H. Moody.

ARTILLERY.

Col. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS.

Massachusetts Light, 1st Battery (A), Capt. William H. McCartney.
 New York Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Andrew Cowan.
 New York Light, 3d Battery, Capt. William A. Harn.
 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery C, Capt. Richard Waterman.
 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery G, Capt. George W. Adams.
 4th United States, Battery C, Lieut. Charles L. Fitzhugh.
 5th United States, Battery F, Lieut. Leonard Martin.
 5th United States, Battery M, Capt. James McKnight.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. ALFRED PLEASANTON.

HEADQUARTERS GUARD.

6th United States, Maj. Robert M. Morris.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN BUFORD.

First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE H. CHAPMAN.

8th Illinois, Lieut. Col. David R. Clendenin.

3d Indiana, Maj. William S. McClure.

8th New York, Maj. William H. Benjamin.

Second Brigade.

Col. THOMAS C. DEVIN.

4th New York, Lieut. Col. Augustus Pruyn.

6th New York, Maj. William E. Beardsley.

9th New York, Lieut. Col. George S. Nichols.

17th Pennsylvania, Col. Josiah H. Kellogg.

3d West Virginia, Companies A and C, Maj. Seymour B. Conger.

Reserve Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT.

19th New York, Maj. Rufus Scott.

6th Pennsylvania, Maj. Henry C. Whelan.

1st United States, Capt. Marcus A. Reno.

2d United States, Capt. George A. Gordon.

5th United States, Capt. Abraham K. Arnold.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. DAVID McM. GREGG.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN P. TAYLOR.

1st Massachusetts, Col. Horace B. Sargent.

1st New Jersey, Col. Percy Wyndham.

6th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William Stedman.

1st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. David Gardner.

3d Pennsylvania, Col. John B. McIntosh.

1st Rhode Island, Lieut. Col. John L. Thompson.

Second Brigade.

Col. J. IRVIN GREGG.

1st Maine, Col. Charles H. Smith.

10th New York, Maj. Theodore H. Weed.

2d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Brinton.

4th Pennsylvania, Maj. George H. Covode.

8th Pennsylvania, Col. Pennock Huey.

13th Pennsylvania, Maj. Michael Kerwin.

16th Pennsylvania, Maj. Seth T. Kennedy.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE A. CUSTER.

Headquarters Guard.

1st Ohio Cavalry, Companies A and C, Capt. Noah Jones.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr.

2d New York, Lieut. Col. Otto Harhaus.
 5th New York, Maj. John Hammond.
 18th Pennsylvania, Col. Timothy M. Bryan, jr.
 1st West Virginia, Maj. Harvey Farabee.

Second Brigade.

Col. CHARLES H. TOWN.

1st Michigan, Maj. Melvin Brewer.
 5th Michigan, Capt. Stephen P. Purdy.
 6th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Henry E. Thompson.
 7th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Allyne C. Litchfield.
 1st Vermont, Col. Edward B. Sawyer.

ARTILLERY. *

Brig. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT O. TYLER.

First Volunteer Brigade.

Lieut. Col. FREEMAN MCGILVERY.

Maine Light, 6th Battery, Capt. Edwin B. Dow.
 Massachusetts Light, 9th Battery, Capt. John Bigelow.
 New York Light, 4th Battery, Lieut. William T. McLean.
 1st Ohio Light, Battery H, Lieut. George W. Norton.

Second Volunteer Brigade.

Capt. ELLJAH D. TAFT.

1st Connecticut Heavy, Battery B, Capt. Albert F. Brooker.
 1st Connecticut Heavy, Battery M, Capt. Franklin A. Pratt.
 1st New York Light, Battery B, Capt. Albert S. Sheldon.
 New York Light, 5th Battery, Capt. Elijah D. Taft.
 West Virginia Light, Battery C, Capt. Wallace Hill.

Third Volunteer Brigade.

Maj. ROBERT H. FITZHUGH.

New Jersey Light, Battery A, Capt. William Hexamer.
 1st New York Light, Battery K, Lieut. Edward L. Bailey (11th N. Y. Batt'y attached).
 New York Light, 15th Battery, Capt. Patrick Hart.
 1st United States, Battery H, Lieut. Philip D. Mason.

First Brigade Horse Artillery.

Capt. JAMES M. ROBERTSON.

New York Light, 6th Battery, Capt. Joseph W. Martin. †
 2d United States, Batteries B and L, Lieut. Edward Heaton. †
 2d United States, Battery D, Lieut. Edward B. Williston. †
 2d United States, Battery M, Lieut. Alexander C. M. Pennington, jr. §
 4th United States, Battery A, Lieut. Rufus King, jr. †
 4th United States, Battery E, Lieut. Edward Field. §

* See also artillery brigades attached to army corps.

† Serving with Second Cavalry Division.

‡ Serving with First Cavalry Division.

§ Serving with Third Cavalry Division.

Second Brigade Horse Artillery.

Capt. WILLIAM M. GRAHAM.

- 1st United States, Battery E, Lieut. Frank S. French.
- 1st United States, Battery I, Capt. Alanson M. Randol.
- 1st United States, Battery K, Lieut. John Egan.
- 2d United States, Battery A, Lieut. Robert Clarke.
- 2d United States, Battery G, Lieut. William N. Dennison.
- 3d United States, Battery C, Capt. Dunbar R. Ransom.

Ammunition Guard.

6th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. J. Howard Kitching.

No. 2.

Abstract from returns of the Army of the Potomac, November 20 and 30.

NOVEMBER 20.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Present for duty equipped.						Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.		Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.		
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
General headquarters :										
Staff	51		51							
Guards and orderlies ..	2	44	53			2	44			
Provost guard	60	891	1,110	44	502	17	447			
Signal corps	17	82	112							
Engineer troops	39	829	1,128							
First Army Corps	608	11,300	13,642	572	10,518	2	98	25	697	32
Second Army Corps	723	10,482	12,293	661	9,653			18	604	31
Third Army Corps	879	15,895	18,814	838	14,473			24	903	46
Fifth Army Corps	660	11,110	13,050	622	10,383			19	515	32
Sixth Army Corps	891	14,692	17,463	851	13,732	3	113	24	832	46
Cavalry Corps <i>a</i>	643	12,321	15,901	2		578	10,896	33	1,284	60
Artillery Reserve	87	1,968	2,240	32	650			58	1,352	62
Total	4,660	79,614	95,857	3,622	59,911	602	11,598	201	6,247	309

a Serviceable horses, 15,619.

NOVEMBER 30.

General headquarters <i>a</i> ..	123	759	1,346	44	530	20	478			
Engineer troops (Benham and Mendell)	32	719	1,123							
Artillery Reserve, &c. (Hunt)	87	1,940	2,208	30	641			50	1,299	60
First Army Corps (Newton) ..	589	10,885	13,199	551	10,091	2	86	26	708	32
Second Army Corps (Warren) ..	731	10,691	12,423	685	9,847			18	604	31
Third Army Corps (French) ..	864	15,732	18,565	811	14,179			24	917	46
Fifth Army Corps (Sykes) ..	660	11,110	13,050	622	10,383			19	515	32
Sixth Army Corps (Sedgwick) ..	895	14,915	17,395	848	13,793	3	111	26	873	46
Cavalry Corps (Pleasanton) <i>b</i> ..	617	12,526	15,822	2		544	10,976	35	1,346	60
Total	4,598	79,577	95,131	3,593	59,464	569	11,651	198	6,292	307

a Including provost guards and orderlies and signal corps.
b Serviceable horses, 16,462.

No. 3.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces in the Mine Run (Virginia) Campaign, November 26–December 2.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
<i>ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.</i>							
Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE.							
FIRST ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. JOHN NEWTON.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. LYSANDER CUTLER.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. WILLIAM W. ROBINSON.							
24th Michigan				1			1
6th Wisconsin				1			1
1st Battalion New York Sharpshooters		2		1			3
Total First Brigade		2		3			5
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. JAMES C. RICE.							
7th Indiana		1		21		7	29
84th New York (14th Militia)				1			1
95th New York				2			2
147th New York				4			4
56th Pennsylvania				2			2
Total Second Brigade		1		30		7	38
Total First Division		3		33		7	43
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. SAMUEL H. LEONARD.							
13th Massachusetts						13	13
39th Massachusetts				1			1
107th Pennsylvania						1	1
Total First Brigade				1		14	15
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. HENRY BAXTER.							
83d New York				1		29	30
97th New York						4	4
11th Pennsylvania				1			1
Total Second Brigade				2		33	35
Total Second Division				3		47	50
Total First Army Corps		3		36		54	93

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
SECOND ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN C. CALDWELL.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. NELSON A. MILES.							
26th Michigan				9			9
81st Pennsylvania	1			6			7
140th Pennsylvania		1		2			3
Total First Brigade	1	1		17			19
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. PATRICK KELLY.							
28th Massachusetts				5			5
88th New York				1			1
Total Second Brigade				6			6
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. JAMES A. BEAVER.							
52d New York				3			3
57th New York			1	1			2
60th New York				1			1
Total Third Brigade			1	5			6
<i>Fourth Brigade.</i>							
Col. JOHN R. BROOKE.							
2d Delaware				2			2
64th New York		1		2			3
53d Pennsylvania				8			8
Total Fourth Brigade		1		12			13
Total First Division	1	2	1	40			44
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER S. WEBB.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. DE WITT C. BAXTER.							
19th Maine				1			1
15th Massachusetts			2	8	1	4	15
82d New York				1			1
152d New York				2			2
Total First Brigade			2	12	1	4	19
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. ARTHUR F. DEVEREUX.							
69th Pennsylvania		1	2	4			7
71st Pennsylvania						3	3
72d Pennsylvania	1	1		7		1	10
106th Pennsylvania				1			1
Total Second Brigade	1	2	2	12		4	21

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. TURNER G. MOREHEAD.							
19th Massachusetts		1		2			3
20th Massachusetts		1					1
7th Michigan				7			7
42d New York						3	3
59th New York						1	1
1st Company (Andrew) Mass. Sharpshooters				2			2
Total Third Brigade		2		11		4	17
Total Second Division	1	4	4	35	1	12	57
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER HAYS.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. SAMUEL S. CARROLL.							
14th Indiana			3	2			5
4th Ohio		1	4	17			22
8th Ohio		1	1	7		1	10
7th West Virginia		2		25			27
Total First Brigade		4	8	51		1	64
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. THOMAS A. SMYTH.							
14th Connecticut				1			1
1st Delaware				5			5
108th New York				1		1	2
Total Second Brigade				7		1	8
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN.							
39th New York				1	1	31	33
111th New York					1	29	30
125th New York				1		41	42
126th New York							1
Total Third Brigade				3	2	101	106
Total Third Division		4	8	61	2	103	178
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Lieut. Col. J. ALBERT MONROE.							
1st Pennsylvania Light, Batteries F and G				1			1
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery A				2			2
Total Artillery Brigade				3			3
Total Second Army Corps	2	10	13	139	3	115	282
THIRD ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. WILLIAM H. FRENCH.							
Staff						7	7

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
FIRST DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. CHARLES H. T. COLLIS.							
57th Pennsylvania				6			6
63d Pennsylvania			1	12		1	14
105th Pennsylvania				7			7
141st Pennsylvania	1	2	1	9			13
Total First Brigade	1	2	2	34		1	40
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD.							
20th Indiana				14			14
3d Maine		1		6		3	10
4th Maine			1	5			6
86th New York		3	1	28			32
124th New York				16			16
2d U. S. Sharpshooters			1	10			11
Total Second Brigade		4	3	79		3	89
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. THOMAS W. EGAN.							
17th Maine	1	6	2	41		2	52
3d Michigan		1	1	16	1	10	29
5th Michigan	1		3	15			19
40th New York		1	2	17			20
68th Pennsylvania	1	3	1	32			37
1st U. S. Sharpshooters	2	6		39			47
Total Third Brigade	5	17	9	160	1	12	204
Total First Division	6	23	14	273	1	15	323
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY PRINCE.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. WILLIAM BLAISDELL.							
1st Massachusetts		1		8			9
11th Massachusetts		4	2	13		7	26
16th Massachusetts				15		2	17
11th New Jersey		6		20		4	30
26th Pennsylvania	1	5		22		5	33
84th Pennsylvania			1	8	1	4	14
Total First Brigade	1	16	3	86	1	22	129
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. WILLIAM R. BREWSTER.							
70th New York			1	6			8
71st New York		1		7			8
72d New York	1	3	1	15			20
74th New York		1		9			10
120th New York		3		8		1	12
Total Second Brigade	1	9	2	45		1	58
Stragglers, Third Brigade						13	13
Total Second Division	2	25	5	131	1	36	200

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. CARR.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. MORRIS.							
14th New Jersey.....		14		47			61
151st New York.....	1	8		43		1	53
10th Vermont.....		11	1	55	1	1	69
Total First Brigade.....	1	33	1	145	1	2	183
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. J. WARREN KEIFER.							
6th Maryland.....		10	3	39			52
110th Ohio.....	1	5		25			31
122d Ohio.....		5	1	32			38
138th Pennsylvania.....		8	3	40			51
Total Second Brigade.....	1	28	7	136			172
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. BENJAMIN F. SMITH.							
106th New York.....		1	1	12		1	15
126th Ohio.....				1	2	3	6
67th Pennsylvania.....		1		2			3
87th Pennsylvania.....		4		15		1	20
Total Third Brigade.....		6	1	30	2	5	44
Total Third Division.....	2	67	9	311	3	7	399
ARTILLERY.							
Capt. GEORGE E. RANDOLPH.							
4th United States, Battery K.....				4			4
Total Third Army Corps.....	10	115	28	719	5	66	943
FIFTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. GEORGE SYKES.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. WILLIAM S. TILTON.							
18th Massachusetts.....				1		1	2
118th Pennsylvania.....				2			2
Total First Brigade.....				3		1	4
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. JACOB B. SWEITZER.							
9th Massachusetts.....			1			2	3
32d Massachusetts.....						1	1
4th Michigan.....						3	3
62d Pennsylvania.....						7	7
Total Second Brigade.....			1			13	14

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. JOSEPH HAYES.							
20th Maine.....				2			2
16th Michigan.....					1		1
44th New York.....				1	2		3
83d Pennsylvania.....					2		2
Total Third Brigade.....				3	5		8
Total First Division.....			1	6		19	26
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ROMEYN B. AYRES.							
Non-commissioned staff.....						2	2
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. SIDNEY BURBANK.							
2d United States.....					6		6
3d United States.....					7		7
11th United States.....				1	2		3
12th United States.....					6	1	7
14th United States.....		1			4		5
17th United States.....					2		2
Total First Brigade.....		1		1	1	27	30
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. KENNER GARRARD.							
146th New York.....					1		1
155th Pennsylvania.....					1		1
Total Third Brigade.....					2		2
Total Second Division.....		1		1	1	31	34
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. WILLIAM McCANDLESS.							
1st Pennsylvania Reserves.....				1	2		3
2d Pennsylvania Reserves.....				1			1
6th Pennsylvania Reserves.....		2		3			5
13th Pennsylvania Reserves (1st Rifles).....				1			1
Total First Brigade.....		2		6	2		10
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. MARTIN D. HARDIN.							
10th Pennsylvania Reserves.....				1			1
Total Third Brigade.....				1			1
Total Third Division.....		2		7	2		11

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Capt. AUGUSTUS P. MARTIN.							
Massachusetts Light, Battery C (3d)					1	1	2
Massachusetts Light, Battery E (5th)				1			1
1st New York Light, Battery C						1	1
1st Ohio Light, Battery L		1		3		1	5
Teamsters						4	4
Total Artillery Brigade		1		4	1	7	13
Total Fifth Army Corps		4	1	18	2	59	84
SIXTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. JOHN SEDGWICK.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.							
1st New Jersey				2			2
15th New Jersey				1			1
Total First Brigade				3			3
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. PETER C. ELLMAKER.							
6th Maine				1			1
49th Pennsylvania				1	2		3
5th Wisconsin					2		2
Total Third Brigade				1	5		6
Total First Division				1	8		9
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY D. TERRY.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER.							
65th New York				1			1
67th New York				2			2
23d Pennsylvania		1		6			7
Total First Brigade		1		9			10
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. HENRY L. EUSTIS.							
7th Massachusetts				1			1
37th Massachusetts				2			2
2d Rhode Island				1			1
Total Second Brigade				4			4
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
63d New York				1			1
Total Third Division		1		14			15

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Col. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS.							
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery C.....				1			1
4th United States, Battery C.....				1			1
Total Artillery Brigade.....				2			2
Total Sixth Army Corps.....		4	1	24			26
CAVALRY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. ALFRED PLEASANTON.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. GEORGE H. CHAPMAN.							
8th Illinois.....						2	2
3d Indiana.....						2	2
8th New York.....				1		2	3
Total First Brigade.....				1		6	7
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. THOMAS C. DEVIN.							
4th New York.....		1		2		3	6
Total Second Brigade.....		1		2		3	6
Total First Division.....		1		3		9	13
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. DAVID McM. GREGG.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. JOHN P. TAYLOR.							
1st Massachusetts.....	1	3	3	22		13	42
1st New Jersey.....	1	8	1	17			27
6th Ohio.....		1		1			2
1st Pennsylvania.....			1	14		2	17
3d Pennsylvania.....		5	1	21	1	25	53
Total First Brigade.....	2	17	6	75	1	40	141
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. PENNOCK HUEY.							
2d Pennsylvania.....		5	1	14		13	33
16th Pennsylvania.....		1	2	10		3	16
Total Second Brigade.....		6	3	24		16	49
Total Second Division.....	2	23	9	99	1	56	190

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE A. CUSTER.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. HENRY E. DAVIES, jr.							
2d New York				2			2
5th New York				1			1
1st West Virginia						4	4
Total First Brigade				3		4	7
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. CHARLES H. TOWN.							
1st Michigan				2		2	4
5th Michigan		1		2		1	4
7th Michigan						3	3
1st Vermont				1		1	2
Total Second Brigade		1		5		7	13
Total Third Division		1		8		11	20
ARTILLERY.							
2d United States, Battery M		1					1
Total Cavalry Corps	2	26	9	110	1	76	224
ARTILLERY RESERVE.							
Brig. Gen. ROBERT O. TYLER.							
New York Light, 5th Battery				1			1

RECAPITULATION.

First Army Corps		3		86		54	143
Second Army Corps	2	10	13	189	3	115	322
Third Army Corps	10	115	28	719	5	65	932
Fifth Army Corps		4	1	18	2	59	84
Sixth Army Corps		1	1	24			26
Cavalry Corps	2	26	9	110	1	76	224
Artillery Reserve				1			1
Grand total, Army of the Potomac	14	159	52	1,047	11	370	3,053

Officers killed.—Lieut. James M. Brown, Seventeenth Maine; Actg. Lieut. Francis O. Lombard, First Massachusetts Cavalry; Lieut. David B. Wyker, Fifth Michigan; Lieut. Edward Jamieson, First New Jersey Cavalry; Capt. Henry J. McDonough, Seventy-second New York; Capt. Sylvanus S. Wilcox, One hundred and fifty-first New York; Lieut. James A. Fox, One hundred and tenth Ohio; Capt. John D. Sloan, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania; Capt. Milton S. Davis, Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania; Lieut. Col. Theodore Hesser, Seventy-second Pennsylvania; Capt. David J. Phillips, Eighty-first Pennsylvania; Lieut. James Vanauken, One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania; Lieut. Col. Casper Trepp, and Lieut. Thomas Connington, First U. S. Sharpshooters.

Mortally wounded.—Capt. Ellis M. Sawyer, Seventeenth Maine; Lieut. Dwight Newbury, Fifteenth Massachusetts; Capt. Ira R. Alexander, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

No. 4.

Reports of Maj. Gen. John Newton, U. S. Army, commanding First Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
December 3, 1863.

GENERAL: On Thursday, November 26, in accordance with orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, I advanced my First and Second Divisions, leaving the Third Division guarding the railroad from Rappahannock Station to Manassas. My orders were to follow General Sykes' corps, crossing the Rapidan at Culpeper Ford. On arriving there found General Sykes halted under orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac to await the advance of other columns over the bridges at Germanna Ford and Jacobs' Mills. When General Sykes received orders to advance, the day being far spent, I was only enabled to get one of my divisions across by 7 p. m. I conceived it proper to halt here, knowing I could overtake General Sykes by an early march.

Friday, November 27.—Started at 3.30 a. m., came up with General Sykes still in camp at the point where the old turnpike crosses the Germanna plank road. Nothing of note occurred except an attack of the enemy's cavalry on General Sykes' train, which, however, was quickly driven off by the advance of my troops. Before the head of my column had arrived at Parker's Store, I received orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, through General Sykes, to hold my command in readiness to advance to the support of General Warren, at Robertson's Tavern, and to seek for cross-roads connecting with that point. I sent several staff officers on this duty, who, reporting to headquarters Army of the Potomac, received orders to move at once. I arrived in rear of Robertson's Tavern a little after 7 p. m.

Saturday, November 28.—The corps was aroused at 3 a. m. and put in position on the left of General Warren and Robertson's Tavern. Subsequently in the morning (about 7 o'clock), received orders to advance, still keeping to the left of General Warren. My troops marched in two lines through the woods to near Mine Run, where the enemy were discovered in line of battle ready to receive us. I established a picket line, with a little firing of the enemy, and remained in position there for the balance of the day.

Sunday, November 29.—An attack on the enemy being contemplated on the left and right, I was left in charge of the center with my own troops and a few who had been left of the Fifth and Sixth Corps. At 8 a. m., according to orders, cannonading was commenced along my front on the enemy. It was continued for a short time only. Subsequently, I advanced a light picket across Mine Run to feel the enemy and to reconnoiter the ground more thoroughly. The skirmishers very gallantly effected a lodgment on the other side, under a sharp fire of the enemy, losing in killed and wounded about 40 men. Under cover of this lodgment, I directed four bridges to be constructed, not knowing but what they might be of some ulterior use. After night, feeling that my picket line must be maintained very strongly or be withdrawn, I directed the latter to be done at 3 o'clock the next morning, first submitting my proposal to headquarters Army of the Potomac, which was approved, and the pick-

ets were withdrawn at that hour to their former position on the north side of the run, the bridges being destroyed. The position of the enemy in my proper front was very strong, the approach to it being visible to the enemy for 2,500 yards, according to my estimate, and flanked on both sides by heavy belts of timber. There was, besides Mine Run, a ravine, difficult of passage (not visible from our side), raked by their artillery. The only possible chance of success in attacking it seemed to me to be to mass the troops under cover of the night and have their flanks strongly supported by the adjacent corps. Success at the best was only probable, and must have been attended with heavy sacrifice of life. This concludes the active operations of the First Corps. During the advance of the army, my column was never impeded. The column to which I belonged was always up in reasonable time.

Monday, November 30.—At 4 p. m. I left, pursuant to orders, for Germanna bridge, to cover the crossing of the Fifth and Sixth Corps.

Tuesday, December 1.—The recrossing of the army was effected.

Wednesday, December 2.—I was ordered to leave a brigade at Germanna Ford and to send another brigade to Mitchell's Ford, and afterward proceed with the rest of my troops to Stevensburg. The brigade left at Germanna Ford was afterward relieved by a brigade of the Sixth Corps.

Thursday, December 3.—Was ordered to take post at Paoli Mills, where I arrived at about noon, sending one brigade to Kelly's Ford, leaving two brigades here.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN NEWTON,

Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of the Potomac.

—
HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
December 4, 1863.

I omitted to mention in my report that the troops of my corps which were thrown across Mine Run carried the first line of the enemy's rifle-pits.

Very respectfully,

JOHN NEWTON,

Major-General, Commanding First Army Corps.

General HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Staff.

—
HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
December 4, 1863.

SIR: In answer to yours of this day,* I have the honor to report that the rifle-pits of the enemy carried by my troops were these occupied by their pickets of battle and not by main line. Could not ascertain their exact force, but know it to have been at least a regiment. A detachment of New York sharpshooters, with 200 men of the Seventh Indiana, did the principal work, aided by the Ninety-fourth

* See addenda following.

New York Volunteers. Enemy's loss not known. We took some 14 or 15 prisoners.

Our loss was over 40 killed and wounded. Our pickets found on arriving at the crest there was another deep ravine in their front flooded with water, rendering the position already gained nearly an island.

Mine Run, in our immediate front, for men singly on foot, was impassable. They sank in water and mud nearly to their shoulders in crossing.

JOHN NEWTON,
Major-General.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff.*

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 4, 1863—2.15 p. m.

Commanding Officer First Corps:

SIR: The major-general commanding desires to know whether the rifle-pits which your troops carried were not the small separate pits of the enemy's pickets and not those of his line of battle. Also, where these rifle-pits were, relative to Mine Run and the line of battle of the enemy as displayed the first day of our arrival at Mine Run. Also, what force of the enemy held them when your troops carried them, what loss you suffered in carrying them, and what loss the enemy suffered.

If you desire to make any corrections or additions to your report, please submit them and they will be added.

Very respectfully,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

No. 5.

Report of Brig. Gen. Lysander Cutler, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS,
December 3, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this division during the last eight days, in accordance with orders received from time to time from the corps commander:

The division left camp at Rappahannock Station at 6 a. m., on the morning of the 26th ultimo, and moved to Culpeper Ford on the Rapidan, where I encamped for the night. At 3 o'clock I moved across the Rapidan to the Germanna plank road, when I came up with the Fifth Army Corps, and followed across to the Fredericksburg and Orange Court-House plank road. Just before reaching the plank road, the train of the Fifth Army Corps, which was unguarded, was attacked by rebel cavalry at a cross-roads in the dense forest of that neighborhood. Hearing the firing, I ordered Colonel Robinson, commanding the First Brigade, to push two regiments through the woods to the front and repel them. He promptly sent the Sixth and Second Wisconsin, one on the right and the other on the left of the road. The Sixth soon came upon the enemy and drove

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them from the road, killing 2 and wounding others. They had, however, killed 2 teamsters, a number of mules, and run off about 20 wagons; and might have taken off the whole train but for the men I sent forward to rescue it. In the skirmish, the Sixth Wisconsin had 1 man severely and 1 slightly wounded.

After clearing the road of the wrecks of the train, I moved forward to Parker's Store, where I halted until 4 p. m., when I moved across to the old turnpike to join the Second Army Corps, arriving at 8 p. m. I moved forward at 3.30 a. m. of the 28th, and took position in line of battle, relieving a division of the Second Army Corps. At about 9 o'clock I moved forward in two lines, with a strong skirmish line, to find the enemy, the Second Corps moving on my right and the Second Division of this corps on my left. We came up with the enemy's pickets near Mine Run, and found the enemy in position. I immediately took the position assigned me in line of battle, and remained so until the afternoon of December 1, when I pushed forward a force composed of a detachment of sharpshooters from the First Brigade, commanded by Captain Shipman, and 200 men from the Seventh Indiana Volunteers, under Major Welsh, across Mine Run, and dislodged the enemy from his rifle-pits and established my picket line far enough in advance to enable me to build two bridges across the run for the crossing of troops to attack the enemy's main position. I held the advance position until 3 o'clock the next morning, when I was ordered to fall back and destroy the bridges I had built. I should add that the picket line, composed of detachments from the Ninety-fifth and One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers, and Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, moved forward with the sharpshooters and the Seventh Indiana.

I lost in the attack 3 killed, 33 wounded, and 7 missing (supposed to be killed or wounded).

At 4 o'clock of the 1st, I moved back to Germanna Ford, and on the 2d to Stevensburg, thence to this place (Paoli Mills). Major Welsh, of the Seventh Indiana, and Captain Shipman, of the sharpshooters, are entitled to credit for their conduct. Captain Shipman charged the rifle-pits of the enemy, occupied by infantry, and drove them out, he being only armed with Sharps' rifles.

The conduct of the whole command was satisfactory during the campaign, both officers and men being at all times ready to respond to any call or to execute any order which they received.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. CUTLER,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 6.

Report of Lieut. Col. John E. Cook, Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers, Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-SIXTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
December 5, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that this regiment broke its camp near Rappahannock Station at daylight on the 26th of November,

and marched with the Second Brigade to Richardsville, and bivouacked for the night between that place and Culpeper Ford, on the Rapidan. Early the next morning it crossed the river, and marched southward to the plank road leading from Wilderness to Germanna Ford, where the column headed toward Fredericksburg. Passing Wilderness, a more southerly direction was again taken until the plank road to Orange Court-House was reached, when the march was directed to the latter place. After a halt the head of the column moved northward again, and then in an easterly direction, finally striking the Fredericksburg and Orange turnpike, about 2 miles east of Locust Grove, where it bivouacked for the night. On the following morning it moved forward to Locust Grove, and took a position in the line in the woods south of the pike. Soon after daylight the brigade was formed in order of battle in two lines, the Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers (on the left), Fourteenth New York State Militia (in the center), and the Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers (on the right), under the command of Col. E. B. Fowler, of the Fourteenth New York State Militia, forming the second line, and a general advance was made.

The enemy, having fallen back, was followed to Mine Run, where he made a stand, and a halt was ordered. It was now raining, and the regiment was soon posted in the woods at some distance to the left of the pike and a few rods behind the artillery. Here it remained during the 29th and 30th of November, and until late in the afternoon of December 1.

On the 28th of November, 1 officer and 45 men were sent out as pickets, and 45 more on the 29th. On the 1st of December, 3 officers and 135 men were sent out on picket, and about 4 in the afternoon the regiment started for Germanna Ford, and bivouacked at a late hour near that place.

Early the next morning, December 2, it recrossed the Rapidan and marched to Stevensburg, near which place it bivouacked for the night, and the next day marched to [Paoli] Mills, on Mountain Creek, where it went into camp. On the 4th, it moved to near Kelly's Ford, and there went into camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. COOK,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Seventy-sixth N. Y. Volunteers.

Capt. I. N. BURRITT,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 7.

Report of Col. Edward B. Fowler, Eighty-fourth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.,
Near Kelly's Ford, Va., December 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, as follows, the part taken by this regiment during the recent operations:

The regiment marched, with the brigade, from camp near Beverly Ford at 6.30 a. m. on November 26. Crossed the Rappahannock on pontoon bridge at Rappahannock Station, and marched to Richardsville, near which place the regiment bivouacked in a dense pine

woods at 8 p. m. Distance marched, about 15 miles. Aggregate of 230 officers and men present at morning and retreat roll call.

On November 27, reveille was sounded at 2.30 a. m., and the command marched at 4 a. m., crossed the Rapidan River at Gold Mine Ford on pontoon bridge, and marched via Fairmount Gold Mines, Germanna Ford, and Fredericksburg plank road, a cross road bearing southerly, and the Fredericksburg and Orange plank road to Carter's [Parker's] Store. Halted at this place for dinner. After which, marched, via a wood road leading to Germanna Ford and turnpike road, to near Robertson's Tavern, and went into bivouac at 7.45 p. m. Distance marched, about 18 miles. Aggregate present at retreat, 222.

On November 28, reveille was sounded at 2.30 a. m. Marched at 4 a. m., and at 5.30 a. m. formed in line of battle on the left and perpendicular to the road leading to Orange Court-House. The brigade was formed in two lines. I was assigned the command of the second line, which consisted of the Fourteenth New York State Militia, Seventy-sixth and Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers. At 8.30 a. m., during a severe rain-storm, the line was advanced, our skirmishers driving those of the enemy before them through swamps, dense woods, and over two lines of the enemy's earth-works to Mine Run, where the enemy was discovered in force in a strong position, and line of battle was formed by the army on his front. At 5.30 p. m. 1 captain and 13 men were detailed from this regiment for picket. Aggregate present at retreat, 229.

On November 29, remained quiet in line of battle all day. No fighting except by the pickets. At 5 p. m. 1 lieutenant and 18 men detailed for picket duty. Aggregate present at 8 a. m., 225.

On November 30, aroused at 4 a. m., to be ready to march at 5. At 8 a. m. the artillery on our front opened fire, which was not replied to by the enemy. A 9.30 a. m., by order from General Rice, I advanced with this regiment to make a reconnaissance of the stream on our front. I deployed the right wing as skirmishers, holding the left wing in reserve, advanced to the stream, crossed it with the line of skirmishers, and advanced to the brow of the hill, driving the enemy's pickets from their pits. I found the stream to be impassable for artillery, columns of troops, or horsemen, but that, it being only from 10 to 15 feet across, and there being much heavy oak timber growing on its banks, it could be easily bridged. I held this position for about half an hour, when, the enemy's pickets advancing on my flanks in force, I was ordered to withdraw and join the brigade. In withdrawing my skirmishers, I deployed the reserve along the banks of the stream to protect their recrossing, and succeeded in making the reconnaissance and returning to the brigade with the loss of only one, Sergeant Cookson, of Company C, slightly wounded.

December 1, aroused at 6 a. m., to be ready to move at daylight. Aggregate present at 9 a. m., 226. Relieved by regiment of Fifth Corps, and at 4.45 p. m., with brigade, left Mine Run and marched via plank road to Germanna Ford, to cover crossing of Fifth and Sixth Corps. Bivouacked 11.30 p. m. Distance marched, about 10 miles.

December 2, aroused at 5.30 a. m., to be ready to move at daylight. At 8 a. m. crossed Rapidan River at Germanna Ford on pontoon bridge, and massed in woods near Culpeper and Fredericksburg plank road. At 12 m. marched via plank road, and bivouacked near Stevensburg at 4.30 p. m. Distance, about 10 miles. Aggregate present at 6.30 p. m., 229.

December 3, reveille at 7 a. m. Left bivouac at 8.30 a. m., and marched to near Paoli Mills, and encamped 11.30 a. m. Distance, about 5 miles. At 4 p. m. Major Head was detailed as field officer of the picket, also 18 men for picket duty. Aggregate present at retreat, 229, it being the same number present as when the regiment left camp near Bealeton Station, November 26, excepting one man wounded.

December 4, reveille at 6.30 a. m., and at 9 a. m., marched and encamped near Kelly's Ford.

Respectfully,

E. B. FOWLER.

Colonel, Comdg. Fourteenth New York State Militia.

Capt. IRA N. BURRITT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 8.

*Report of Brig. Gen. John C. Robinson, U. S. Army, commanding
Second Division.*

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS,
December 3, 1863.

COLONEL: On the 22d of November, this division was posted at Bealeton, Liberty, and Licking Run, and on the 23d it was concentrated near Rappahannock Station. At daylight on the 26th, it started on the march, crossed the Rapidan at Culpeper Ford after dark, and bivouacked until 3 o'clock next morning, when the march was resumed. About midnight I took up a position about a mile and a half to the left of Robertson's Tavern, and picketed one of the roads leading to the front.

At daylight I moved the division about 1 mile to the right, and formed on the left of the First Division in two lines, with a reserve of four regiments and a double line of skirmishers. In this order the division advanced to the line afterward occupied by the army in front of the enemy's works on Mine Run. At this time there were no troops on my left, but the Third Corps, coming into position toward night, relieved my pickets on that flank. The enemy's works in my front appeared to be strong, and between us was a wide open space, with ravines, through which ran two streams, Mine Run and one of its branches. On the 30th, I was directed by the major-general commanding First Corps to advance my pickets across the stream in front, and build two bridges suitable for the passage of artillery and troops in column. The enemy's pickets occupied the crest of the hill immediately in front, and it became necessary to dislodge them. This was handsomely done by the Ninety-fourth Regiment of New York Volunteers, under Major Moffett, which advanced to the stream, exposed to severe musketry fire, crossed it, and, charging up the hill, drove away the rebel pickets, and took possession of the crest. Working parties were immediately set at work, who by night had completed two bridges, and were proceeding to build others, when I received orders to suspend the work, and, during the night, to withdraw my pickets to the position they occupied in the morning. The only casualties in the division are a few men wounded.

At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 1st of December, the division

was relieved by a brigade of the Third Division, Fifth Corps, and marched to Germanna Ford, where I took position, and covered the crossing of the Fifth and Sixth Corps, and the picket details of the Third, Fifth, and Sixth Corps. The division was then withdrawn, with the exception of 100 men, who remained until the bridges were taken up, and then came over in boats. About noon on the 2d of December, I left the river and bivouacked near Stevensburg. The division left Stevensburg this morning and is now encamped, one brigade at Paoli Mills and one at Kelly's Ford.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. ROBINSON,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. C. KINGSBURY, Jr.,

Assistant Adjutant-General, First Army Corps.

No. 9.

Report of Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,

December 3, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Army Corps, in the late movement, beginning on the 26th of November and ending on the 2d of December. This I do in obedience to the circular of this date, which requires that—

Corps commanders will forthwith send in their reports of the part taken by their respective commands during the same, specifying any delays or obstacles they may have encountered.

At 6.30 a. m. of the 26th of November, the corps left its camp on Mountain Run, corps headquarters being at what is known as Berry Hill, and marched to Germanna Ford, accompanied by a battery of four 4½-inch guns, and one of six 20-pounder Parrotts from the Artillery Reserve; also 100 cavalymen, under Captain Schwartz, of the Fourth New York Cavalry, and a pontoon-bridge train, under Captain Mendell, of the Engineers. The head of our column reached the high banks at Germanna Ford at 9.30 a. m. Roads were rapidly cut out among the trees, and batteries posted, and all preliminary arrangements about complete, as far as they could be made without attracting the attention of the enemy's sentinels on the opposite bank, by 11 a. m.

About this time, General Meade himself arrived, and directed a suspension of our operations till General French's command was heard from. About 1.30 p. m. we were authorized to go forward. No resistance was offered. The enemy's mounted sentinels ran away, and Captain Schwartz forded the river and advanced about 2½ miles. General Caldwell's division immediately began to ford the stream and two brigades crossed the stream in this manner. The safety of the passage having been thus secured, the further crossing of infantry was delayed till the completion of the pontoon bridge on account of the deep water wetting the rations and ammunition. The artillery and ambulances continued to cross at the ford.

Captain Mendell had promptly begun laying the bridge, but was de-

layed more than an hour by finding himself one boat deficient in spanning the stream. This, as soon as possible, he remedied with a trestle. All the pioneers of the corps were put at work preparing roadways up the opposite bank, much difficulty having been encountered in getting up the hill. The infantry and artillery moved out on the plank road and encamped on Flat Run as directed.

At daybreak on the 27th of November, we moved out on the plank road, and turned off to our right about 1 mile beyond Flat Run, going as direct as possible for the old macadamized turnpike. Reaching this, we moved rapidly toward Old Verdierville, which was the point we were directed to gain, to be joined on the way by the Third Corps, near Robertson's Tavern. General Hays' division led the advance, followed by General Webb's and then General Caldwell's. General Hays struck the advancing enemy at Robertson's Tavern and drove them back along the turnpike. General Webb came up rapidly and deploying to the right of the road, drove them also along the road to Raccoon Ford. In doing this, Lieutenant-Colonel Hesser, commanding Seventy-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, was killed; this was about 11.30 a. m. The enemy, concealed in the wood which masked his force, extended his skirmishers to our right, and required dispositions to meet this which deployed nearly all my force.

Prisoners informed me that Rodes' division was opposed to me, and that Johnson's division was between me and Raccoon Ford. Upon communicating this to General Meade, who was near, and also that I had been unable to ascertain the whereabouts, or to yet communicate with the columns on my right and left, but that I was prepared to move forward and attack the enemy if he thought it best to farther advance the center—so comparatively weak, with the wings of the army separated not less than 4 or 5 miles from me—he directed me to wait where I was till reports were received from the right and left. A report from the left wing very soon came, and with it the sound of cannon where General Gregg's cavalry was engaged along the plank road. About this time also the firing was heard of General Custer's cavalry at Morton's Ford.

While awaiting information the enemy showed so much enterprise in extending around my right flank (during which Lieutenant-Colonel Joslin, commanding the Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, was wounded and taken prisoner), that I was compelled to make a feint of a general attack by advancing my skirmish line. This brought on a brisk little contest along my front, in which Colonel Carroll's brigade behaved very handsomely, driving the enemy down the turnpike to his main line of battle, and capturing numbers of Gordon's brigade of Early's division.

Though it was impossible to say how much force was near me, the prisoners from two divisions of Ewell's corps, and the report that the other was near, required caution on my part. General Ewell was probably as ignorant of my real strength as I of that of his corps opposed to me, else, by rapid concentration, it was in his power to have overwhelmed me and cut our army in two. About — p. m. information was received that General French had met and engaged the enemy, and that his advance was checked, his distance being still some 4 miles from me, and his exact location uncertain.

About one hour before dark, when I could afford to venture, trusting to nightfall to cover me if I met superior force, I again advanced my skirmish line, strongly supported. The enemy resisted stubbornly and could be driven but a little way. The woods which

he occupied prevented the efficient use of lines of battle, concealed his force so as to require caution in advancing, and furnished him the means of rapidly constructing breastworks, which he had done. The day closed without any material change in my position as first taken up, and without a junction of my force with any other. My loss was about 50 killed and wounded.

The First Corps, which had been called from the left column in the afternoon, arrived within about a mile of my rear just about dark, and before daylight on the 28th moved up and took position in line of battle on my right, south of the turnpike. The Sixth Corps also took position on my right just before daylight.

At sunrise the First and Second and Sixth Corps advanced simultaneously in line of battle, only to find that the enemy was gone. Our rapid advance soon came upon him in a strong position on the west bank of Mine Run, about 2 miles from Robertson's Tavern. Deserters picked up as we advanced told us that Hill's corps had come down the plank road from Orange Court-House, and there joined Ewell's corps, so that we found General Lee's army in a formidable position, and partially intrenched. A heavy rain came on early in the day, and somewhat obscured our observations of the enemy.

A personal reconnaissance, during which I lost 20 men killed and wounded, along our front, made as close to the enemy as our most venturesome skirmish line could approach, failed to discover to me a promising point of attack. I stated this to the commanding general in the evening, when all our troops had been brought into position, and requested to be allowed to take my corps and make a demonstration in the enemy's right, to threaten it, and endeavor to discover a more favorable position to assault, and finally, if this could not be done, to move on around as if to get in his rear, with the intention of making him abandon his present front. This plan was acquiesced in, and General Terry's division of the Sixth Corps, about 6,000 strong, was sent with me, and 300 cavalry. As I intended making an extended and rapid movement, I left nearly all my ambulances and ammunition trains behind, half my artillery, and the rear ammunition chests of my caissons. The movement being one that might be long and fatiguing, required the men to start fresh.

No inconsiderable preparations were required to issue rations, dispose of surplus trains, relieve our line, &c., along the enemy's front, and all combined determined me not to start till daybreak. The night was dark and stormy, and our route, after going to the rear as far as Robertson's Tavern, lay through woods along bad roads. The cheerful tone of my men as I began the move on the 29th of November, the unsought expressions of opinion from officers in all grades of my command, told me plainly enough that their views—tried soldiers as they were—did not differ from mine as to the impracticability of an attack on the enemy where we had left him. Our march on the 29th was rapid and unobstructed, until we reached (about 10.30 p. m.) the cavalry outposts of General Gregg on the plank road. Our march up to this point was 8 miles.

In company with General Gregg, I reconnoitered the enemy while my column was closing up. Just behind the enemy's vedettes, he pointed out a line of intrenchments, and so it seemed to me to be; it afterward proved to be the railroad embankment. I at once ordered up General Caldwell's division, taking care to conceal our movement, deployed the Irish Brigade to the right of the plank road,

and Colonel Miles' brigade to the left. The 300 cavalry under Captain Schwartz was placed on the plank road and a battery immediately in its rear, the rest of the division to follow closely as support, and the whole column right after this. When all was ready (and no time was lost unnecessarily in preparing), the advance was ordered. This was about 1 p. m., and notice was given to General Prince on my right.

We pushed on, and at the head of Mine Run, having driven the enemy 3 miles, we found him in his trenches. Colonel Miles' brigade especially acquitted itself in this movement. Time was necessary to bring up the three divisions in the rear to assault, and at the same instant staff officers from General Gregg reported that the enemy had cut his command in two, and called for re-enforcements. I at once sent word to General Terry to give General Gregg all the assistance he required, even to his whole division, but only one brigade, General Shaler's, was called for.

At this time Colonel Miles' brigade held the extreme left, and from the railroad around the right of the enemy. He was, however, nearly 2 miles distant from the main force. General Caldwell was holding from the railroad to the plank road, and had called for re-enforcements from General Webb, since the enemy were pushing skirmishers between himself and Prince. General Webb's division had furnished one brigade to General Caldwell, and this brigade had taken up position on the right of the corps and had placed itself in the front. To take position in rear of Colonel Miles, I was then forced to take troops from the rear of the column to support him.

The dispositions thus forced upon me by the movements of the enemy in front and rear lost me some three-fourths of an hour or more, and prevented my taking advantage of daylight to assault the right or push forward my left, as I should have desired.

My troops came up rapidly and deployed, taking up positions which required time to reconnoiter, as the country was entirely unknown to us, and roads for the artillery between the Catharpin and plank roads had to be found, the woods, railroad, and streams all being obstacles to the movement. The enemy opened upon us with artillery, and moved his troops rapidly from his left to his right to protect the place we menaced.

We had passed Mine Run; it was no longer an obstacle, and there was no stream nor commanding ground between us and their base of supplies, but there was not time to advance farther. We lost during the movement 50 killed and wounded. As soon as it was dark, I reported in person to general headquarters. When I arrived there I found that a general assault had been planned for daybreak on the morrow, November 30.

General French had deemed an assault in his front impracticable. General Wright had deemed he could force the line and make a lodgment in our right, and when I saw him he reported the troops already in position. My personal report, as already indicated, made out the weakness of the enemy on our left. The general commanding, with the generous concurrence of my seniors, increased my command by two divisions of the Third Corps. I was to begin the assault at 8 a. m., and to be followed, an hour after, by an assault from our right. I spent all night in disposing my force to assault the enemy as he appeared before dark, and by daybreak I had finished.

The array was as follows: The front line was about 1 mile, and the troops were arranged in two and three lines, with strong supports

in proper places. General Terry's division, 6,000 strong, in support and reserve, held our left flank along the Catharpin road. General Hays' division, in two lines, extended to the right, as far as the unfinished railroad. General Webb, with his division in two lines, was placed next, then General Prince's division, of the Third Corps, in two lines. Then came General Carr, in two lines, with heavy reserves reaching to the plank road; and then General Caldwell's division of the Second Corps, to support and cover my right flank.

I was thus prepared for strong and repeated assaults, with my flanks well guarded. Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, chief of staff, and myself, superintended this arrangement, and no part escaped our observation.

At daylight all was prepared, and as the sun shone upon the enemy's line, I examined the whole front. I found that the line had been re-enforced with all the troops and artillery that could be put in position; the breastworks, epaulements, and abatis perfected, and that a run for eight minutes was the least time our line could have to close the space between us, during which we would be exposed to every species of fire. I at once decided not to attack, and so informed General Meade. The operations of the day were thus suspended.

General Meade visited me about 10 a. m., and, after full consideration, I advised against any further operations on the enemy's immediate front. Any further attempt to outflank the enemy in his immediate presence, with the force I then had, separated, as I was, 4 miles from the right wing, exposed my command to the chances of an overwhelming attack from him, and was not justifiable on any principle, nor was it proposed to me. But either this or an attack where I was, or rejoining the right wing, was all that could be done that day.

The plan of bringing our whole army to the enemy's right, where I was, and thus turn his position, required a complete abandonment of our base. This, I think, was much less hazardous than an assault in front. The commanding general, however, did not approve of it, and after remaining quiet during the rest of the day, and the 1st of December, during which time the enemy still further strengthened and extended his intrenchments, we, on the night of the 1st, retired from our position, and recrossed the Rapidan, on the morning of the 2d instant, in obedience to orders.

The corps was engaged on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of November, and its loss in killed, wounded, and missing is 289.* General Terry's division, of the Sixth Corps, lost about 20 men.

During these operations all under my command behaved in the most praiseworthy manner, and their strength and spirit are unimpaired.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G., *Army of the Potomac.*

P. S.—The detailed reports have not yet been received, and it is my desire to make honorable mention of worthy officers and soldiers during this campaign when my full information will enable me to do justice to all.

* See revised statement, p. 679.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 7, 1863—4.15 p. m.

Commanding Officer Second Corps :

SIR : The major-general commanding requests that you will correct an expression in your report arising from a wrong impression on your part respecting the action of General French. He did not decline to assault, but reported against its practicability. The expression referred to is—

General French had declined to assault in his front as being impracticable.

This should be, "General French had reported an assault in his front to be impracticable."

You would oblige the major-general commanding by making some change to that effect.

Very respectfully,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

No. 10.

Report of Col. Nelson A. Miles, Sixty-first New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade, First Division.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
December 11, 1863.

MAJOR : I have the honor of submitting the following report :

My brigade started from camp on Mountain Run on the morning of the 26th ultimo, crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford, and two regiments (Eighty-first and One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers) forded the river, marched within a mile of Wilderness Tavern, and there bivouacked. On the morning of the 27th, marched until the head of the column met the enemy near Robertson's Tavern. During the day the brigade held several positions, but was not engaged, the division being held in reserve. Remained here for the night. The enemy having fallen back during the night, we again advanced, finding the enemy at Mine Run, strongly intrenched. The brigade remained in line during the entire day, 28th. At 6 a. m. 29th, the brigade marched to New Hope Church. Near this point I received orders from General Caldwell to advance on the left of the railroad cut, and deploy the Sixty-first New York Volunteers, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers as skirmishers at one-pace interval, the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers marching by the right of companies to the front as a support. I advanced in this order 3 miles without any other support than of my own brigade, driving the enemy's cavalry and infantry until my right was within 500 yards of the left of the enemy's works. Here my right flank was much exposed to their infantry and artillery, and Stuart's cavalry on my left. I was obliged to halt, and wait for more than an hour for other troops to come up. So unexpected and rapid was this advance that the enemy seemed to be taken by surprise, and were dislodged at every point without halting.

While waiting for supports to arrive, the enemy advanced a line of infantry to within 200 yards in my immediate front, at the same time opening a fire of artillery from one section. My order to advance was welcomed by a cheer from the whole line, which gallantly charged them, and, after a short but sharp conflict, the enemy broke and fled in great confusion. The line was then halted. Occasional firing was kept up until 7 p. m., when a portion of the skirmish line was withdrawn to the woods in rear.

On the morning of the 30th, the brigade moved to the right, with the right resting on the Orange plank road, and remained there that night and the next day, December 1, until 8 p. m., when the brigade marched to our present camp on Mountain Run, crossing the Rapidan at Culpeper Mine Ford at 9 a. m., December 1, and arrived at camp at 5 p. m.

During the entire movement the officers and men of this brigade sustained the reputation they won on former occasions, and they returned to camp, after the seven days' march, without any stragglers or a single man missing.

I am much indebted to Col. H. Boyd McKeen, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the able manner in which he conducted the skirmish line. As in other engagements, he proved himself possessed of the high military abilities which make a good commander. Colonel Farrar, Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers, Colonel Fraser, One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. K. O. Broady, Sixty-first New York Volunteers, are deserving of favorable mention. Lieut. J. B. Hallenbeck, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Captain Keech, acting assistant inspector-general, displayed much gallantry while under fire, and were of great assistance to me.

I am, very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Major HANCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 11.

Report of Col. Judson S. Farrar, Twenty-sixth Michigan Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SIXTH MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS,
December 8, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular of December 3, 1863, from headquarters First Brigade, I have the honor to report the account of operations of this regiment during the movement of this army from November 26 to December 3, 1863:

This regiment marched from camp near Mountain Run on the 26th day of November. On the 29th, the regiment was deployed as skirmishers and advanced about 3 miles, meeting and driving in the enemy's cavalry vedettes until we found the enemy posted on a hill covered with woods in front of their breast-works. After a short delay to enable the support to come up, this regiment, in connection with the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers and the Sixty-first New York Volunteers, charged upon and drove the enemy out of the

woods behind their works, with small loss, a report of which has already been furnished your headquarters.

Officers and soldiers alike behaved with bravery and coolness. I am greatly indebted to Major Saviers and Adjutant Church for their activity and coolness in conveying orders and bravery displayed under fire.

November 30, the regiment was held in reserve and until the night of the 1st of December, when a portion of the regiment was posted on picket, and formed the rear guard during the return to the Rapidan the same night.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

J. S. FARRAR,

Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. B. HALLENBECK,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 12.

Report of Lieut. Col. K. Oscar Broady, Sixty-first New York Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-FIRST NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Kelly's Ford, Va., December 3, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting the following report concerning the part taken by the Sixty-first Regiment New York Volunteers in the recent operations of the Army of the Potomac across the Rapidan River:

We left this camp on the morning of the 26th of November last; crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford at about 2 p. m.; advanced to the first line of the enemy's breastworks; rested about half an hour; advanced in line of battle, crossing the works, until we came up to the second line of breastworks, when we again halted for about an hour, when we marched by the right flank and advanced about 3 miles on the plank road leading from Culpeper to Fredericksburg. We came to a halt on the right of this road, and bivouacked there over night. The line of breast-works which we crossed during the day had been previously evacuated by the enemy.

Early on the morning of the 27th instant, we again took up the march, Colonel Miles ordering me to deploy my regiment as flankers, covering the right flank of the brigade, and proceeded about 6 miles till we reached Robertson's Tavern, on the road toward Orange Court-House, where the enemy confronted us in force. Here I received orders from Colonel Miles to use the regiment as skirmishers, and, in conjunction with two companies of the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers and a part of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, protect the entire line and right flank of the First Division.

About 3 p. m. Colonel Miles ordered me to cause a junction of the line of skirmishers of the First Division with the right of the line of skirmishers of the Second Division, which line was then engaging the enemy's skirmishers. While thus connected, the skirmishers of the regiment forming the right of the Second Division line suddenly assembled at a double-quick on their left, thus breaking up my con-

nection, the remainder of the Second Division line at the same time working a quick left wheel. I at once ascertained the position of the right of the line and promptly moved up and wheeled my own line to the left, again securing a junction with the right of the Second Division line. During this maneuver, it being quite dark and the line moving through dense woods and underbrush, as it approached the right of the Second Division line, some of the latter faced about and fired a few shots at my own line, supposing, evidently, we were the enemy coming up on their rear. But as I had warned my own men beforehand of the line in front of us, the fire was not continued and no accident occurred. After we had effected the junction with the Second Division, we remained at a halt over night, and acted as pickets until about 6 o'clock the following morning, when relieved by a detachment of the Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers.

About 8 a. m., the 28th instant, we again advanced about a mile and a half, when we met the enemy holding a strong position in our front. Filing in to the right of the road leading to Orange Court-House, we halted there in the woods and deployed in line of battle. Here we bivouacked and remained inactive until early in the morning of the 29th, when we took up the march, by the right flank, passing around the enemy's left and front, and over to his right. After passing Robertson's Tavern, I received orders from Colonel Miles to deploy my regiment as skirmishers, covering the left of the front of the advancing column, the right of my line resting on the road by which the advance was made. Shortly after, having reached the contemplated railroad between Fredericksburg and Gordonsville, the greater part of the brigade having formed in one rank and in front of the advancing columns, I was ordered to form my regiment in like manner, and, joined to the left of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, at the same time protecting the left flank of the line, advanced upon the enemy on the left side of the last-named road.

Driving in the enemy's vedettes and pickets before us, we advanced till within three-fourths of a mile of the breast-works of the enemy, on the enemy's right near Robertson's Cross-Roads, where he was lying strongly intrenched. Here he opened upon us a brief artillery fire, but without any casualties. Shortly afterward a strong line of the enemy's skirmishers emerged from the woods, and suddenly opened upon us a sharp musketry fire. Immediately our line advanced and charged the enemy at a double-quick, throwing their line in confusion, and causing them to fall back precipitately almost up to the very crest of their breast-works. We remained here until about 9 p. m., without any farther advance. Occasionally shots were exchanged by the enemy. No casualties occurred in the regiment during the day. At 9 p. m. we were relieved by a detachment of the Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers. We fell back about half a mile, and bivouacked over night.

On the morning of the 30th, we changed position a little to the right of the railroad above referred to, deployed in line of battle, and bivouacked there until about 9 p. m. on the 1st instant, when the regiment was ordered to take up the march and fall back to the rear with the rest of the troops. At that time I received orders of General Caldwell to remain at the front and withdraw the pickets of the brigade at 3 o'clock the following morning, Colonel McKeen, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, being in command of the pickets of the whole corps. The pickets were safely withdrawn at the time ordered. Fell back, crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford,

and rejoined my regiment at about 10 a. m. on the 2d instant. After about two hours' rest, the regiment resumed the march to the rear and reached this camp at sunset.

No casualties occurred during any time of the recent operations. Much praise is due to the men for their readiness to obey orders, and for their faithfulness to adhere to the regiment, during the various marches and countermarches, some of which were unusually severe, particularly the one where we advanced in one rank to storm the enemy's right, during which—the regiment occupying the extreme left of the line, and the latter wheeling considerably to the right—the men had to double-quick almost all the while to keep up, and dressed over a distance of 2 miles and on very uneven and obstructed ground.

The company officers, the adjutant, and the sergeant-major also, deserve much credit for the energy and efficiency they manifested in the execution of their duties.

I have honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
K. O. BROADY,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Sixty-first Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.

Lieut. J. B. HALLENBECK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 13.

Report of Col. H. Boyd McKeen, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

CAMP IN THE FIELD,
December 3, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of my regiment during the recent movement:

The regiment started from camp on the morning of the 26th ultimo, and marched to Germanna Ford; fording the river at this point, marched to within a mile of Wilderness Tavern and there bivouacked. Started, on the morning of the 27th, on a by-road and struck the old turnpike, along which we marched until the head of the column met the enemy near Robertson's Tavern. During the day the regiment held several positions, but was not engaged, the brigade being held in reserve; here the regiment remained during the night. The enemy having fallen back during the night the column again advanced, finding the enemy at Mine Run, strongly intrenched. The regiment remained in line during the whole day, 28th, and remained that night.

The corps having been withdrawn from the line at Mine Run at 6 a. m., 29th, the regiment marched to Robertson's Tavern, taking the cross-road to the Orange plank road. At this point the regiment was deployed as skirmishers on the front to the right of the road, and as flankers on the right flank of the line of march, covering the brigade. Upon reaching the Orange road the regiment was assembled and marched in column until it had passed New Hope Church, marching diagonally to the railroad cut on the left of the plank road. At this point the regiment was deployed as skirmishers (with no intervals) on the left of the Twenty-sixth Michigan, and advanced

until the line was halted in a ravine about 500 yards distant from the enemy's works. During this advance we dislodged a squadron of cavalry posted on a cross-road. While at this halt the enemy threw a small regiment of infantry into the woods in our immediate front and about 200 yards distant, from which they kept up a steady fire. The order being given to advance, the regiment with the whole line gallantly advanced under a steady fire from the enemy, without returning a shot, and upon reaching the crest the enemy broke and fled in great confusion. The line was here halted and a slight breast-work of rails thrown up along the line. For the space of an hour, a continuous fire was kept up by the enemy and returned by our troops.

It was at this point that D. J. Phillips, captain Company I, was killed, one of the bravest and best officers of my regiment, who had distinguished himself by great gallantry in every engagement the regiment had fought.

The line was relieved at 7 p. m., and marched back to the woods in rear of the line and on the left of the railroad. On the morning of the 30th, the regiment moved to the right and formed upon the left of the Orange plank road, and remained there that night and the next day, December 1, until 8 p. m., when the regiment took up the line of march for our present camp, arriving at Culpeper Mine Ford at 9 a. m., December 2, and at camp at 5 p. m.

During the engagement and march the regiment evinced the same courage and endurance that has always characterized it.

The casualties of the regiment were 1 commissioned officer killed, 1 commissioned officer wounded, and 5 enlisted men wounded, all of which occurred on the afternoon of the 27th ultimo.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. BOYD McKEEN,

Colonel Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieut. J. B. HALLENBECK,

A. A. A. G., First Brig., First Div., Second Corps.

No. 14.

Report of Col. John Fraser, One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 140TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

December 9, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: Pursuant to circular, I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers in the recent operations against the enemy:

About 7 a. m., November 26, my regiment left camp near Berry Hill; about 2 p. m. waded across the Germanna Ford, and having successfully halted in order of battle for a short time in the first and second rebel lines of rifle-pits south of the Rapidan, finally bivouacked for the night in an open field on the west side of the Germanna Ford plank road and about 4 miles south of the ford. About sunrise, November 27, my regiment resumed the march, and when three-fourths of a mile east of Robertson's Tavern was ordered to

halt and stack arms on the roadside. About 2 p. m. the whole brigade was advanced to support the Third Division against a charge which the rebels were expected to make. Having remained about an hour as support to the Third Division, my regiment, with the rest of the brigade, was moved to different positions on the north side of the turnpike, and finally bivouacked for the night in the open ground near Robertson's Tavern. At daybreak, November 28, Companies D and E, which had been thrown out as flankers in the morning of the 27th, and which, after reaching the neighborhood of Robertson's Tavern, had served as skirmishers, rejoined my command. About 7 a. m. my regiment was advanced along the turnpike to the high ground on the east bank of Mine River, where, with the rest of the brigade, it was formed in line of battle in the woods on the north side of the road. Here it remained till 5 a. m., November 29, when the whole Second Corps was moved to the extreme right of the rebel lines which rested at a point on the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad grade, about 12[?] miles from Orange Court-House.

When about 2 miles from the enemy's works, my regiment served as main reserve to the rest of the brigade, which was deployed as skirmishers to the left of the railroad grade. At about a mile from the enemy's works, Companies A and H were advanced to support the left of the skirmish line, and shortly afterward Company C was deployed as skirmishers to the right of the railroad grade. About 4 p. m. Companies F, G, and D were advanced to strengthen the skirmish line. About 5.30 p. m. Companies K, I, and B were put on picket, along with two companies of the Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers, to relieve the whole skirmish line of our brigade.

From November 30 till 8 p. m., December 1, my regiment lay with the rest of the brigade in order of battle between the railroad grade and the Orange Court-House plank road. About 5 p. m., December 1, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, and 180 enlisted men of my command were detailed on picket and rejoined the regiment about 12 m., December 2, on the north side of the Rapidan, near Culpeper Mine Ford. About sunset my regiment returned to its old quarters near Berry Hill.

In all the movements and operations of this short campaign, both the officers and men of my command did their duty in a way that gave me great satisfaction.

The following is a list of casualties in my regiment.*

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, yours, respectfully,
JOHN FRASER.

Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. B. HALLENBECK, A. A. G., *First Brigade.*

No. 15.

Report of Col. Patrick Kelly, Eighty-eighth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., SECOND CORPS,
December 11, 1863.

MAJOR: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to report that the Second Brigade received orders to march with the division on the evening of the 26th of November, and at daylight of the following morning broke camp and took the road in the direction of

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 killed and 2 wounded.

Germanna Ford, reaching said place at 10 a. m., and halting for two hours until the pontoon bridge was completed, when we crossed the Rapidan on the bridge and marched about 1 mile and halted at deserted earth-works. Skirmishers were then thrown out to skirmish the woods in front of the brigade. No enemy being found, the skirmishers were drawn in, and the brigade advanced on the road by the right flank, while flankers were thrown out sufficiently strong to protect the line of the brigade.

We advanced in this order 4 or 5 miles, and encamped for the night near Flat Run Church. Next morning formed line at daylight, and marched through the Wilderness in the direction of the Fredericksburg and Orange Court-House pike, and encamped on the right of the road. Next morning, the 28th, advanced by the right flank on the road a distance of about 1½ miles, and encamped for the night on the right of the road. Next morning, 29th, moved with the rest of the division to the extreme left of the line on the plank road. Skirmished the woods on the right and left of the road, the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, under command of Col. R. Byrnes, having the right and three companies of the New York battalions the left. The skirmishers advanced in good order, and in a short time came up to the enemy, when a short skirmish ensued, which resulted in the enemy retreating in confusion, closely followed by the skirmishers of the brigade. The next day, 30th, the brigade was detailed as guard to the division ammunition train. The skirmishers were relieved and the brigade moved with train to the rear, and remained with it as guard during the retreat on the night of the 1st of December. On the 2d of December, we arrived in our former encampment, on Mountain Run.

In conclusion, I would state that the officers and enlisted men under my command conducted themselves to my entire satisfaction.

The casualties were comparatively small, 5 men of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers and 1 of the Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers being wounded slightly.

I am, major, yours, respectfully,

P. KELLY,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JOHN HANCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 16.

Report of Col. Richard Byrnes, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Brandy Station, Va., December 3, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that this regiment broke camp on the 26th of November, and proceeded, with the Second Army Corps, to the Rapidan River, crossing at Germanna Ford at 3 p. m., same day, and encamped for the night 4 miles on the opposite side. Resumed march next morning, and proceeded to Robertson's Tavern, where we arrived at 11 a. m., and remained in line until 4.30 p. m., when we were advanced opposite the enemy's pickets, and remained in line of battle through the night. At 7 a. m., 28th instant, were advanced to the woods in front, but the enemy having retired, were

marched by the flank on the Orange Court-House pike, 2 miles toward Orange Court-House, where we were again halted, and remained in the woods until next morning. Were then marched to the right, and by cross-roads back to Robertson's Tavern, when we crossed the pike and marched to the left about 8 miles until we reached the plank road leading from Fredericksburg to Orange Court-House.

We advanced by this road in the direction of Orange Court-House until we came up with the enemy, when this regiment was thrown into the woods on the right of the plank road and deployed as skirmishers at 2 p. m., and advanced at 3 p. m. Became immediately engaged with the enemy's skirmishers whom we forced back, under a heavy fire of musketry, until we reached the crest of a hill more than half a mile from where we commenced to advance. Here we were ordered to halt, having been engaged three-fourths of an hour with a loss of 5 men wounded, and remained on picket in this position through the night, and until 3.30 p. m. next day, when we were relieved and ordered to report, with remainder of brigade, as guard to the ammunition train. Here we remained until 9 p. m. on 1st instant when, with the remainder of the army, we marched back to the Rapidan, recrossing at 5 a. m., 2d instant, and arrived in our present position at 2 p. m., same day.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD BYRNES,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. MILES McDONALD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 17.

Report of Capt. Thomas Touhy, Sixty-third New York Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT N. Y. S. VOLS.,
December 3, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the late movements:

Left camp near Brandy Station and crossed the Rapidan by way of Germanna Ford. Bivouacked in open field about 5 miles from Chancellorsville. On the 27th, marched part of the day and bivouacked in field near Robertson's Cross-Roads. On the 28th, marched at daylight by a circuitous route and reached the plank road leading to Gordonsville, threw out skirmishers, with rest of brigade, drove the enemy back, and bivouacked in open field on the right of said road. On the 30th, was detailed as wagon guard, and bivouacked in field; weather extremely cold. December 1, commenced to retreat; marched all night and encamped on former encampment ground near Mountain Run.

During operations, the battalion lost none in killed or wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS TOUHY,
Captain.

Lieut. MILES McDONALD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 18.

*Report of Lieut. James J. Smith, Adjutant Sixty-ninth New York Infantry.*HDQRS. SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
December 3, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular of yesterday, calling for a report of the recent operations from the commandant of this regiment, I beg leave to submit the following report:

That this regiment (now consolidated with the Sixty-third and Eighty-eighth New York and One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers), in compliance with order received on the night of November 25, broke camp on the morning of the 26th instant and marched to Germanna Ford, where we crossed the same afternoon, and advanced to the second line of the enemy's works (then abandoned), where we rested about an hour. After which we moved forward on the plank road about 3 miles, turned into the fields to the right, where we rested during the night. November 27, commenced the march at daybreak, and marched to near Robertson's Cross-Roads. About 4 p. m. were marched to the field on the right of the road, where we were formed into line of battle on right of Third Brigade. Heavy skirmishing all day in our front. Rested here all night. November 28, rained hard all day. Marched to near Mine Run, were filed into the woods on right of road, where we rested during the night.

November 29, marched to the left of the camp of Gregg's cavalry division, then took the road toward Orange Court-House, about 9 a. m., and was detailed to support the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, who skirmished the woods on right side of road. Afterward Company A, Lieutenant O'Neil commanding, was thrown out as skirmishers on left side of road, and met the picket of Wilcox's division of Hill's corps. The skirmish line was strengthened by the addition of companies from each of the other battalions of the brigade with the Fifty-seventh New York, all under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, of the Fifty-seventh New York. About 4 p. m. the skirmish line advanced, supported by the balance of the brigade, drove in the enemy's pickets, and occupied the advance line during the night.

Next morning, November 30, received orders that the battalions were detailed as ammunition guard, and marched to the train and established a train guard (details from all the battalions), the balance of the battalions acting as a reserve. About 12 m. Company A on the picket line was relieved by the skirmishers of the Third Corps, and rejoined the battalion. Same evening the train moved about 1 mile to the rear.

December 1, about 8 p. m., received orders to get under arms, the train being ordered to the rear. This battalion was deployed on the right side of the train, and marched with it until the train crossed the Rapidan River, and parked about 4 a. m., December 2; men rested on side of road until daybreak, when we got under arms and marched back to camp.

I also beg leave to state that I have no casualties to report, and also that Company A of this regiment, Lieutenant O'Neil commanding (the company detailed as skirmishers, who held and occupied the

front line during the night of November 30, one of the coldest nights we have had, without cooked rations and without fire), deserves special mention. I also beg leave to state that Lieutenant Mansergh, commanding Company B, ably assisted in all duties required.

Respectfully,

JAMES J. SMITH,

First Lieut. and Adjutant, Comdg. Sixty-ninth N. Y. Vols.

Lieut. MILES McDONALD,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 19.

Report of Capt. Denis F. Burke, Eighty-eighth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-EIGHTH BATTALION N. Y. S. VOLS.,
December 4, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with circular from headquarters Second Brigade, First Division, Second Corps, I have the honor to inform you that this battalion broke camp on the 26th of November and marched for the Rapidan River, at Germanna Ford, where it crossed, and moved in line of battle to the second line of the enemy's breast-works, where it halted for about an hour, and threw out a picket line. Recalled the pickets and took up the line of march on the plank road, for about 5 miles, where it, with the other regiments of the brigade, formed in line, and encamped for the night.

Moved on the morning of the 27th, on the road through the Wilderness, to the Fredericksburg and Orange Court-House pike, and marched to near Robertson's Cross-Roads, where it halted on the road until about 4 p. m., when it, with the other regiments of the brigade, advanced, and formed in line of battle on the plain around Robertson's Tavern, where it rested for the night.

Moved next morning, 28th, along the pike road for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, where it formed in line and rested for the night. Moved on the 29th across to the left of the line on the plank road, where this battalion was sent out to support the skirmish line of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers; advanced up the plank road, when one company, under the command of Capt. P. Ryder, was sent out on the prolongation of the line of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, and drove the enemy for over a mile and a half up to Mine Run, where we found the main body of the enemy posted in strong force. The other company formed with the brigade in line of battle as a support.

Remained there until about 12 m. on the 30th, when, the brigade being ordered as ammunition guard, the battalion moved down the plank road to the train, and remained there until evening, when Captain Ryder's company was withdrawn from the picket line; then moved with the train to the rear of corps headquarters, and halted for the night and next day, December 1. Moved at 9 p. m., same day, with the train to Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan River, where we arrived on the morning of the 2d. Crossed the river and marched back to our old camp at Brandy Station, Va., and encamped.

Both officers and men acted with the greatest gallantry and bravery, steadily driving the enemy whenever they attempted to check our advance.

Our casualties were 1 private, Michael Graham, Company B, slightly wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours.

DENIS F. BURKE,

Captain, Commanding Battalion.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Second Brigade.

No. 20.

Report of Capt. Garrett Nowlen, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 116TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
December 9, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by my command during the recent operations on the south side of the Rapidan:

The battalion left camp near Brandy Station on the morning of the 26th ultimo, crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford, and bivouacked for the night about 3 miles from the ford. November 27, advanced with the division, following up the enemy to their fortifications at Mine Run. On the 29th, we marched with the division to the left about 8 miles, where we remained in front of the enemy till the morning of the 30th, when the battalion, together with part of the brigade, were ordered to guard the ammunition train. On the evening of the 1st instant, we marched with the train, acting as guards and flankers, and recrossed the Rapidan at Culpeper Ford, on the morning of the 2d instant, and returned to our former camp near Brandy Station.

My command were not under fire and met with no loss.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GARRETT NOWLEN,

Captain, Comdg. 116th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

MILES McDONALD,

Lieutenant, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 21.

Report of Col. James A. Beaver, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., SECOND CORPS,
Camp near Stevensburg, Va., December 5, 1863.

MAJOR: In transmitting the reports of regimental commanders of the recent operations which I have the honor to inclose, I cannot do more than recapitulate the facts therein set forth.

Leaving our camp on Mountain Run, on the morning of the 26th of November ultimo, at 6.30 a. m., in obedience to orders received the night previous, the brigade led the advance to Germanna Ford. When near the ford, the Fifty-seventh New York Volunteer Regi-

ment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, was deployed as skirmishers and advanced to the river bank, the balance of the brigade moving forward to support them in case of emergency. No opposition being made to the crossing of the brigade, crossed on the pontoon bridge in rear of the division. After crossing the river, we resumed our place in the column and advanced as far as Flat Run, where we bivouacked for the night. Resumed the march at 8 a. m. on the morning of the 27th, throwing out flankers on our right, and reaching Robertson's Tavern about 10 a. m. We remained under arms during the day, and in the evening moved up to the immediate support of the Second Division.

On the morning of the 28th, we advanced about a mile toward Orange Court-House and formed line in rear of the First and Fourth Brigades. A steady rain most of the day made it very disagreeable for the men.

Marched back to Robertson's Tavern on the morning of the 29th, and by turning to the right soon came to the plank road leading from Fredericksburg to Orange Court-House. Deploying the Fifty-seventh New York Regiment as skirmishers in our front, we drove the enemy's skirmishers, by 4 p. m., to within a few hundred yards of their intrenched position. On the morning of the 30th, the brigade, being then on the left of the plank road, was moved to the right of the road, to relieve the Third Brigade of the Second Division. After relieving their pickets and those of the Second Brigade of our division, it was discovered that we had more than 900 men on picket duty, which was in part occasioned by the fact that I was compelled to extend my line so as to connect with the First Division of the Third Corps.

We remained in this position until the evening of the 1st instant, a portion of our picket line having been relieved by the First Brigade, when we marched at 8 o'clock, crossing the Rapidan at 8 o'clock of the morning of 2d, and reached our old camping ground about 4 p. m. Our pickets, which had remained at their posts when we marched in the evening of the 1st, rejoined us just after crossing the river.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. BEAVER,

Colonel 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Maj. JOHN HANCOCK,

Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division, Second Corps.

No. 22.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles G. Freudenberg, Fifty-second New York Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. VOLS.,
Camp in the Field, December 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with general orders received from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to state that this regiment left the camp ground, November 26, and marched with the brigade without interruption. The regiment crossed the Rapidan and was on picket December 1 and 2, during which time 3 men were wounded, the

names of whom are below stated.* The regiment had no particular engagement and recrossed the Rapidan again with the brigade, reaching the old camp ground, December 2, about 3 p. m.

I remain, very respectfully, yours,

C. G. FREUDENBERG,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Fifty-second Regt. N. Y. Vols.

Capt. SAMUEL R. BEARDSLEY,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 23.

Report of Lieut. Col. Alford B. Chapman, Fifty-seventh New York Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SEVENTH N. Y. VOL. INFANTRY,
Camp near Stevensburg, Va., December 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the recent operations:

Upon arrival at Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan, on the afternoon of the 26th of November, I was directed to deploy my command on the banks of the river, to aid in the laying of the pontoon bridge. As no opposition to the crossing was made, our services were not called into requisition, and I rejoined the brigade. In the movements then ensuing my regiment took no prominent part until the 29th, when I was ordered to drive in the enemy's skirmishers, and develop their position on the Fredericksburg turnpike, approaching Verdierville. Details from the Second and Fourth Brigades were added to my command, and that portion of the line extending from the turnpike, on the right, to the unfinished railroad, on the left, was placed in my charge. Although the enemy were aided by artillery, their skirmishers were steadily driven in to within a few hundred yards of their intrenched position, which was fully developed. I remained in this advanced position until the following morning, when I was relieved by details from General Prince's division of the Third Corps, and rejoined the division. Nothing of importance occurred until the return of the army to this side of the river. I send herewith a list of casualties.†

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. CHAPMAN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fifty-seventh N. Y. Vols.

Capt. SAMUEL R. BEARDSLEY,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 24.

Report of Lieut. Col. John S. Hammell, Sixty-sixth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SIXTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near Mountain Run, Va., December 4, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with circular of this date, I have the honor to report that this regiment broke camp near Mountain Run, Va.,

* List omitted.

† Embodied in revised statement, p. 679.

at 6.30 a. m., Thursday, November 26, 1863, and marched to and crossed the Rapidan River, on pontoons laid at Germanna Ford. Reached Flat Run Church that night and bivouacked. November 27, marched to Robertson's Cross-Roads, where we bivouacked. On Sunday evening bivouacked near White Hall [New Hope] Church.

At 11.15 a. m., November 30, the Sixty-sixth was sent, with a detachment of 400 men of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the whole under command of John S. Hammell, lieutenant-colonel, commanding Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, to picket along the front of Third Brigade, and within full view of the enemy. We remained on this service until 8 p. m., Tuesday, December 1, when we were relieved and rejoined the brigade on its march toward the Rapidan; which we crossed at Culpeper Ford on Wednesday morning, December 2, and marched to our former camp, near Mountain Run, in the afternoon of that day.

The only casualty reported is that of Private Peter Altenstatter, Company A, who received a rifle shot while on picket, the ball passing through the outer palmer portion of the right hand.

I am, captain, very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. S. HAMMELL,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdy. Sixty-sixth N. Y. Vols.

Capt. SAMUEL R. BEARDSLEY,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Third Brigade, First Division.

No. 25.

Report of Lieut. Col. George A. Fairlamb, One hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 148TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
December 3, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to report the part taken in the recent movement by the One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment under my command.

At 6 in the morning, 26th of November, we broke camp near Paoli Mills, Culpeper County, Va., marched to the Rapidan River, which we crossed at Germanna Ford, and camped for the night near Flat Run, Spotsylvania County. Next morning, the 27th of November, at 7 a. m., the regiment moved; 120 men, under Captain Patterson, were detailed to act as flankers to the brigade. The regiment was then employed until 10 a. m. making corduroy road to enable the artillery to pass, after which we began our march to join the brigade, which we reached at 1 p. m., on the Orange Court-House road.

On the 28th, began march at 8 a. m., our flankers joining the regiment. We moved about 1½ miles, taking up a position in line of battle east of Black Walnut Run. November 29, at 5.30 a. m., we began march, passing Robertson's Tavern, on the plank road, moving in a southwest direction past the white church [New Hope], and camping for the night on the left of the main road leading toward Orange Court-House.

On Monday, 30th of November, we marched at 1 a. m. to relieve Morehead's brigade, of the Second Division, on picket near Verdier-ville. Companies A, C, D, E, G, and K were sent on the picket line under command of Maj. R. H. Forster; Company I, under

Lieutenant McGuire, was sent forward to relieve a portion of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, the remainder of the regiment camping about 300 yards eastward of the skirmish line.

December 1, Companies H, B, and F were ordered, in the evening, with several companies of the Fifty-second New York Regiment, to relieve the picket line. At 7 p. m. the other companies came in with Major Forster, and at 8 we marched with the brigade, reaching Culpeper Ford, on the Rapidan River, at 7 o'clock the next morning, 2d of December. After crossing we halted an hour on the north side of the river, then moved with the brigade, and at sunset arrived at our old camp near Paoli Mills.

Though the regiment was much exposed on the skirmish line, no casualties occurred.

All of which I have the honor to report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. FAIRLAMB,

Lieutenant-Colonel 148th Regiment Pa. Vols., Comdg.

Capt. SAMUEL R. BEARDSLEY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 26.

Report of Col. John R. Brooke, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE,

December 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my brigade commencing November 26 and ending December 2, 1863:

On the 26th of November, agreeably to orders from the general commanding division, my command marched out upon the Germanna Ford road, following the Third Brigade, Colonel Beaver commanding. Early in the day we arrived near Germanna Ford, where, halting in the woods, we waited for several hours before the order was given to cross the river. About 1.30 p. m. General Caldwell gave me the order to move down the road and cross the river, which was immediately done. The men in wading the river, which was deep and swift, lost a considerable quantity of their five days' rations with which we were supplied, also some ammunition. Upon arriving on the opposite side, I immediately took position in the enemy's abandoned works, by order of the general commanding, and, throwing skirmishers well to the front, awaited the crossing of the remainder of the corps. About 4 p. m. moved forward about 2 miles and bivouacked for the night. At sunrise the following morning moved upon Robertson's Tavern. Arriving near this place, it became evident that the enemy was disposed to dispute the advance of the Third Division, which was the advance of the corps. I was ordered to report to General Hays, commanding Third Division. I received orders from him to support the right of his line, which I did. The enemy stubbornly resisted every effort of our skirmishers to press them back, until the brigade of Colonel Carroll, making a rush, forced them from their position about sundown.

On the following morning, 28th ultimo, moved forward on the turnpike leading to Orange Court-House, forming a line on the right of Second Division, which was formed on the right of the pike. and

remained in this position until daylight on the following morning, when we moved, by way of Robertson's Tavern, to the left of the position occupied by the army on Mine Run. After advancing up the Orange and Fredericksburg plank road about 3 miles beyond New Hope Church, we came upon the enemy's skirmishers and drove them back, developing their position. The Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers being deployed as skirmishers, the Second Delaware Volunteers were thrown out about nightfall to extend the skirmish line. The One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which had been sent out to relieve a party of Colonel Miles' brigade, to enable him to strengthen his front line, were withdrawn and placed in bivouac with the remainder of the brigade, about 200 yards in rear of the skirmish line. During the evening I was told by the general commanding that the grand assault was to be made on the enemy's position in our front at 8 a. m. on the 30th, and that the First Division, Second Corps, would support the attack. At 6 a. m. I moved my brigade, according to previous instructions, and formed line about 200 yards in rear of the assaulting column on the left of the plank road. At 8 a. m. the signal guns were fired on the right flank of the army, which was the signal for the general assault. Everything was in readiness, but the grand assault was not made.

About 2 p. m. the general commanding division directed me to move forward and report to General Carr, commanding Third Division, Third Corps. On reporting to General Carr, he directed me to relieve his front line and skirmishers, which I did. I occupied this line, which was directly to the left of the plank road, fortifying the position so as to be able to resist the attack of the enemy if made. After dark, December 1, I received orders to march to the rear upon the plank road, and, following the column by way of the plank road and Culpeper Mine road, crossed the Rapidan at Culpeper Mine, reaching camp about sundown, December 2.

During this short but severe campaign the casualties in my command were but few, a full report of which has already been made.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JOHN HANCOCK, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 27.

Report of Col. William P. Bailey, Second Delaware Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DELAWARE VOLUNTEERS,
December 3, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as the movements of the Second Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry in the late operations of the army:

The regiment broke camp at daylight on the morning of the 26th instant, and marched with the brigade, crossing the Rapidan at Germanna Ford, and the same night encamped at Flat Run. On the morning of the 27th instant, it moved to Robertson's Tavern, where it encamped until the morning of the 28th instant, when it moved forward toward the enemy, taking position on the right of the brigade, where it remained until the morning of the 29th instant, and

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 679.

moved on the morning of the 30th, with the brigade, passing Robertson's Tavern, to rear of Barbersville [Verdierville?]. About 4 o'clock the same afternoon received orders from Colonel Brooke, commanding brigade, to deploy as skirmishers and move toward the enemy, my left resting on the railroad, which I did, under a brisk fire from the rebel battery and sharpshooters, until my right connected with the left of the Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers skirmishers. I had two casualties.

I remained in this position until the morning of the 30th, when I was relieved by skirmishers from the Second Division of the Second Corps. I then took position with the brigade in the woods to the left of the plank road, where I remained until night of the 1st instant, and then marched to Culpeper Ford, from thence to the former camp of the regiment, near Berry Hill, Va., where I arrived about 5 o'clock on the evening of the 2d instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. BAILY,

Colonel Second Delaware Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. CHARLES P. HATCH,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 28.

Report of Maj. Leman W. Bradley, Sixty-fourth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-FOURTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Berry Hill, near Brandy Station, Va., December 5, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the proceedings of the Sixty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers during the late operations near Robertson's Tavern, Va.:

The regiment left camp near Brandy Station, Va., November 26, 1863, at 6.30 a. m., leading the brigade, which moved to Germanna Ford. At 2 p. m., the pontoons not being laid, we forded the river, the water being breast high, at the head of the brigade, leading the First Division, Second Corps. After crossing the river, by order of Colonel Brooke, commanding the brigade, Companies A, C, E, and F were detached, and, under command of Capt. W. W. Wait, were sent out to the left and front to reconnoiter. The regiment was then drawn up in line of battle in front of the abandoned breastworks of the enemy. An inspection was had, and such ammunition as was damaged by water was destroyed. At about 3 p. m. the regiment moved with the brigade on the plank road about 2 miles, and bivouacked.

On the morning of the 27th, at daylight, we marched with the brigade to Robertson's Tavern, at which place the enemy was found, and we were drawn up in line of battle with the brigade to support the skirmish line. We remained under arms until dark, when the men were permitted to stack arms, build fires, and bivouac. At 9 a. m. of the 28th, we moved with our brigade, which was detached from the First Division, and placed on the right of the Second Division, to support the skirmish line. During the skirmishing and shelling from the enemy the regiment was kept under arms. At night a strong guard was placed over the stacks, and the men allowed to bivouac.

On the morning of the 29th, at daylight, the regiment moved with the brigade to Robertson's Tavern, thence to the plank road leading from Fredericksburg to Orange Court-House, when, with the brigade, it was formed in line of battle to support the skirmish line. Lieutenant Roller, commanding Company D, was detached, by order of Colonel Brooke, and deployed to the left as skirmishers. Several shells were thrown over us by the enemy's battery, about one-half a mile distant. The shelling having ceased, we took our position in line of battle. At dark we were sent to relieve the Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was on picket very near the enemy's breast-works, where we remained until the morning of the 30th, when we were relieved by the advancement of the Second Division. I then marched the regiment half a mile back and formed line on the left of the plank road.

At about 1.30 p. m. the regiment moved forward with the brigade about half a mile and halted. I was then ordered to relieve the Eighty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers, of the Third Corps, who were on picket. While relieving we were fired on by the enemy, and greatly annoyed during the day by his sharpshooters. We had 1 man killed and 2 wounded.

At dusk we were relieved by Major Lynch, with a detachment from the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, when the line was partly relieved. We received a volley from the enemy, who had advanced. The right of the line, which was in an exposed position, fell back through an opening under cover of the timber. A new line was run out on the right, straightening the line and connecting with the Third Brigade on the plank road. My command being relieved I joined the brigade, which lay in line of battle about 150 yards in rear of the skirmish line, when we bivouacked for the night.

Tuesday, December 1, we built breast-works. That night at 8 o'clock we received orders to form on the plank road left in front, which we did, and were marched to the rear with the brigade. We marched all night and crossed the Rapidan on a pontoon bridge at Culpeper Ford at 10 a. m. of the 2d instant. Here we halted two hours and cooked breakfast, after which we took up the line of march in the direction of Brandy Station, arriving at our old camp at Berry Hill at dark, when we were ordered into camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. W. BRADLEY,
Major, Commanding.

Lieut. CHARLES P. HATCH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 29.

Report of Capt. Archibald F. Jones, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Brandy Station, Va., December 4, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report of the operations of this regiment in the late movement across the Rapidan:

On the morning of November 26, 1863, I had my regiment in line

at 6.30 o'clock, in accordance with orders received from headquarters Fourth Brigade. Soon afterward I received orders to follow the Second Delaware Volunteers, thus bringing my regiment third in line of march. We marched on the direct road leading to Germanna Ford, fording the Rapidan River at that place at about 2 p. m. After crossing the river I was ordered by Colonel Brooke to deploy my regiment forward as skirmishers. I immediately did so, advancing the line some distance on the right and left of the plank road. Found no enemy. We remained in this position until near sunset, when I was ordered to assemble the regiment on the road, and follow in the brigade in the same order as before. We moved forward until we arrived at the Three-Mile Run, where we bivouacked for the night.

At daylight on the following morning, 27th, I had the regiment in line, in accordance with orders received during the night. We moved forward, following the Second Delaware Volunteers until we arrived at Robertson's Tavern, where we formed in line on the left of the above-named regiment. Remained in this position during the day. On the following morning, November 28, we moved forward in the order above named for a short distance, but before arriving at the woods beyond the tavern, we were ordered to move by the right flank on the right of the road. Moved forward about 2 miles, when we formed in line about 1 mile on the right of the road. My regiment was formed on the left of the Second Delaware, second in line.

Remained in this position until the following morning, November 29, when we moved at daybreak. Marched until we arrived near White Plains or New Hope Church, when we formed on the left of the plank road. I was ordered by Colonel Brooke to deploy my regiment forward as skirmishers. This I did as soon as possible, advancing my line until I connected with the skirmishers of the Third Brigade on the right and those of the First Brigade on the left. Soon afterward the enemy opened a very destructive fire upon my part of the line, from a battery placed about 300 yards in front of our skirmish line, severely wounding several of my men. Our line still advanced forward, when the enemy removed this battery behind their intrenchments. While advancing the skirmishers the connection on the left was broken, caused by moving toward the right. I did not have a sufficient number of men to extend the line so as to keep up the connection. I reported the fact to Colonel Brooke, who immediately sent forward the Second Delaware Volunteers to fill up the vacant space and reconnect the lines. I remained on the skirmish line until 8 p. m., when I was relieved by the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers.

On the following morning, November 30, we moved soon after daylight some distance to the right on the plank road. I was ordered to form in line on the left of the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. This was done quickly. The line was formed in the woods. We remained in this position until about 3 p. m., when we moved forward, relieving the troops of the Third Corps in front. About sunset we moved into the woods a short distance to the rear, where we bivouacked.

On the following day, December 1, I was ordered by Colonel Brooke to have breastworks built in front of my regiment. This order was promptly complied with by the officers and men of the regiment, all working with a will. At 8 p. m. I received orders from Colonel Brooke personally to have my command ready to

march at once. I immediately acted upon this order. My regiment marched in rear of the brigade. We moved on the road leading to Culpeper Mine Ford, recrossed the Rapidan River at that place, and after halting for some time on the hill on this side, we took up the line of march for our former camp, where we arrived at sunset of December 2.

During the marches, and in the skirmish near White Plains, both officers and men behaved gallantly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCH. F. JONES,

Captain, Fifty-third Pa. Vols., Comdg. Regiment.

Lieut. CHARLES P. HATCH,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 30.

Report of Col. Hiram L. Brown, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 145TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Kelly's Ford, Va., December 4, 1863.

ADJUTANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the regiment under my command during the movement of the Army of the Potomac which has just terminated:

During the night of the 25th ultimo, I received orders, through brigade headquarters, to have my command in readiness to march at sunrise of the following morning. At the time designated my regiment formed in line with the other regiments composing the brigade, and, subsequently uniting with the main column of the corps, moved along the main road leading toward Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan River, near which place we halted about noon and remained until near 3 p. m., when the brigade crossed the river in advance of all other troops. There being some delay in laying down the pontoon bridge, the troops of the Fourth Brigade waded the river, a movement attended with no little difficulty and danger owing to the depth of water and the swiftness of the current.

The rebels, some of whom had appeared on the opposite side previous to our crossing, immediately disappeared, and the Fourth Brigade soon occupied their first range of intrenchments about half mile beyond the river. The balance of the corps crossed on the pontoon bridge before sundown, and the main column proceeded forward and bivouacked during the night about 3 miles from the river. At daylight on the morning of the 27th, we moved forward cautiously on the plank road leading from Culpeper southward, the flankers for the brigade being detailed from my regiment. About noon we arrived in the vicinity of Robertson's Tavern, at which time artillery firing from one of our batteries, as well as skirmishing, was heard not far in advance. Soon afterward the Fourth Brigade was detached from the First Division and thrown forward to support the Third Division, Second Corps, then in the advance. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the firing along the skirmish line was very heavy, and the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers was thrown

forward to support the skirmish line of the Third Division, under command of Colonel Carroll. We moved to the front about 50 yards and took position on a slight elevation in the edge of a piece of woods, our skirmishers at that time having been driven back to within a short distance of the line which we held. The rebel skirmishers soon after fell back, and we remained in this position until the next morning.

During the forenoon of the 28th, the corps advanced about 2 miles, the rebels falling back. Soon after skirmishing commenced in front, and we were marched in the woods, to the right of the main pike leading from Robertson's Tavern to Gordonsville, and during the remainder of the day and following night lay in line of battle in view of the rebel batteries, and troops which occupied a strongly fortified hill in front of our position.

At daylight on Sunday morning, the 29th, we moved from this position, marching by way of Robertson's Tavern round to the extreme left of our line, arriving at that point about 4 p. m. The Fifty-Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, having been detailed as skirmishers, were soon engaged with the rebel skirmishers in front. The One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers were again thrown forward to support them. While lying in the edge of a piece of woods, a short distance in the rear of the line of skirmishers, we were shelled by a rebel battery that occupied the crest of a long slope in front. Before dark we were moved back a short distance and bivouacked during the night.

Early the next morning, the 30th, we were moved along the plank road a short distance to our right, and formed in line of battle in a piece of woods to the left of the road, ready to move forward in support of an assaulting column which, as I understood, was to move forward at an early hour that morning to take the battery on the hill in front. The assault not taking place, we were moved forward and to the right a short distance and lay in position during the night. The right wing of my regiment was detailed as picket for that night, and, under command of Major Lynch, relieved the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, under command of Major Bradley. We remained in this position that night and the next day, December 1, in the meantime throwing up breastworks and otherwise fortifying our position.

On the evening of the 1st, the left wing of my regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel McCreary, was detailed for picket duty and relieved the right wing. About 8 o'clock that evening I received orders to hold my regiment in readiness to march at a moment's notice. Immediately afterward the brigade marched back on the plank road leading to Culpeper Ford, and crossed the Rapidan at that point about 10 o'clock on the forenoon of the 2d. We remained there until noon, when Lieutenant-Colonel McCreary, who had successfully withdrawn the picket from the front line at 3 a. m., rejoined the regiment. We moved from the ford early in the afternoon and reached our old camping ground about sunset that evening.

I am pleased to report no casualties occurred among the officers and men of my regiment, although they, in common with the other regiments of the brigade, were frequently exposed to the fire of the enemy. During the whole time, comprising six days, and when a battle was momentarily expected, and while constantly exposed to the bitter cold, my officers and men manifested a willingness and

determination to perform like men and soldiers whatever duties might be assigned them.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

H. L. BROWN,

Colonel, Comdg. 145th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

CHARLES P. HATCH,

Lieutenant, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 31.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alexander S. Webb, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
December 4, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by this division in the late campaign.

At daylight on Thursday, November 26, in accordance with orders, this division marched from camp near Ross' Mills to Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan River, crossed the river at 2.30 p. m., marched 4 miles, and camped during the night near the Chancellorsville plank road. On the morning of the 27th, marched to Robertson's Cross-Roads, at which point the Third Division, which preceded, was skirmishing with the enemy, who was endeavoring to get possession of the ridge which commanded the crossing of the turnpike and Raccoon Ford road. The Second and Third Brigades were immediately placed in position on the right of the Third Division; the Seventy-first and Seventy-second Pennsylvania and two companies of the Nineteenth Massachusetts were ordered forward as skirmishers. A brisk skirmish took place, during which the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania and Fifteenth Massachusetts were deployed on the right of the Seventy-second. At 3 p. m. the enemy's skirmishers were reported coming around the right of the skirmish line. The First Brigade, Colonel Baxter commanding, was directed to take up position on the right, which movement checked the enemy's advance. The skirmish line was then ordered to advance, supported by the First Brigade, and wheel to the left and feel the enemy. The line advanced 600 yards, and, not meeting with opposition, was halted and dispositions made for the night. The line of battle connecting on the left with the Third Division at Robertson's Cross-Roads extended along the ridge to Jacobs' Ford road, connecting on the right with the Sixth Corps.

On the morning of the 28th, the division marched in line of battle to Mine Run, near Old Verdierville, in which position it remained until 5 a. m. of the 30th, when it was relieved by the Second Division, Fifth Corps, General Ayres commanding. It then marched past the rear of the Sixth Corps and rejoined the First and Third Divisions of the Second Corps at Robertson's Cross-Roads, marching toward New Verdierville, and halting on the plank road 2 miles from the enemy's works at 3 p. m. Here the Third Brigade, Colonel Morehead commanding, was ordered to report to General Caldwell, as the enemy was reported coming around his right flank. The Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts were deployed and skirmished with the enemy until dark. The division camped for the night near the plank road. At 4 a. m. on the 30th, the division moved to a

position between the railroad and plank road, where it was concealed from the enemy, and placed in two lines, for the purpose of storming the enemy's works; its right connected with the Second Division, Third Corps; the left rested on the railroad and connected with the Third Division, Second Corps. Remained in this position until dark, when it retired to the woods directly in its rear, and camped for the night, with the First Division, Second Corps, on its right. It remained in this position until 8 p. m., December 1, when the division was moved in rear of the corps, left in front, toward Gold Mine Ford, on Rapidan River. Crossed the river at Gold Mine Ford at 9 a. m., December 2, and reached camp left on the 26th of November at dark.

While at Robertson's Cross-Roads, Lieutenant-Colonel Hesser, a brave and efficient officer of the Seventy-second Pennsylvania, was killed while leading his regiment. Credit is due the Seventy-second for the manner in which they held a long skirmish line.

To Colonel Macy and his regiment, the Twentieth Massachusetts, and to the Nineteenth Massachusetts, supported by the Seventh Michigan, is due the credit of driving the enemy into his works, on the afternoon of the 29th of November.

Credit is due the ambulance officers of this division for the efficient manner in which they performed their duties; they were generally to be found near the skirmish line, ready to remove the wounded.

I desire to mention for honorable notice Capt. W. L. Palmer and Lieut. W. T. Simms, of my staff, and Captain Banes, assistant adjutant-general, Second Brigade, of this division. Many other officers performed their duties bravely; these three officers I mention since their services were of such a nature as to be most important to the division and to the corps.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. WEBB,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 32.

Report of Col. De Witt C. Baxter, Seventy-second Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

NEAR BRANDY STATION, VA.,
December 3, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the late movement of the Second Corps, in which the First Brigade participated:

In compliance with orders received at 9.30 p. m. on the evening of the 24th, my command reported in front of division headquarters a little before dawn the next morning, November 25, ready for orders. This brigade, having the right of the division column, was, by direction of the general commanding, marched to a point within the lines of the Third Division, Second Corps, beyond Mountain Run. As the head of the column arrived at the place designated, received orders to countermarch and return to camp and await orders. At

10 p. m., November 25, received the following order, which was strictly complied with:

The troops of this division will march at 6.30 a. m. to-morrow, the 26th instant, by division time. The First Brigade will leave camp in time for the head of the column to reach the bridge near division headquarters, at the time above indicated.

The division column, with this brigade on the right, joined the corps and proceeded to Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan River. Pending the construction of a pontoon bridge, in anticipation of opposition from the enemy, the brigade was formed in two lines of battle in a wood to the left of the road. The bridge completed, the column crossed without opposition and bivouacked for the night on Flat Run, to the right of the plank road.

At 8 a. m., November 27, the division took up the march, with this brigade in the rear, and proceeded to Robertson's farm, on the Fredericksburg and Orange turnpike, where, within a mile of that point, our skirmishers met the enemy and drove them back to a wood north of the tavern. Here the Third and Second Divisions of the corps were drawn up in line of battle, with skirmishers deployed to the front and right. This brigade being in the reserve was formed in two lines, deployed, and held in reserve. One regiment, the Fifteenth Massachusetts, Lieutenant-Colonel Joslin commanding, was ordered to deploy as skirmishers, and form the extreme right of the division line. The skirmishing, which had been principally upon the left center, now suddenly commenced upon the right, and continued from 2 p. m. until after dark. At 3 p. m. the First Minnesota, Major Downie commanding, and the Eighty-second New York, Colonel Hudson commanding, were deployed in the above order upon the Fifteenth Massachusetts, who at this time were being pressed by the enemy. The One hundred and fifty-second New York, Major O'Brien commanding, was detached from the First and sent to the Second Brigade. The Nineteenth Maine, Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham commanding, was held in reserve to the First Brigade. The skirmishers of the First Division of the Second Corps joined upon the right of the Second Division of the same corps and completed the extreme right of the line.

At 5 p. m. received orders to change the direction of the skirmish line of this brigade to the left by throwing forward the right. This movement had scarcely begun when the extreme right came suddenly upon the enemy, who delivered a heavy volley and fell back. Immediately in front of the line lay a swamp, in width about 5 rods. It was from the opposite side of this swamp the enemy delivered their fire. The miry condition of this swamp, and darkness coming on fast, with the uncertainty of the enemy's force upon the other side, rendered the movement difficult, if not hazardous.

At this juncture orders were received to abandon the movement until daylight next morning, in accordance with which the line was re-established upon the original line.

At 9 p. m. the Nineteenth Maine relieved the First Minnesota, Eighty-second New York, and Fifteenth Massachusetts as pickets, with the last-named regiments as a reserve. This ended the operations of the day, with the following results:

Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers: Wounded, 2 commissioned officers and 8 enlisted men; missing, 1 field officer and 4 enlisted men.

One hundred and fifty-second New York Volunteers: Wounded, 2 enlisted men.

Eighty-second New York Volunteers: Wounded, 2 enlisted men.

Nineteenth Maine Volunteers: Wounded, 2 enlisted men.

At 4 a. m., Saturday, the 28th, received orders to be prepared to advance upon the enemy without a moment's delay upon the receipt of orders. At 5 a. m. received orders to withdraw the three regiments from their then position as supports to the picket line—which, in compliance with previous orders, were reconverted into skirmishers—and form in one line of battle upon the right of the division line. In a few minutes the necessary disposition was made, and orders were received for a general advance of the entire line. The line advanced in a direction perpendicular to the pike, a distance of a mile or more from Robertson's Tavern, near Mine Run, where the enemy was found in force upon a range of hills on the west side. The Sixth Corps coming up to a position on our right, their skirmishers relieved the Nineteenth Maine, who rejoined the brigade. The First Minnesota was placed upon picket at 4 p. m., which ended the proceedings for this day.

At 2 a. m. of the 29th, received orders to march at early dawn. At daybreak this brigade took up the march with the division, second in column, the Eighty-second New York deployed as flankers on the right of the column. Marched to a point on the old plank road leading to Orange Court-House, 2 or more miles beyond Old Verdierville, where this brigade was halted and bivouacked for the night. No casualties to report for this day.

At 2 a. m. of the 30th, received orders to march at short notice. Marched at 3 a. m., left in front, this brigade in rear right. Took position in front of the enemy's works between the plank road and an unfinished railroad, in two lines, the Fifteenth Massachusetts and Nineteenth Maine in the first line, the One hundred and fifty-second and Eighty-second New York in the second line, the First Minnesota deployed to the front as skirmishers. Lay in this position until 8 p. m., when we fell back to a position in the rear, and bivouacked for the night, the First Minnesota relieved by the Nineteenth Maine. No casualties to report.

At 12.30 p. m. on the 1st instant, by order, took a position on the south of railroad, in prolongation of the division line. At 8 p. m. received orders to march to the rear. At 8.30 took up the march, left in front, in the center of the division column. Recrossed the Rapidan at Culpeper Ford, and reached our old camp at 8.30 p. m. on the 2d instant, having been seven days absent.

All the above movements of this brigade were directed entirely by superior authority, and as no subsequent movements were found necessary, nothing originated with me.

To Captain Palmer and Lieutenant Simms thanks are due, and respectfully tendered, not alone for the clear and unmistakable manner in which they delivered the orders of the general commanding, but also for the valuable assistance rendered me in the execution of those orders.

Not having the least fault to report of any of the officers of this brigade, where all did their duty so cheerfully and to the best of their ability, it is impossible for me to make a single favorable distinction. To my staff I tender my thanks for their prompt efficiency, which rendered me so much valuable assistance.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

D. W. C. BAXTER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. J. P. Wood, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 33.

*Report of Lieut. Col. Henry W. Cunningham, Nineteenth Maine Infantry.*HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
December 4, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Nineteenth Maine Volunteers during the late campaign on the south side of the Rapidan River :

The regiment crossed the river at Germanna Ford on the afternoon of the 26th ultimo, and bivouacked that night about 2 miles from the river. It marched at daybreak on the 27th ultimo, and after advancing about 5 miles, when near Robertson's Tavern, formed line of battle, supporting Battery B, First Rhode Island Artillery, where it lay until about 3 p. m., when it was ordered to the extreme front in support of the skirmishers. At dark the line advanced through the woods for a half mile, during which time the regiment was under fire of the enemy's skirmishers. At 9 p. m. the regiment was ordered to relieve the skirmish line.

It remained in line all night and advanced early the next morning, with orders to keep the connection on the left with the right of the Third Brigade skirmish line regardless of any connection on the right. After advancing about 2 miles through an almost impenetrable growth of small pines to Mine Run, the line (which had obliqued to the right very much in marching), becoming engaged with the enemy farther to the left, halted the regiment. Remained here, without fires during a drenching rain-storm, and in view of 6,000 to 8,000 of the enemy, until 2 p. m., when it was relieved by a line from the Sixth Corps.

The next morning at early dawn it again took up the line of march ; crossing over from the turnpike upon which it had advanced to this place to the plank road leading from Chancellorsville to Orange Court-House, it advanced upon the road about 4 miles beyond Spotsylvania Court-House, when, the head of the column meeting the enemy, the whole division halted, and after some hours bivouacked. The column was again formed at 3 o'clock the next morning, the 30th, and having advanced nearly 1 mile, drew up in line of battle in three lines on the north side of the railroad. My regiment was in the second line, but it was soon changed into the first line in place of the One hundred and fifty-second New York Volunteers. The men then had orders to unslung knapsacks and fix bayonets in preparation of the storming of the formidable works of the enemy in front. Every man prepared himself and waited for the final command "forward."

The regiment remained in line all that day, which was severely cold, without fires, and at night was ordered to deploy and advance to the front to relieve the skirmish line of the Second Division, Second Corps, and Second Division, Third Corps, where it remained until daybreak. The sufferings of the men during that day and night were most severe. Relieved the next morning, December 1, the regiment returned to the brigade, but advanced to the front again at noon, and threw up breastworks during the afternoon on the south side of the railroad. At 9 o'clock that evening the regiment took up the line of march for the Rapidan, where it arrived,

and, having crossed the river, halted at 11 a. m. This made two nights in succession which the men and officers had passed without sleep. At 12.30 p. m. the regiment again marched for its old camp, where it arrived at 9 p. m., December 2. For sixty-six hours the men of my regiment had but ten hours and a half rest.

I am unable to particularly mention any officer or man, for they all did their duty promptly and without hesitation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. CUNNINGHAM,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. W. B. C. DURYEE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 34.

Report of Capt. Charles H. Eager, Fifteenth Massachusetts Infantry.

NEAR BRANDY STATION, VA.,

December 3, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report:

The Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, Lieut. Col. George C. Joslin commanding, left camp November 26, 1863, with the other regiments composing the First Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, and proceeded to Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan River. Crossed on the pontoon bridge a little before sunset, moved out a distance of about 2 miles, and bivouacked for the night. Moved at sunrise on the 28th, and, after a rapid march, halted near Robertson's Tavern, where a portion of the Second Brigade was already skirmishing with the enemy. This command was immediately ordered to deploy as skirmishers and join on the right of the Second Brigade, along a fence and woods.

After remaining very quietly in this position for some two or three hours, Colonel Smith, of the Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, in charge of the line, ordered the right of our line to swing forward into the woods to ascertain the locality of a certain road, the left advancing not more than 20 yards. In so doing the right and center of our line became engaged with the skirmishers of the enemy, who almost immediately moved up a line of battle and this regiment was forced to fall back to its original position, and finally to a position about 100 yards in the rear, on the crest of a hill, which position we held with the help of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and drove the enemy back from the edge of the woods.

During this engagement Lieutenant Colonel Joslin was, in all probability, captured by the enemy. Captain Ellingwood severely, and Adjutant Newbury mortally wounded and has since died. The enlisted men wounded and missing were 13.

At this time the command of the regiment fell upon me, and I was directed by Colonel Smith to move the regiment to the right and rear, having been relieved from the front by the One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

About sunset I was directed by an aide of General Webb to again deploy the regiment and join on the right of the Eighty-second New

York Volunteers, the line to swing forward to open the road by which General French, of the Third Corps, was expected to arrive, our line of skirmishers to be supported by the Nineteenth Maine Volunteers in line of battle. After advancing some 75 yards, a few shots were fired by the enemy, with no effect upon us.

We continued to advance, with one company as flankers, until the right of the line was nearly at a right angle with the First Minnesota Volunteers, who were on the extreme left of the brigade. At this time it had become so dark that it was impossible to tell friend from foe, and, fearing a collision with our friends, decided to swing back the right in a position covering the said road, where we remained until half past 9 p. m., when we were relieved by the Nineteenth Maine Volunteers. The command bivouacked in the second line of battle for the night.

At an early hour on the 29th instant, a line of battle, consisting of the Second Division, was formed near Robertson's Tavern (the Fifteenth Massachusetts being on the right of the First Brigade), and advanced through the woods in a westerly direction a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and remained quietly in line until the morning of the 30th, when the corps moved, via Robertson's Tavern, near New Verdierville.

At this point, by the direction of Brigadier-General Webb, this command was deployed as skirmishers and moved in an oblique direction from the plank road, a distance of 600 paces, to guard against a surprise by the enemy. Were relieved by the One hundred and fifty-second New York Volunteers about 8 p. m., and bivouacked near the road.

December 1, were turned out at 2 a. m., and marched soon after to a position in front of the fortifications of the enemy, where we remained all day expecting orders to charge the works. Were withdrawn from the front with the rest of the brigade at about 8 o'clock and bivouacked in rear of that position.

About 12 o'clock on December 2, the First Brigade was ordered into a position the fifteenth in the second line on the right of the First Minnesota Volunteers. At 7 p. m. was directed by Colonel Baxter to relieve the One hundred and fifty-second New York Volunteers at the front, and at 8.30 o'clock to report with my command to his headquarters, to move to the rear.

We marched to Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan, and crossed on the pontoon bridge at 9 a. m. on the 3d instant.; halted at 11 a. m. and made coffee, and moved again at 1 p. m.; arrived at our old camp near Brandy Station about 8 p. m.

The conduct of both officers and men during the entire movement was unexceptionable, and all did so well it is difficult to particularize, but I cannot refrain from mentioning Asst. Surg. T. O. Cornish for his efforts in assisting the wounded from the field during the hottest of the engagements, regardless of his own personal danger, and of Adj. Dwight Newbury, who showed determined bravery, and who was mortally wounded while conveying an order from the right to the left of the line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. EAGER,

Captain, Comdg. Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Capt. W. B. C. DURYEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 35.

*Report of Col. Henry W. Hudson, Eighty-second New York Infantry.*HDQRS. EIGHTY-SECOND NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
December 3, 1863.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the march of the Army of the Potomac during the past seven days:

On the morning of 26th of November, left camp near Stevensburg in line with First Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, crossed Rapidan at Germanna Ford, proceeded down the plank road some 3 miles, where we encamped for the night. Started on the march next morning about 7 o'clock, left the plank road and proceeded toward Old Verdierville, formed line of battle supporting Brown's Rhode Island battery. At about 4 p. m., in company with the First Minnesota, were ordered to the front to support the Fifteenth Massachusetts, then skirmishing with the enemy. Just before dark, deployed large portion of the regiment as skirmishers. Then, with First Brigade, marched in line of battle through the woods, until ordered back to form picket line. Were relieved during the night by the Nineteenth Maine, and ordered to the reserve with the First Minnesota.

On the morning of the 28th, formed line of battle with the Second Division, and marched through the woods until arriving in front of the enemy, where we remained during the day and night. On the morning of the 29th, marched with the division toward Robertson's Cross-Roads, about 2 miles from which we bivouacked in the woods, supporting the Third Division. Marched at 2 a. m., 30th instant, arriving before daybreak in front of the enemy, and formed in line of battle, the men of this command throwing aside knapsacks, preparatory to storming the fortifications. Remained in this position until about 7 p. m., when we were ordered to the rear by *echelon* of regiments.

During the movement we became, as it were, lost. After much time, and various changes of direction, we struck the plank road, in company with parts of the One hundred and fifty-second New York Volunteers, First Minnesota, and Fifteenth Massachusetts. After marching some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, we were joined by the remaining parts of the regiments that formed the brigade. We then retraced our march for some distance, when we left the plank road and bivouacked for the night.

At 12 m., December 1, were ordered to support Battery A, First Rhode Island. At 9 p. m. took up line of march, crossing the Rapidan at Germanna Mills Ford, arriving in camp at this place at 9 a. m., after the most arduous and severe march the Army of the Potomac has ever experienced.

The only casualty in the regiment was one man slightly wounded on picket line at Robertson's Tavern.

H. W. HUDSON,
Colonel Eighty-second Regiment New York Volunteers.

Capt. W. B. C. DURYEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 36.

Report of Lieut. Col. George W. Thompson, One hundred and Fifty-second New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR BRANDY STATION, VA.,
December 3, 1863.

CAPTAIN : I have the honor to report that my regiment broke camp near Brandy Station on the morning of the 26th of November, marched across the Rapidan at Germanna Ford, and moved on to Flat Run, where we bivouacked.

On the morning of the day following, marched to near Robertson's Tavern, where we formed in line of battle, taking position in second line and advancing on the enemy's skirmishers, who were driven in. During this skirmish two of my men were slightly wounded. On the following morning we moved up in front of the enemy's works near Verdierville, where we remained in line of battle until the morning of the 29th, when we again took up the march and moved across to the Fredericksburg plank road to a point about 2 miles beyond White Hall [New Hope] Church.

On the morning of the 30th, we again moved in front of the enemy's works near the Orange and Fredericksburg Railroad, where we remained during the day, retiring *en échelon* by battalion at nightfall. On the following morning, I again moved up and took position near the railroad, as reserve to the skirmish line, and remained until evening, when I moved on the Orange and Fredericksburg plank road on our return to this place, which I reached on the evening of the 2d instant.

Very respectfully,

G. W. THOMPSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. W. B. C. DURYEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

 No. 37.

Report of Col. Turner G. Morehead, One Hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

MOUNTAIN RUN, VA.,
December 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN : I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the brigade under my command during the recent movement on the south side of the Rapidan River :

We left our camp on Mountain Run at daylight on Thursday, the 26th of November, crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford at 4 p. m., and bivouacked for the night at a point on the plank road about 3 miles beyond. Marched at 8 a. m. on the 27th, through the Wilderness, to Robertson's farm, where position was taken in line of battle upon the crest at the right of the turnpike. Slight skirmishing took place throughout the day. At sunset the Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, with the Seventh Michigan Volunteers, were ordered to relieve the skirmish line, and they

remained deployed through the night. At 8 a. m. on the 28th, the line was advanced about 2 miles, when it reached the position of the enemy, driving in his pickets. Nothing was done during the day and night succeeding.

At 7 a. m. on the 29th, took up the line of march to the plank road from Fredericksburg to Orange Court-House. At about 4 p. m. came upon the enemy's position. Here the brigade was ordered to report to Brigadier-General Caldwell, to prolong his line upon the right of the road. The Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers were deployed as skirmishers, and drove the enemy's skirmishers to his works. At 2 a. m. on the 30th, orders were received to rejoin the Second Division and take position in line. Remained in line of battle until 9 p. m. of December 1, when the march was resumed. Crossed the Rapidan at Culpeper Ford at 10 a. m., December 2, arriving at present camp at 7.30 p. m. on the same day.

The conduct of the officers and men in the command was unexceptionable. To Lieutenant-Colonel Macy, of the Twentieth Massachusetts, and his regiment, is due the credit of handsomely driving the enemy's line of skirmishers into their defenses on the 28th. Upon this occasion the Twentieth Massachusetts was ably supported by the Seventh Michigan Volunteers and the Nineteenth Massachusetts, commanded by Major Curtis and Major Rice, respectively.

The Forty-second New York, Lieutenant-Colonel Lynch commanding, was left to hold the picket line of the division for six hours, after the army had withdrawn, upon the 1st of December. This duty was well done, and the regiment rejoined the brigade at the Rapidan in good order.

Credit is due to the officers of my staff (especially to Lieut. W. R. Driver, acting assistant adjutant-general) for their valuable services during the week's campaign.

A list of casualties* is forwarded herewith, also the official reports of the regimental commanders.

Respectfully,

T. G. MOREHEAD,
Commanding Brigade.

Capt. J. P. WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 38.

Report of Col. Samuel S. Carroll, Eighth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Third Division.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND CORPS,
Mountain Creek, Va., December 3, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the brigade which I had the honor to command in the late expedition across the Rapidan:

On the morning of the 27th ultimo, at 7.30 o'clock, my brigade started, leading the division. When about a mile this side of Locust Grove, or Robertson's Tavern, was ordered to throw out sharpshooters on the road, which I did by taking a detail of 10 men from each regi-

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 680.

ment, under the command of Captain Jones, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and shortly afterward formed the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in line of battle on the right-hand side of the road with two companies deployed as skirmishers, and the Seventh Battalion [West] Virginia Volunteers on the left with one company deployed, the other regiments (Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers) keeping the road. We advanced in this manner about 100 yards beyond the cross-roads, when we came within shot of a thin line of the enemy's skirmishers in the woods on the right who opened upon us. There the reserve regiment was formed in line of battle on the left of the pike, and as soon as this was done, the skirmishers advanced and drove the rebels 100 yards, when a heavy line of them appeared and took possession of a fence and ditch about 500 or 600 yards in our front, and the division commander ordered a halt. The skirmishers kept up a desultory sharpshooting until about 1 p. m., when I was ordered to push forward and dislodge the rebel line, which was done on a run.

The Seventh [West] Virginia Battalion suffered most loss in this move, having to cross an open field in the face of the rebels, who were concealed, but when they broke and fled our fire did them serious damage. The Eighth Ohio had equal advantage with the rebels, both being in the woods.

Shortly after this the division commander, General Hays, ordered me to swing my right around so as to straighten the line, and that General Webb's skirmish line would move in the same direction. Lieutenant Sheppard, of my staff, went to the right to see the movement executed. By some mischance the line on the right did not keep up the connection, and the rebels got in the gap and poured their fire in rear of the Eighth Ohio, so that it had to fall back. As soon as Lieutenant Sheppard reported the fact to me, I went there myself, and by re-enforcing their line with two companies of the Fourth Ohio, commanded by Major Grubb, drove the enemy and made the required connection. It was during this separation, as explained in Lieutenant-Colonel Sawyer's report, that the Eighth Ohio met with most of its loss. No further movement was made that evening. Occasional firing was kept up until dark, shortly after which the Eighth Ohio was relieved by the Fourth Ohio, and the Seventh [West] Virginia by the Fourteenth Indiana.

On the morning of the 28th ultimo, was ordered to move at 7.30 o'clock, which I did, with the same disposition of my command as had been preserved all night. After moving a mile again came upon the rebel sharpshooters, and were ordered to halt until the rest of the division was put in position, which took about half an hour. Then moved forward to the crest of the hill upon which Rowe's house stands, when a very heavy line of the enemy's skirmishers opened upon us. We took the double-quick, and gained a position on this side of Mine Run—the enemy occupying the other side—and remained in that position, interchanging fire with them until dark, shortly after which we were relieved by another brigade, and we went back into the woods. It was in this advance and the skirmishing that followed that the Fourteenth Indiana and Fourth Ohio met their loss. After this date we remained with the rest of the division and were not again engaged.

The officers and men of the command behaved with their usual gallantry and coolness. I would particularly mention the names of Lieutenant-Colonel Sawyer, commanding Eighth Ohio; Major Win-

slow, commanding their skirmish line; Lieutenant-Colonel Lockwood, Seventh [West] Virginia; Colonel Coons, Fourteenth Indiana; Lieutenant-Colonel Cavins and Major Houghton, commanding right and left wings of their skirmish line; Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, Fourth Ohio, commanding regiment, and Major Grubb; same regiment, who commanded the two detached companies; as also Captain Jones, Fourth Ohio, commanding sharpshooters on the 27th, as having sustained their usual reputation. Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart and Captain Jones were both hit, but did not leave the field. Lieutenant-Colonel Sawyer had his horse killed under him.

My thanks are due Captain Gregg, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieutenant Reid, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenants Sheppard and Curtiss, aides-de-camp; of my staff, for their valuable assistance on the field and for the coolness displayed while carrying orders for two days to different parts of the skirmish line under a severe fire.

I would respectfully and urgently call the attention of the commanding officer to the cartridges that are issued. The charge is so small as to be ineffective at long range, and when they have time to do so, the men put in double charges of powder, throwing away the ball, thus making a loss.

I inclose herewith the reports of regimental commanders, and append a list of casualties, as follows: Wounded, 59; killed, 4; and missing, 1.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. CARROLL,

Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. GEORGE P. CORTS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 39.

Report of Lieut. Col. Gordon A. Stewart, Fourth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Mountain Run, Va., December 4, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part the Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry took in the late movement of the army:

On the morning of November 26, 1863, the regiment broke camp near Mountain Run and moved with the brigade to the Rapidan, crossing at Germanna Ford, going into camp for the night about 3 miles beyond. On the morning of the 27th, we moved to Robertson's Tavern on the pike leading from Fredericksburg to Orange Court-House, where we met the enemy's skirmishers. Captain Jones was ordered forward with Company B and a detail of 40 men, 10 from each of the four regiments of the brigade, to assist in driving the enemy's skirmishers from their position, which was handsomely done. The regiment was then ordered up as a support to our skirmishers. It being desirous to change the line of skirmishers on the right of the road to check the enemy's fire on the flank of the Seventh [West] Virginia, who were on the left of the road, Companies D and E, under Major Grubb, were thrown forward, when the line again

advanced and drove the enemy from his position on the right of the pike. The regiment relieved the Eighth Ohio and remained on the skirmish line all night. On the morning of the 28th, the whole skirmish line was ordered forward. We advanced about a mile, skirmishing with the enemy, till we found him strongly posted on a ridge on the opposite side of Mine Creek [Run]. The regiment remained on the line till night.

The casualties of the regiment on this two days' skirmish were 4 officers wounded, and 1 enlisted man killed and 17 wounded; total 22. A nominal list has heretofore been furnished.

On the 29th, the regiment moved with the brigade to our left, crossing the plank road and unfinished railroad that leads from Fredericksburg to Orange Court-House, to a position on the road that runs from the plank road to Spotsylvania Court-House. About daylight of the 30th, the regiment was ordered into line and moved out in front of the enemy's works, where it remained with the brigade all day. On the 1st of December, the regiment was sent to the left of our division on picket duty, where we remained till about 9 p. m., when we were ordered to rejoin the brigade, which we did, continuing to march all night. We recrossed the Rapidan at Culpeper Mine Ford at sunrise on the 2d. We then moved to this place, which we reached at dark, taking up our quarters in our old camp after an absence of seven days.

It gives me great pleasure to state that the officers and men of the regiment behaved finely during the whole movement.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. STEWART,

Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Ohio Vols., Comdg. Regt.

Lieut. J. G. REID,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 40.

Report of Lieut. Col. Franklin Sawyer, Eighth Ohio Infantry.

CAMP NEAR MOUNTAIN RUN,
Culpeper County, Va., December 3, 1863.

SIR: Pursuant to circular of this date, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteers in the late movement of this army:

No especial duty was assigned to the regiment until we arrived near Robertson's Cross-Roads, when, evidences of the enemy appearing, this regiment was ordered to equalize its companies in six companies, to move to the right-hand side of the road, to deploy all the regiment except two companies as skirmishers, and to move forward, dressing on a body of sharpshooters, who were to move up the road, in command of Captain Jones, Fourth Ohio.

We advanced, under this order, over some farm lands for about half a mile, when we came to a dense wood, where the regiment was halted by the command of Colonel Carroll, commanding brigade, after advancing in the wood a few yards for cover. Our skirmish line was dressed up, and some temporary defenses of rails made, as the enemy appeared to be in some force, and firing con-

stantly upon our skirmishers. My whole reserve prior to making the defenses had been moved to the right of the line, as the enemy appeared on that flank, but was withdrawn after General Webb advanced and joined our line on that flank.

We maintained the above position until about 2 p. m., when we were ordered to advance through the woods, dressing to the left, which we did in good order, although the enemy stubbornly disputed the ground, and formed our line as directed by Lieutenant Sheppard, aide-de-camp to Colonel Carroll. This line we held until relieved by the Fourth Ohio, about 8 o'clock in the evening. During the whole time picket firing on both sides was constantly kept up, and at one time the enemy took advantage of a gap made between us and General Webb's line by our advance (his line remaining) and we received a volley from our right and rear, which for a few moments created some confusion in so changing our line as to successfully meet the enemy, and this confusion was increased by the fact that some of the enemy had on our overcoats, and some of our officers believed it was General Webb's line advancing. I sent Captain Reid to the right with his company, and Colonel Carroll and some of his staff coming on the field at that time, our line soon reformed, pushing the rebels back. Just at sunset they again tried the same maneuver, but finding our line stubbornly resisting them, fell back without giving us much trouble.

Major Winslow commanded the skirmish line, which duty he performed well. The officers and men behaved with their usual bravery and courage.

Our loss was 1 killed and 8 wounded, a nominal list of which has already been forwarded.

Our movements after this evening were with the brigade, being in support of the skirmish line on Saturday and Saturday night, and from Sunday morning until our arrival in this camp, we were not again under fire or called upon for any especial duties.

During the march the conduct of the men was especially commendable. There was no straggling, and all cheerfully performed their duties.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN SAWYER,

Lieutenant-Colonel Eighth Ohio Volunteers, Comdg.

Lieut. J. G. REID,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 41.

Report of Lieut. Col. Jonathan H. Lockwood, Seventh West Virginia Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTH BATT. WEST VIRGINIA VOLS.,
Near Mountain Run, Va., December 3, 1863.

SIR: Pursuant to circular of this date, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventh Battalion West Virginia Volunteers in the late movement of this army:

No especial duty was assigned to this battalion until we arrived near Robertson's Cross-Roads, where, evidence of the enemy appear-

ing, the battalion was ordered to form on the left of the road and deploy one company as skirmishers, move forward, dressing on line with the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who occupied the position on our right. We advanced under this order near half a mile, when the battalion was halted by command of Colonel Carroll, commanding brigade. Here we occupied an open field, with the left of our skirmish line resting in a dense woods.

We maintained the above position until between 1 and 2 p. m., when we were ordered to advance, dressing on the right to form a line along a rail fence in front, which was occupied by the skirmish line of the enemy. We succeeded in driving the enemy from the fence and established our line along it, although the ground was obstinately contested by the enemy. This line we held until relieved by the Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, between 7 and 8 p. m. During the whole time picket firing on both sides was kept up.

Lieutenant Ravenscraft commanded the skirmish line, which duty he performed well. The officers and men behaved with their usual bravery and courage.

Our loss was 2 killed and 25 wounded, a nominal list of which has already been forwarded.

Our movements after that evening were with the brigade, being in support of the skirmish line on Saturday and Saturday night, and from Sunday morning until our arrival in this camp, we were not again under fire or called upon for any special duty.

During the march the conduct of the men was becoming of soldiers. There was no straggling and their duties were performed cheerfully. I would especially mention the conduct of Sergt. Maj. R. Strickland, who was wounded through both ankles while doing most nobly.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LOCKWOOD,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. J. G. REID,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 42.

Reports of Maj. Gen. William H. French, U. S. Army, commanding Third Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,

December 3, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date in reference to the Third Army Corps not effecting a junction at Robertson's Tavern on the 26th instant.

I shall prepare a full statement regarding the march made by the Third Corps on the 26th instant and of the battle it was obliged to fight on the 27th, which enabled it to effect a junction on the following morning early; in the meantime I will anticipate my report by stating—

1. The position of the pontoon bridge was such that on the opposite side of Jacobs' Ford, on the Rapidan, the banks were so precipi-

tous that my artillery had to be sent round by Germanna Ford, over an almost impassable road, so that but two batteries joined me on the morning of the 27th.

2. That without a guide the head of the column lost its road, and had to retrograde on the evening of the 26th, and the country to be reconnoitered.

3. On the morning of 27th, when the right road was supposed to have been found, the enemy were discovered in great strength and in line of battle to oppose the march.

4. That I had to choose whether to retreat or give battle. I chose the latter, which I did successfully, engaging with my whole corps Johnson's and Rodes' divisions of Ewell's corps. The battle lasted until 7 p. m. that day. Early on the 28th, the enemy were found to have retired, leaving their dead and wounded on the field on this and opposite side of the Raccoon Ford road, near Jones' Cross-Roads. I then immediately took up the line of march and came up with the Sixth Corps near Robertson's Tavern at 9 a. m. on the 28th, at which hour I sent to you a dispatch.

A full investigation of the operations of this corps will not reflect discredit upon it, and I hope to be able to present them in such a manner as will satisfy the general commanding.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General of Volunteers.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff.

—
HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
December 4, 1863.

GENERAL: In continuation of my succinct note of yesterday in acknowledgment of your call for an explanation of the reasons why my corps did not form a connection with the corps of Major-General Warren at Robertson's Tavern at the time it was expected, I have the honor to report that on the 22d ultimo I received a telegraphic dispatch from headquarters of the army saying that the general commanding desired to see the corps commanders at 1.30 o'clock on the following day, at which time I received the first intelligence that the army was to move against the enemy, crossing the Rapidan by Jacobs', Germanna, and the lower fords. Anticipating by this telegram a movement, I had previously issued orders by which my corps would lose no time when the final orders were given.

Immediately upon being notified of the route which my corps was to take, I sent a topographer and 6 mounted men to discover and examine the roads, in order that they might act as guides when the column was to move. I also directed General Prince, whose division was to lead, to send an aide-de-camp over this route, in order that he might report its state and get such information as would enable him to go directly forward whenever he was set in motion. I also directed that all the pioneers of General Carr's division should report to him, so that, in conjunction with his own, a large working force would be thrown upon the road, making such repairs as it was found to require. I further directed that these working parties should take with them their rations and knapsacks so that they

should not return; further, that the work should be kept up on the road during the night. These instructions were in writing.

The order to march was for 6 a. m. on the 24th. In consequence of the storm on the night of the 23d, the movement ordered for the 24th was suspended. On the evening of the 23d, I received a communication from General Prince, in which he stated that he had sent staff officers to ascertain the route to Jacobs' Mills, to obtain information how to get there. He also stated that it would be futile to attempt it without a good familiar guide, adding:

I have not met with any one better acquainted with that region than Major-General Warren, and he says it would be flat absurdity to attempt it without such a guide.

He, Prince, also reported that he had put the pioneers over the road from Brandy Station to Ross' Mills.

On the 25th ultimo, at 9 p. m., the following dispatch was received from headquarters of the army:

Corps and other independent commanders will have their respective commands in readiness to march at 6 a. m. to-morrow morning; further orders will be given at 5 a. m. or earlier.

At 4.30 a. m. on the 26th, I sent an aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Newbury, to General Prince, inquiring "if he had received the preparatory order?" directing him "to put his command under arms immediately," and inquiring "if he knew the road?" This order was delivered at 5 a. m. General Prince replied "that he had received the preparatory order, but did not know the road, and asked for a guide." I sent this request of General Prince to headquarters of the army.

At about 5.20 a. m. of same day, the order to carry out the instructions of the 23d was received, which as soon as copied was sent by aide-de-camp to division commanders; that to General Prince was taken by Lieutenant Ruhl, who states that he reached General Prince in thirty minutes, arriving there a few minutes after 6 a. m.

At 7.45 a. m. I received a report that the rear of the Second Division was a mile beyond its camp. Having now seen the Third Division put in motion, I moved forward my headquarters, overtook the rear of the Second Division, and crossed Mountain Run, moved forward to Jacobs' Ford, arrived there with the head of the column at 11.55 a. m. General Prince had preceded the column and was reconnoitering the ford. I gave him orders to carry out the arrangements to cross the ford. The enemy were showing themselves in some small force on the opposite side, and reports had come to me from General Prince that a body of infantry was seen in the skirts of the woods, and also from the signal officer that he saw a section of guns. It therefore became necessary to act with a due amount of caution. I accordingly ordered up two batteries of artillery to be placed in position, a regiment of infantry deployed, and then the pontoon train, all of which occupied a certain portion of time, as the approach to the ford was through a narrow country road, allowing but one carriage to pass at once. As soon, however, as the pontoons were brought up, not a moment was lost in launching the boats and throwing a regiment of infantry across. At the same time cavalry crossed at the ford. The bridge was then laid and the troops, which had been massed in the front and rear of my column, moved across with great rapidity, with the exception of the artillery, which, in consequence of the precipitous banks on the opposite side, it was deemed impracticable to cross.

While at the ford I received a dispatch from headquarters of the army, dated there at 1 p. m., stating that my delay in reaching the river had retarded the operations of General Warren more than two hours and calling for explanation. I stated in my reply that my corps had 4 miles farther to march than General Warren. I will now state, in addition, that the selection of the place of crossing, for which I am not at all responsible, was of such a nature as to require the greatest exertions on my part to get over as rapidly as I did. Another dispatch from headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated 3 p. m., directed that—

I should not move forward farther from the river than to clear the way for General Sedgwick, until he comes up and crosses.

This dispatch also charged that my artillery delayed that corps, the Sixth, by being stuck at the crossing at Mountain Run. An additional reason for the delay of my artillery was given by Captain Randolph, chief of artillery of this corps, that the trains of the headquarters Army of the Potomac blocked up the road, checking the advance.

I reported the impracticability of crossing artillery at Jacobs' Ford, and received orders, dated 4.30 p. m., headquarters Army of the Potomac, to send my artillery to cross at Germanna. In consequence of the bad state of the roads between the two fords on both sides of the river only one of my batteries got through that night, and another after I had marched on the morning of the 27th. The guide who was sent to me with this dispatch was given to General Prince, who renewed the march at daylight on the 27th.

At 8.30 a. m. on the 27th, I directed Major Norvell, assistant adjutant-general, to go to General Prince and find out whether he was on the right road, and whether he communicated with General Warren. General Prince replied that he did not know whether he was on the right road or not, and that he had not communicated with General Warren, but had sent a reconnoitering party to try and do it; that a squadron of cavalry had been advanced up the Raccoon Ford road and encountered a cavalry picket of the enemy, which, after some skirmishing, was driven in.

At 9.30 I ordered Major Norvell with an escort and an aide-de-camp to return to the front, and report to me when General Prince had communicated with General Warren. General Prince reported that he had communicated with General Warren, and that he, General Warren, had sent him word that he understood his (Prince's) position perfectly. At the same time General Prince also reported that he had withdrawn the cavalry, as it had developed a large force of the enemy.

From these various delays, and the reports received from my staff officers, I became satisfied that the head of my column had struck the Raccoon Ford road, near the enemy's entrenched position on Mine Run, which fact was fully confirmed during the subsequent battle, by the heavy artillery, which enfiladed my line. I therefore determined to throw my line forward, deploying to my left, having in view a connection with Warren on my left. I communicated that fact to the general commanding the army.

About the time my leading division was deployed, it came in contact with the skirmishers of the enemy, a large column of whom was moving down the Raccoon Ford road, toward Robertson's Tavern. Deploying another division on the left of this, it also became engaged,

and for over an hour the whole of this line was fiercely attacked. I now ordered my remaining division (the First) into position, bringing up my artillery on the right, thus attacking the enemy with my whole force, driving him back across the Raccoon Ford road, when at dusk the fighting gradually ceased, my line having advanced over the battle-field beyond the enemy's dead and wounded. In the course of that night, the right road to Robertson's Tavern having been discovered by engineer officers from army headquarters, the Sixth Corps, which was a mile and a half in the rear of my line of battle, was ordered to proceed to Robertson's Tavern, take position on the right of Warren, directing me to join whenever I could.

It having been reported that the enemy had fallen back, at daylight I moved to the road taken by the Sixth Corps, and following, overtook it 1 mile from Robertson's Tavern, at 9 a. m., where I reported my arrival to army headquarters.

Since receiving the call for this statement, General Prince has been called upon by me for a report, and states that—

At 6.30 a. m. the order to move was received. I left my quarters with my staff at ten minutes past 7. At about five minutes past 8 the last brigade of my division left its camp ground. I should say the head of my column moved at half-past 7.

By this it will be seen (by the reports of my aides-de-camp and General Prince) that although he received the preparatory order in due time, he lost an hour from the time he received the order of execution, for which loss he has assigned no reason. That, in connection with his habitual slowness of movement, as exhibited in his preparation for crossing the ford, and the want of a guide after crossing the ford to conduct the column upon the route which was subsequently followed (but which was not designated on the map furnished for my guidance, the roads marked down there being entirely wrong and calculated to mislead), the imperfect reconnaissance which caused Jacobs' Ford to be selected as a place of crossing, and the subsequent unavoidable contact with the enemy, resulting in a serious engagement, are the causes to which are attributable the inability of the Third Corps to arrive at Robertson's Tavern sooner than it did.

I have now given you the "full explanation" which you have called for of all the facts and circumstances which in any way bear upon the causes of the delays and failures referred to. Had your communication been simply confined to calling from me this statement, my duty would here have ended, but it has been thought proper to state that—

Through the delays and failures specified, an opportunity was lost of attacking the enemy before he had concentrated, and that this had a powerful influence upon the result of the movements of this army.

Now, I assert that without losing an unnecessary moment the enemy was attacked, and in very large force, before he had concentrated. That General Warren, whom your dispatches to me reported as in the presence of the enemy during that day, had the same opportunity, while my corps was engaging them, to have done the same thing.

That during the engagement prisoners were taken from Rodes' and Johnson's divisions in my front, showing that I was fighting two-thirds of Ewell's corps, and that within supporting distance of General Warren, who was within sound of my guns. Had he thought proper to have made a vigorous attack upon those in front

of him, my opinion is that the result of the movements of this army might have been entirely different, but that confining himself to one single idea, rejecting the vicissitudes of a march resulting from obstacles over which the best generalship may sometimes have no control, his movements were made my objective point regardless of the rules and principles which all experience shows are necessary to success.

I claim that from the moment I met the enemy my order was executed; that the junction with General Warren was then made, as intended by the general commanding the army; that this corps fought the enemy and defeated him, and had the battle been fought by the Second Corps against those troops in its front, and had it succeeded, as I believe it would have done (in conjunction with the operations of the Sixth Corps, known to have been within supporting distance), the occasion for this report would not have arisen.

I furthermore declare that the position assigned to me on the left of the line of battle on the 28th, when I had reported at Robertson's Tavern, not only was outflanked by the enemy's line, but that the plank road running perpendicular to it would have obliged me to leave a strong portion of my corps to protect my guns and trains exposed to the enemy's attack during my advance upon works 1 mile in my front. These reasons influenced my opinion as to the injudiciousness of attacking, and my doubt of the success which would attend it as far as my position was concerned.

All the corps commanders, on the council on the evening of the 28th, also gave adverse opinion, upon what grounds I do not remember. The general commanding there stated his previous want of information of the topography of the country, and called upon corps commanders for suggestions regarding a new mode of attack. I proposed to fall back and take a line of battle toward the fords, inducing the enemy to leave the formidable heights and attack us.

Major-General Warren proposed to take a light column and gain the enemy's rear, and distract him while the remainder of the army made an assault on his front. The major-general commanding assented to this proposition, and added to the Second Corps a division of the Sixth Corps, in all about 18,000 men, which moved at daylight on the 29th.

On the evening of that day, I received a dispatch from the major-general commanding renewing to me the question as to an assault upon the enemy on my front, and as matters had not changed, as far as I was informed, since my verbal opinion of the night before, I gave the same views over my own signature I had then given.

Simultaneous with this dispatch, at 7.30 p. m., another was received, requesting my immediate presence at headquarters of the army. I followed up my dispatch, arriving there shortly after it, when, to my astonishment, I found there Major-General Warren, whom I had supposed to be on his march to the enemy's rear. It subsequently appeared that so far from making the proposed *détour*, he had quietly marched up the plank road and taken position on my left. General Meade then informed me that he had changed his plan of attack, and taken two of my divisions and given them to General Warren, in consequence of the note above alluded to, making that officer's force about 28,000 men.

The attack was then ordered for the following morning at 8 a. m., myself with one division in the center, and Sedgwick with 18,000 men on the right. At that hour the attack began, and after my first

line of skirmishers had advanced so far as to drive the enemy from his first line of rifle-pits, taking some prisoners, I received your dispatch to—

Cease firing, to suspend operations, and to be extremely cautious; that the attack on the right and left would probably not be made.

I withdrew the column of attack.

The reports of division commanders have not yet been received. They will, however, be forwarded as early as practicable.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General of Volunteers.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Near Brandy Station, December 14, 1863.

GENERAL: On the 7th instant, I had the honor to inclose the reports of the division commanders and the chief of artillery of this corps.

My own report had already been transmitted, without, however, giving the details of the engagement of the 27th ultimo, at Jones' Cross-Roads, near the Raccoon Ford road. I now respectfully submit it for the information of the major-general commanding.

On the 26th ultimo, with the exception of one brigade, which was detached to guard the approach from Mitchell's Ford, and the artillery and trains, which had been directed to follow by general orders, the Third Corps had crossed the Rapidan near Jacobs' Ford.

Besides the impracticability of ascending the steep banks, which was mentioned in my previous report, the engineer in charge of the construction of the pontoon train found that he was one boat too short to lay the bridge, and was therefore necessitated to construct a trestle to supply its place, which, besides occasioning great delay, made it hazardous to cross heavy wagons. A bridge had also to be made over a wide ditch on the south side of the river. By authority, the artillery was sent round by way of Germanna Ford, and three of the batteries only joined me on the 27th, two early in the morning and the other in the course of the day. The remaining five batteries joined the reserve artillery, and proceeded to near Robertson's Tavern, under the direction of Captain Randolph, chief of artillery.

The column was ordered to be put in motion at daylight on the 27th (order annexed, marked A). From reports received from the general commanding the Second Division (annexed, marked B and C), I was satisfied that I was in the immediate vicinity of the enemy; that my movements from the time I arrived at the ford had been reported by the vedettes found posted there, and I therefore directed such dispositions of my column as would be able to frustrate any flank attack which might be meditated. After the corps had moved several miles upon the route which had been taken by the commander of the Second Division on approaching the Raccoon Ford road, every reconnaissance made by my cavalry developed the enemy's pickets flanking that road toward Bartlett's Mills on my right and Robertson's Tavern on my left. The direction in which

my head of column advanced to the Raccoon Ford road intersected the latter intermediately between those two places, about 2 miles from either.

The instructions for the movement of the corps from headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated November 23, 1863, were:

The Third Corps, having crossed, will move on the Jacobs' Ford and Robertson's Tavern road, and take post on the right of the Second Corps, on the road from Raccoon Ford to Robertson's Tavern, covering the right from approach in the direction of Bartlett's Mills.

From the reports received from the commander of the leading division and my staff officers, I was satisfied that to move forward in the order of march prescribed in the orders issued by me on the 23d instant (appended, marked D), would subject the column to an attack on its flank before it could extricate itself from the woods, and I felt myself compelled to maneuver from the rear of my column to the left, while the head of the column held its position near the Raccoon Ford road.

This embarrassment I early communicated to the general commanding, and was directed by dispatch, dated 11.15 a. m.:

If you cannot unite with General Warren by the route you are on, you must move through to him by the left.

And again, at 1.45 p. m.:

Your dispatch of 11.45 is received. The major-general commanding directs that you attack the enemy in your front immediately, throwing your left forward so as to connect with General Warren at Robertson's Tavern. The object of an attack is to form a junction with General Warren, which must be effected immediately.

Up to this time my efforts had been directed to ascertain the practicability of forcing my head of the column through the opposition in its front. I now directed my order of battle, causing the Third Division to extend on the left of the Second Division, which was already halted and deployed. While the Third Division was taking position, the enemy were found posted toward the left and forming line of battle in that direction. This division was soon closely engaged, as will be seen by the report of General Carr. The enemy were repeatedly driven back, particularly in front of Morris' and Keifer's brigades.

At about 3 o'clock I ordered the First Division (Birney's) into the second line to support the Third Division (Carr's), which relieved that line about 4 o'clock. The enemy apparently heavily re-enforced made a simultaneous attack upon the right and left flanks of the line. At this time I had thrown into position Battery K, Fourth Artillery, on the left of a section of guns already placed there by the commander of the Second Division, which in a few minutes afterward was charged very fiercely, but the enemy were repulsed with great loss. Shortly after reforming it was again attacked with the same result. The Second Division now moved forward, took and maintained the ground yielded, as did the division on the left. A desultory firing was kept up until some time after dark, on both sides, when it ceased. Our pickets were thrown forward across the battlefield, those on the right on the Raccoon Ford road, and those on the left to a point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Robertson's Tavern.

Toward the close of the engagement, and when the pressure seemed heaviest upon my flanks, I called upon General Sedgwick to re-engage them, which he promptly did, but the enemy had retired, and his troops were not engaged. The reason that the repulse of the

enemy was not closely followed up was in consequence of the ammunition not being able to reach the field until late in the day, from the same causes which retarded the movements of the artillery.

From prisoners who were taken during the battle it was ascertained that Johnson's division was the first in position to oppose the march, and that it was afterward re-enforced, previous to the fierce attacks at 4 p. m., by Rodes' division, and that General Lee had arrived upon the field and directed the column, whose assault was repulsed by the batteries on my right. That there were two divisions of the enemy in my front is confirmed by the reports of citizens to officers of the Sixth Corps, which took the position on the 28th assigned to the Third Corps for the 27th, in your circular of the 23d ultimo.

It will thus be seen that the field upon which the battle was fought was the same as that upon which we would have been obliged to fight had I taken up the place designated in the circular above referred to, except that instead of deploying from rear to front, I should have had to deploy disadvantageously from left to right.

The conduct of the officers and men of the Third Corps engaged deserves the highest commendation. Opposed to the best troops of the rebel army, in superior numbers, and reduced by detachment, they maintained the high character which they have always held in the Army of the Potomac. The sanguinary loss of the enemy, and their repulse, leaving their dead and wounded in hospital upon the field, exhibit the prowess of the corps beyond any terms which it is in my power to express.

I respectfully refer you to the reports of the division commanders for the special mention of those most distinguished.

I desire especially to notice the manner in which the division commanders, Major-General Birney, Brigadier-General Prince, and Brigadier-General Carr, handled their respective divisions.

The difficulties presented by the topographical features of the country to the maneuvering of large masses of troops were very great. Necessarily I had to depend upon the intelligence and energy of those generals during the operations above recited. The embarrassments of the general commanding the leading division were great, but were relieved when the general commanding the army, made aware of my position, gave the order to attack. This was promptly responded to, and the divisions were put into action as they were respectively called upon in a manner reflecting great credit upon their commanders. The First Division, which had been held in reserve, threw itself into the front line at the opportune moment, deciding the fortunes of the day.

My personal and general staff were active, intelligent, and efficient.

The list of casualties* was forwarded with the reports of division commanders. The loss of the enemy, as reported by various officers and corroborated by publications in the Southern press, far exceeded our own.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Potomac.

*See p. 680.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 17, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded, with the request that this report may be placed with my report of the operations of the army during the recent movement across the Rapidan, which was transmitted to the Adjutant-General of the Army, December 7, 1863.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure A.]

HEADQUARTERS, &C., EN ROUTE,
Jacobs' Mill Ford, November 27, 1863—5.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General PRINCE,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: You will move forward at daylight, in the same order as yesterday, keeping well closed up. You will throw out cavalry and infantry pickets upon all cross-roads. You will look well to your right flank, moving with a strong force of flankers well out.

By command of Major-General French:

O. H. HART,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure B.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
November 26, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Lieut. Col. O. H. HART,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Corps:

COLONEL: I have received an order from you to connect with the Second Corps, afterward an order to connect with the Sixth Corps. It is possible that the manner in which I shall establish my pickets will fulfill these orders, for I shall establish them correctly. At the same time, I do not see that I shall be able to accomplish either of those objects.

In my march here I have kept the left-hand road all the time, and followed the map which was furnished me from your headquarters. In doing so I came upon the cavalry pickets of the enemy, and drove them over an opening of about three-fourths of a mile, my skirmishers wading a deep creek in the middle of it. From this opening the smoke of the enemy's camps on the plank road on my left and front was dense (5 miles off), but I learn from the citizen who lives in this opening that Jones' [Johnson's] division is about 3 miles in my front, and that the road to Robertson's Tavern makes a strong angle to the rear from the point at which I am encamped. I picket that road strongly, and my camp is arranged with reference to an attack from that quarter as well as from the front.

Yours, &c.,

HENRY PRINCE,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure C.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
November 26 [27?], 1863.

Col. O. H. HART :

COLONEL : I have watched a light which an old negro informs me is upon Rhodes' Hill, immediately the other side of Bartlett's Mill. The road which goes over the summit of the hill leads by the Zoar meeting house to Verdierville. With my opera-glass I could see constant movements to the left (or motions). The view was so dispersed by the trunks of the trees that I could not make out any of the objects. I saw this continuously for an hour and a half, when the light went down quite low, and I returned to camp.

The Raccoon Ford road crosses the road from here to Robertson's Tavern a mile and a half from here. The path to Flat Run Church turns out beyond this crossing ; therefore I have not sent to communicate that way. Our army guides have no information of the country this side of the Rapidan. It is called 4 miles from here to Robertson's Tavern.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY PRINCE,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—I consider the indication to be that the enemy is moving to Orange Court-House.

[Inclosure D.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
November 23, 1863.

Pursuant to orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, the Third Corps will move to-morrow morning, November 24, 1863, upon the Rapidan at Jacobs' Mills, Second Division, Third Division, First Division, left in front.

Second Division : The order of march will be : one regiment, one section of rifled guns, pontoon train, the remainder of the brigade, battery of light twelves, remainder of division, remainder of rifle battery.

Third Division and one battery.

First Division and one battery.

Reserve artillery.

Upon approaching the ford, the commanding officer of the leading division will throw out one brigade toward Mitchell's Ford on his right, covering the roads on the flank in that direction. He will push forward the leading brigade. If the passage is seriously resisted, he will force the passage by placing his batteries in position and throwing troops in boats to the other side.

The other division commanders will move their infantry outside of the road, leaving it open for artillery and such vehicles as are mentioned in general orders. Upon approaching the ford, they will prepare for resistance from the right.

After crossing the ford the leading division commander will take such position (in the absence of specific orders from the corps commander) as will enable the other divisions to cross. Their positions will be relieved successively until the Sixth Corps crosses, when all of the corps will proceed, by the route indicated on the map, toward Robertson's Tavern.

Each division must adhere to the three-line formation, first and second lines deployed, third line in column of attack, ready to move to any point. Division commanders will connect with each other toward the ford if attacked.

It is the intention of the corps commander (in the absence of instructions to the contrary) to keep his corps in the advance, should the dispositions of the enemy, forewarned, make it practicable.

The chief of artillery will select such positions for his batteries at the ford as may be necessary—also as the troops advance—demanding an adequate support from the nearest division commander.

The headquarters of the corps will be at the ford near Jacobs' Mills.

Division commanders will be careful to have their pioneers in front in readiness for duty on the road when called upon.

By command of Major-General French :

O. H. HART,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure E.]

List of Casualties in the Third Corps during operations November 26-December 2.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Headquarters Third Army Corps						7		7	
First Division	6	23	14	274	1	15	21	312	
Second Division	2	25	3	132	1	38	6	195	
Third Division	2	69	9	318	3	6	14	393	
Artillery				4				4	
Total*	10	117	26	728	5	66	41	911	952

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General, Commanding.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 3, 1863.

Commanding Officer Third Corps :

The major-general commanding directs me to say that the delay in the movements of your corps on the 26th and 27th ultimo, and its failure to reach the point designated for it near Robertson's Tavern on the 27th, calls for an investigation as to their cause.

Through the delays and failures specified, an opportunity was lost of attacking the enemy before he had concentrated. This had a powerful influence upon the result of the movement of this army.

The major-general commanding therefore requests a full explanation of all the facts and circumstances which in any way bear upon the causes of the delays and failures referred to.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

* See revised statement, p. 680.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
December 8, 1863.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: In reply to your note of this date, in which you state that my report of the operations of the Third Corps during the recent movements of the army is unsatisfactory and will be made the subject of official investigation, I desire to state that so far as my own conduct is concerned I have no apprehensions of the result.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
January 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Inclosed is a copy of the New York Tribune of the 7th instant, to which I respectfully invite the attention of the major-general commanding the army to request to be informed whether the statement made by a Rev. Mr. Hall, set forth in the paragraph marked, particularly that italicized, were furnished and sanctioned by him.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General of Volunteers.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL MEADE'S ACCOUNT OF HIS RETREAT.

The Rev. S. A. Hall, of Dover, N. H., recently visited the Army of the Potomac and called upon General Meade. He writes to a New Hampshire paper that he asked General Meade to explain his last campaign, and the general was kind enough to do so, as follows:

I went over the river to fight, and if my orders had been obeyed, I am confident that Lee's army might have been defeated. My plan was to cross at Germanna Ford, take the road to Orange Court-House, and push on rapidly. If Lee should send forces to stop me, to attack him in force and destroy that portion of his army before he could concentrate the whole of it to oppose me. But one of my corps commanders failed me. He was commanded to march at 6 o'clock in the morning, but did not move until 8 o'clock. He was directed, if Lee sent forces to oppose him, to attack at once. Lee did send Ewell down the Orange Court-House road, just as I expected, but my general stood and looked at him all day and did not fight. So we lost twenty-four hours, and that gave Lee notice and time to concentrate his army, and take so strong a position that it could not be carried without great loss and a risk of losing our army. Such a fight would have damaged us and encouraged the rebels, and prolonged the war, and I gave the order to retreat. *The corps commander referred to was General French, who was probably too drunk to know or do his duty.*

JANUARY 8, 1864.

Commanding Officer Third Corps:

I am directed by the commanding general to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, inclosing a copy of the New York Tribune, and calling his attention to an article therein.

The commanding general desires me to say to you that he has no

recollection of ever having had any conversation with the Rev. Mr. Hall, though, as he receives numerous visitors, it is not impossible this gentleman may have called on him. The commanding general is, however, quite positive he never authorized that part of the article in italics, nor does the rest of the article accurately convey his views; if, however, the commanding general had any conversation with Mr. Hall, he thinks it probable he may have told him what he has officially reported to the War Department, that it was the delay in the movements of the Third Corps, and particularly the failure to effect a junction at Robertson's Tavern on the 27th of November, which was one of the primary causes of the failure of the recent movement across the Rapidan.

The commanding general presumes this statement will not be a surprise to you, inasmuch as he directed Major-General Humphreys, chief of staff, to inform you officially that your explanation of the delay in the movements of the Third Corps was not satisfactory, and that the matter would have to be the subject of official investigation.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 43.

Report of Capt. John G. McBlair, Aide-de-Camp, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
December 3, 1863.

COLONEL: Leaving on the morning of the 26th of November, in pursuance of orders from general headquarters of the army to cross Jacobs' Ford and proceed from there to Robertson's Tavern, head of column reached Jacobs' Ford between 11 and 12 a. m., pontoon bridge having been thrown across and General Prince being the advanced column. Crossed the Rapidan about 5 p. m., and proceeded to the Robertson's Tavern road. The remainder of the corps (First and Third Divisions) were encamped about 7 p. m. over the Rapidan.

I was instructed by Lieut. Col. O. H. Hart, assistant adjutant-general at the headquarters of the Third Army Corps, in pursuance of orders from the major-general commanding, to find out whether General Prince's pickets had connected with Major-General Warren's on the left. I reported to General Prince, and found his command camped at the intersection of the Robertson's Tavern and Morton's Ford roads. I found that General Prince, commanding the Second Division, had not connected with General Warren. That, with dispatches from General Prince, I reported to the major-general commanding.

On the morning of the 27th, the head of column proceeded toward Robertson's Tavern, the Second Division being in the advance, the Third and First Divisions following. Between 9 and 10 a. m. a dispatch was received from General Prince, stating that he was then within a mile and a half of Robertson's Tavern. General French ordered me to report the fact to General Warren, he being on the left, near Robertson's Tavern. I crossed Jacobs' Ford, proceeded to Germanna Ford, took the plank road, and reported to the major-general commanding Second Corps. On returning to report to General French I stopped at general headquarters. There I re-

ceived a dispatch from General Meade to the major-general commanding Third Army Corps. When I arrived and delivered dispatches, I found that the general had been engaged with the enemy. General French then ordered me to report to General Sedgwick, commanding Sixth Corps, he being in the rear, and in supporting distance to General French, to send him a brigade. Head of column of the brigade was about reporting when General French ordered me to report to General Meade, and say that he was very heavily engaged; then it was about 5.25 p. m. I reported the fact to General Meade. He ordered me to remain for orders. I did so, and reported back to General French's headquarters at 1 o'clock on night of same day.

On the morning of the 28th, I was ordered to mass General Carr's (Third) division immediately on the right, near the Robertson's Tavern road. At 7 a. m. General Carr, taking the advance, followed by the Second and First Divisions, proceeded to Robertson's Tavern; there remained for some little time. The troops being massed there awaiting orders, General French was then ordered to support General Newton, commanding First Corps. He did so. On the evening of the same day, 5 p. m., orders were received to march to the front and there take position, General Newton, commanding First Corps, on the right, and General Warren, commanding Second Corps, on the left, toward the plank road leading to Fredericksburg, General French holding the center.

On the 29th, all remained quiet along the lines, with the exception of a little picket firing. The evening of that day, the Third and Second Divisions of the Third Corps were ordered by General Meade to support General Warren, leaving but one division to hold the center.

On the morning of the 30th, at 8.10 a. m., in pursuance of orders from general headquarters, General French advanced his skirmishers and opened fire upon the enemy, driving him from his first line of rifle-pits and occupying them until receiving orders from General Meade, through one of his aides, to fall back on his first line of battle, Second Corps failing to co-operate. General French then ordered the chief of artillery of the Third Corps to cease firing. Everything remained quiet, and General French proceeded to General Birney's headquarters. About 5.30 p. m., after General French had reconnoitered his lines from right to left, he ordered me to report to General Birney, and order him to intrench his front and rear. The general and his staff then proceeded to his headquarters. Marching orders having been received, General Prince, took the advance, striking the plank road and marching on Culpeper Ford. About 6 o'clock, in pursuance with orders from general headquarters, the whole column moved. I was ordered, when we struck New Hope Church, on the plank road, to report back to General Warren that General French's advanced column was about or near the ford. I reported back to General French, over the Rapidan, on the morning of the 2d of December. We then marched toward Brandy Station, and arrived there, at the headquarters of the major-general commanding, at 4 a. m. on the morning of the 3d.

I have the honor, colonel, to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. McBLAIR,
Captain, and Aide-de-Camp.

Lieut. Col. O. H. HART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 44.

Report of Maj. Gen. David B. Birney, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HEADQUARTERS BIRNEY'S DIVISION,
Camp at Brandy Station, December 4, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division during the recent movements from November 26 to the 3d instant:

I broke camp on the morning of the 26th ultimo, and at 8.30 a. m. followed Carr's division, keeping closed up to it during the day, reaching the pontoon bridge at dusk, crossing, and bivouacking in the field, half a mile from the river.

It was found impracticable to ascend the bluff opposite Jacobs' Mills with even an empty ambulance, and, under orders from the corps commander, the battery attached to the division (Bucklyn's) and all the trains, ambulances, ammunition, &c., were ordered to Germanna Ford. After laboring all night over almost impassable roads, Bucklyn's battery reached the division about daylight, with jaded, unfed horses, and, being the only battery that had succeeded in surmounting the difficulties presented by the road between Germanna and Jacobs' Ford, was transferred to Prince's, the leading division.

At 7 a. m., 27th of November, the march was resumed, my division bringing up the rear of the corps, following Carr's division. The head of the column encountering the enemy near the Raccoon Ford road, I was ordered by Major-General French to form a second line in rear of the center of the first line, composed of the divisions of Generals Prince and Carr, and to grant support to either when necessary during the expected battle.

I marched my division parallel to Carr, through a thick wood, some 200 paces to the rear, moving by the flank. Carr soon became hotly engaged, and formed in line of battle. I deployed the Third Brigade (Egan) in his rear as my first line, massing the Second Brigade (Ward) in the rear of its right, and the First Brigade (Collis) in rear of its left. Before the formation was completed, say within twenty minutes, General Carr informed me that the right of his line was hardly pressed, and ammunition nearly expended. I immediately ordered the Second Brigade, General Ward, to move up and relieve Carr's right, connecting with Prince's left. He did so, however, without pressing the enemy.

General Carr now reporting his center hard pressed, I moved forward the Third Brigade (Egan), relieving his entire line, excepting one regiment of Keifer's brigade, which had enjoyed favorable cover. Finding that Smith's brigade of Carr's division did not connect on the left, and that the enemy was endeavoring to turn it, I moved the Third Brigade (Egan) to the left, and ordered up my First Brigade (Collis) to the center. The musketry fire was incessant, and the enemy made constant efforts to break through my line. They were driven back, and the ridge was firmly held by us. Prince's division not advancing equally with us, enabled the enemy to plant a battery on the right that completely enfiladed my line. At dusk I advanced, my line of skirmishers holding the battle-field. During the night the enemy retired, leaving their dead, wounded, and hospitals.

At 4 a. m., 28th of November, under orders from the major-general commanding the corps, I withdrew the division a mile to rear, mass-

ing it near Widow Morris' house. My picket line remained. My ordnance officer collected on the battle-field such small-arms as he was permitted by the short time allowed him through the rapid movements of the corps, and destroyed a large number for which he had no transportation.

At 8 a. m., same day, I followed Carr's division toward Robertson's Tavern. I soon received orders to pass it, and found it in line of battle. On reaching the left of the Sixth Corps, I massed my division. Thence I marched to a point near Muddy Run, in rear of the left of the First Corps, and again massed. Under orders from Major-General French, I bridged Muddy Run, and pushed forward a strong reconnaissance to the heights near Mine Run, driving away small parties of the enemy posted there. I advanced my division and bivouacked on the heights, connecting on the right with the First Corps, my line forming almost a right angle with the line of that corps, occupying the position indicated by Major Duane, chief engineer. During the 29th my division was held in readiness for the expected assault.

Before daylight on the 30th, Prince's and Carr's divisions were withdrawn to the support of the movement by General Warren, and I received orders from General French to be prepared to assault the enemy in my front, crossing Mine Run. Detaching the Third Michigan, One hundred and twenty-fourth New York, First and Second U. S. Sharpshooters, all under command of Col. B. R. Pierce, Third Michigan (I relieved my entire picket line), and deploying the regiments named as an advanced line of skirmishers, connected with First Corps on the right and General Warren on the left, and driving the enemy's pickets from the bank of Mine Run, made crossings of rails and logs, and two bridges for artillery, so that the run would be no obstacle to a rapid advance in line of battle.

I deployed the Second Brigade (Ward) as the second skirmish line in open order, with four companies from each regiment as supports, with orders to follow the advanced line at 200 paces. The First and Third Brigades were formed in line of battle, excepting the regiments detached for the support of the batteries.

At 8 a. m. the batteries opening on the right and center, Colonel Pierce gallantly pushed forward the advanced line, driving the first line of the enemy out of the advanced rifle-pits, capturing a few prisoners. Finding that the expected attack on the left was not made by General Warren, I had dispatched an aide, Lieutenant Moore, to Colonel Pierce, ordering him not to advance farther, when Major-General French ordered me to retire my demonstration and resume the position and formation of the 29th, the day before.

At 6.30 p. m. on the 1st of December, my command followed Carr's division, bringing up the rear of the corps in the withdrawal by Culpeper Ford. The movement was a little delayed by the bad condition of the wood road, forcing the batteries to double teams to reach the plank road. On reaching the plank road, the movements of this division were greatly embarrassed by the cutting of the column by the ambulance trains and a column of a division of the Sixth Corps and the Second Corps. I reached this side of the Rapidan at Culpeper Ford at 5.30 a. m., 2d instant, and bivouacked. The roads were so occupied by trains and troops that my division did not reach my former camp near Brandy Station until 5 a. m., 3d instant.

Annexed I submit a table of casualties*; also a report of Capt. E. L.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 681.

Ford, division ordnance officer, whose efficiency in bringing up the ammunition train and supplying the division, and taking from the battle-field part of the arms and destroying the rest, deserves especial commendation.

The Third Brigade (Egan's) was the most hotly engaged, and acquitted itself most gallantly. Colonel Egan, for the first time in command of the brigade, exhibited much skill in handling the troops.

The division is now in camp in good condition and spirits, and I have the pleasure to report that the straggling, considering that the marches were for two nights, was confined to a few.

I regret to say that the command has experienced a serious loss in the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Trepp, commanding First U. S. Sharpshooters, killed in the skirmish and advance at Mine Run.

D. B. BIRNEY,

Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. O. H. HART, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., THIRD CORPS, ORDNANCE OFFICE,

December 4, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the following number of arms brought off the battle-field after the late action on Friday, the 27th ultimo: Rifled muskets, 165. These guns were of Richmond, Enfield, Springfield, and other manufacture.

In addition to the above, there were collected by the detail under my charge three or four hundred guns, which, as I was unable to bring them off for want of transportation, I caused to be destroyed.

E. L. FORD,

Captain, and Ordnance Officer, First Div., Third Corps.

Maj. F. BIRNEY, *A. A. G., First Division, Third Corps.*

No. 45.

Report of Col. Byron R. Pierce, Third Michigan Infantry, commanding Provisional Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT COMPOSING FIRST LINE,

December 1, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that in the engagement of yesterday the following were the casualties in the regiments I had the honor to command, which composed the first line, viz:

Regiments.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
3d Michigan Volunteers.....		1	1	8		10
1st U. S. Sharpshooters.....	1			5		
2d U. S. Sharpshooters.....			1	2		
124th New York Volunteers.....				5		2
Total.....	1	1	2	20		12

The names of the officers killed and wounded were: Lieut. Col. C. Trepp, First U. S. Sharpshooters, mortally wounded and since died; Second Lieut. C. Julius Fanger, Company C, Third Michigan Volunteers, wounded in arm.

The missing are known to be prisoners, mostly captured on the right of the line, within a few rods of the enemy's works.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. PIERCE,

Colonel Third Michigan Volunteers, Comdg. First Line.

Maj. F. BIRNEY,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 46.

*Report of Col. Peter Sides, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry,
First Brigade.*

HDQRS. FIFTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

December 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of our late campaign across the Rapidan:

About 9 a. m. on the 26th ultimo, we fell into line with the rest of the brigade, marched to the Rapidan River, crossing at Jacobs' Mills, and bivouacked about half a mile south of the river. Soon after daylight of the 27th, we again moved forward and about 3 p. m. formed in line of battle at Orange Grove, with the One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers on our right and the One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers on the left, and in rear of the Third Division, Third Corps, who were then engaging the enemy. We were soon ordered to relieve them, which we did by advancing to the front, relieving the Tenth Vermont Volunteers, and engaged the enemy till dark. About 10 p. m., we were ordered back about 20 rods, the One hundred and fifth filling up the gap in front by extending their line. We bivouacked for the night, and the next day marched to Dobson's [Robertson's] Tavern, on the pike, then branched off to the left, moved forward about 3 miles into a pine grove, and halted for a short time, or till dark, when we were ordered to support a battery then moving into position. Supported the battery all night and the next day, 29th, and on picket all night; very cold.

The next day, 30th, were relieved from picket; moved back to our old position in rear of battery, where we remained all day. Were relieved about 4 p. m. by Third Division; moved to the right into the woods, and about 7 p. m. moved to the left on to the plank road, and double-quickened about half way back to the Rapidan, crossing, about daylight of the 1st instant, at Culpeper Ford. About 12 m. of the 1st instant, Colonel Sides was ordered to take his regiment and the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers and report to Colonel Blaisdell, to assist in guarding the army trains till they had all passed Mountain Run. Moved forward with the trains and picketed on the left side of the road at Richardsville that night. Left Richardsville about 10 a. m., and reported the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers in their old camps about 2 p. m. on the 2d instant.

I would here remark that the men of my command behaved admirably throughout the whole campaign, with the least straggling of any march that we have ever made.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. SIDES,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieutenant GRUGAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade.

No. 47.

Report of Maj. John A. Danks, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
December 6, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the operations of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers during the recent movements.

On Thursday, November 26, the regiment was formed, joined the brigade, and marched to Jacobs' Ford, on the Rapidan River, crossed over, and bivouacked for the night on the south bank. On November 27, we took our line of march for the Wilderness. The regiment was deployed as flankers during the day, and at 3 p. m. was ordered to join this brigade. I joined the brigade and formed my regiment in line of battle on the extreme left of the brigade. The enemy were in our front, and the regiment was ordered forward, and relieved the Fifth Michigan on the front line. The regiment fired a few volleys, and lay down for the night. Our loss in this skirmish was 14 wounded.

On the morning of the 28th, the regiment marched with the brigade back on the road on which it advanced, and formed with the brigade in an open field. Had breakfast and then marched with the brigade during the day. After halting for the night, the regiment was ordered forward to support a battery. There the regiment lay all night. The next day, November 29, at 2 p. m., it was ordered forward 300 yards with a battery, and ordered to erect rifle-pits and protection for the artillery. The order was obeyed. Our position was not changed during the day.

On the morning of December 1, the regiment was relieved by a regiment of the Third Division, Third Corps. I then marched my regiment to the rear a few hundred yards and joined the brigade in the woods. At 7 p. m. the regiment marched at the right of the brigade, and at 4 a. m., December 2, crossed to the north side of the Rapidan at Culpeper Mine Ford and halted until 9 a. m., when we marched with the brigade about 1 mile. Here the brigade halted for dinner, and the Sixty-third and Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers were detailed to guard the ammunition wagons of the army and ordered to report to Colonel Blaisdell, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps. Col. P. Sides, of the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded his own and the Sixty-Third Pennsylvania Volunteers. At 6 p. m. the regiments were deployed by companies along the wagon road as pickets.

Here we remained until the morning of December 3, 1863. The trains had all passed, and the regiment was ordered to follow on the

same road the wagons had gone, and when the trains had crossed Mountain Run, the orders received were to join the brigade. The trains over Mountain Run, the regiment marched to its old camping ground, where it arrived at 3 p. m. of the same day.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DANKS,

Major, Comdg. Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieut. F. C. GRUGAN,

Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., First Brig., First Div., Third Corps.

No. 48.

Report of Col. Calvin A. Craig, One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 105TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Brandy Station, Va., December 6, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the late operations, from the 26th day of November to our return to this camp on the 3d day of December:

Having complied with all preparatory orders, this regiment moved with the brigade from their encampment near Brandy Station, Va., on the morning of the 26th of November, with 19 officers and 252 enlisted men, crossing the Rapidan River soon after dark. The same evening the regiment bivouacked for the night a short distance from the river. The next morning, 27th, the regiment moved with the brigade soon after daylight, but from the fact of the troops in our front meeting with some resistance, the progress was very slow and tedious. About 3 o'clock the order came to move forward, which we did, deploying to the left of the road, forming line of battle in rear of some troops of the Third Brigade, First Division, Third Corps, and some of the Third Division, Third Corps, who were then actively engaging the enemy. We remained in this position for a short time, when orders were received to move forward in line of battle, which was done, the regiment relieving a part of the front line of battle. We at once opened fire at short range, but the fire of the enemy soon slackened and the call to cease firing was sounded. The regiment occupied this position until after dark, when it was moved a short distance to the right, and remained until morning.

At daylight of the 28th day of November, the regiment again moved with the brigade and reached a position near Mine Run. On the afternoon of the same day, soon after dark, we were ordered to support Randolph's battery, taking position on the right of the battery. During the next two days, November 29 and 30, the regiment shifted its position several times, but nothing worthy of note transpired. At noon of December 1, orders were again received to be ready to march at once, but no movement was made until soon after dark, when the regiment again moved with the brigade, and recrossed the Rapidan River at daylight on the morning of the 2d of December. This day, December 2, we moved toward our old encampment. Moving by slow and easy marches, we reached our old position, at daylight on the morning of December 3, with 19 officers and 245 enlisted men.

The loss in the regiment during the entire operations was 7 men

wounded. Straggling did not occur at any time. All officers and men did their duty nobly. No instance of cowardice or shrinking from duty occurred during the entire operations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. CRAIG,

Colonel One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieut. F. C. GRUGAN,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 1st Div., 3d Corps.

No. 49.

Report of Maj. Levi B. Duff, One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 110TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

Camp near Brandy Station, Va., December 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 26th day of November, 1863, the day of the commencement of the recent operations, the One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers was ordered to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Howard, chief quartermaster, Third Corps.

It so reported and was assigned by him to the duty of guarding the trains of the corps. On the 26th, it marched with the trains from Brandy Station to Richardsville, arriving at the latter place at 2 a. m. of the 27th. On the 27th, at 9 a. m., left Richardsville and arrived at Culpeper Mine Ford, on the Rapidan River, at 3 p. m. Remained in camp at the ford until 9 p. m. of the 28th, when the trains started for Robertson's Tavern. The regiment marched with the trains all night, and arrived at Robertson's Tavern at 2 p. m. of the 29th. The same evening, at 9 p. m., started back to the ford with the trains, and arrived there at 11 a. m., the 30th. On December 1, the regiment moved with the trains from the ford to Richardsville. Left Richardsville again at 12 m. on the 2d of December, and arrived at Brandy Station at 3 a. m. the morning of the 3d instant. At 9 a. m. of the 3d, was relieved by Colonel Howard and reported to Colonel Collis, commanding brigade.

The marching, though severe and continuous, was borne manfully by the officers and men of the regiment.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI BIRD DUFF,

Major 105th Pa. Vols., Commanding 110th Pa. Vols.

Lieut. F. C. GRUGAN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 50.

Report of Maj. Edward R. Bowen, One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 114TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

Brandy Station, O. and A. R. R., Va., December 6, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the part taken by my regiment during the recent operations south of the Rapidan.

On the morning of the 26th ultimo, the regiment marched with the brigade to which it is attached to Jacobs' Mills, on the Rapidan, at

which place it crossed on a pontoon bridge and bivouacked for the night on the south bank of the river. In the morning, 27th ultimo, we again marched and toward noon heard considerable skirmishing in front. About 2 p. m., when we moved forward after having halted for a couple of hours, I was ordered by Colonel Collis to move on the right flank of Clark's battery (B, First New Jersey Volunteer Artillery), and, if an engagement should occur, to support it. I did so, until reaching an open field, where the battery halted and went into position, and I took up one to support it. At this time the musketry fire was very heavy, and a battery of the enemy fired a few shots a short distance to the rear of the battery I was supporting.

Shortly after the engagement became general, I received an order from Colonel Collis to rejoin the brigade, unless I was under orders from superior headquarters, which I was not. After considerable difficulty in finding the brigade, and forcing our way through the dense woods, I reached the brigade just at the close of the engagement, and at once, by order of Colonel Collis, relieved the One hundred and forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Madill. I remained at the front during that night, moving down to the right to connect with the Second Brigade, and in the morning moving away with our brigade, and marching to Mine Run, some distance beyond Robertson's Tavern. Upon reaching this point, I was ordered to support Randolph's battery and stay near it that night; moved forward with it at daylight on the 29th ultimo, when it went into battery. I remained on the left flank of this battery and of Sleeper's Tenth Massachusetts till we were relieved on the morning of the 1st instant (having built a breastwork to protect the men in case the enemy should reply to our batteries), when I rejoined the brigade in the woods on my right, and remained there all that day, marching at dark to the plank road and on that to Culpeper crossing, on the Rapidan, which place we reached at daylight the morning of the 2d instant. We halted on the north side till 9 a. m., when we moved on a short distance, and then halted till 12 o'clock at night, when we marched to Brandy Station and went into our former camp, a detail of 75 men and 3 officers going on picket as soon as we reached the station.

I am happy to be able to report no casualties in my regiment during the short campaign, and am, lieutenant,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. BOWEN,

Major, Commanding 114th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieut. F. C. GRUGAN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 51.

Report of Col. Henry J. Madill, One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 141ST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
December 6, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with circular from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following statement with regard to the movements of my regiment in the engagement of November 27:

At 3 p. m. we entered the woods and took up a position in rear of

the left of the Third Division at the foot of a small hill upon which it was engaging the enemy. My regiment was on the right of the brigade and the Fifty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was on my left. Soon after, by order Colonel Collis, we moved by the right flank farther to the right and in rear of the right of the Third Division, forming the second line of battle. At this point we were within range of the enemy's guns.

We remained here but a short time before moving back to the position at the foot of the hill on left. At 4 p. m. the regiment was advanced in line of battle up and across the hill to a rail fence at the edge of the woods, where the Tenth Vermont was posted, which we relieved. We held this position, engaging the enemy until dark, when the firing ceased, and soon after we were relieved by the One hundred and fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and fell back and occupied a position about 20 rods in rear of said regiment.

While advancing across the hill and while at the rail fence we were under a severe fire from the enemy. The loss was 1 officer and 2 men killed and 9 or 10 men wounded.*

All remained quiet during the night, and in the morning the regiment marched in rear of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers when leaving the woods.

I have the pleasure of reporting that my officers and men behaved well, and that I am proud of the bearing of my regiment:

H. J. MADILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. F. C. GRUGAN, *Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.*

No. 52.

*Report of Col. Thomas W. Egan, Fortieth New York Infantry,
commanding Third Brigade.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,

December 6, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with orders from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of this brigade since the 26th ultimo:

On the morning of Tuesday, the 26th of November, at 9 o'clock, broke up camp and marched with the division as second brigade in column, toward Jacobs' Mills Ford road, on the Rapidan, which we crossed at dark, and bivouacked for the night. The following morning, November 27, we again marched, preceded by the Second and Third Divisions, toward Bartlett's Mill, with the Third Michigan deployed as flankers on the right flank of the brigade, and massed at the intersection of the Jacobs' Mills Ford road with Morton's Ford road, and in rear of the Third Brigade of the Third Division. Here we relieved the pickets of the Third Division, by sending two companies of about 50 men each 250 yards down the road, and near Mine Run. These pickets were withdrawn as soon as the division passed.

At 3 p. m., in obedience to orders, we again moved forward to support the Second and Third Divisions, which were already engaging the enemy in our front, and formed line of battle in rear of the Third

* See revised statement, p. 681.

Division in the following order from right to left: Seventeenth Maine, Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, First U. S. Sharpshooters, Fifth Michigan, Third Michigan, and Fortieth New York Volunteers. In a few minutes the line was ordered forward to relieve General Carr's troops, who were running out of ammunition, and the four right regiments were advanced so as to engage the enemy, the left of the Fifth Michigan connecting with the One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, of the Third Division, the right of the Seventeenth Maine being a little in advance of the left of the First Brigade in Second Division, the Fortieth New York and Third Michigan forming a second line in rear of the Eighty-seventh and One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. We held this position until the battle was over, with the exception of the Seventeenth Maine, which ran short of ammunition. The Eighty-sixth New York, of the Second Brigade, coming up on their right, they withdrew in compliance with orders from General Birney.

About dark the Fifth Michigan, First U. S. Sharpshooters, and the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers were relieved by Colonel Collis' brigade, while the Third Michigan and Fortieth New York Volunteers were advanced to occupy the position that was left vacant by the withdrawal of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and the One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The Seventeenth Maine, having replenished their cartridge boxes, were moved into the front line, connecting on the right with Collis' brigade and the left with the Third Michigan. During the evening, the First Brigade having moved some distance by the right flank, the Fifth Michigan was advanced to fill the interval between it and the Seventeenth Maine. The remaining regiments formed a second line immediately in the rear of the first. Skirmishers were thrown out from each regiment to cover its front. During the night they were advanced and found the enemy had withdrawn from our front.

Several prisoners were brought in by scouts during the night and turned over to the provost-marshal at division headquarters. Our loss during the engagement was 174 killed and wounded.

Before daybreak on the 28th, we again took up the line of march, leading the division, as on the preceding day. Upon arriving at the position taken up by the army, we moved to the left during the afternoon, throwing out as skirmishers the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, First U. S. Sharpshooters, and Fifth Michigan, to ascertain the enemy's position, and securing the ground immediately occupied by the Third Corps on the east side of Mine Run. During Sunday, nothing of importance occurred in the command.

At daybreak Monday, 30th of November, the Third Michigan and First U. S. Sharpshooters were detached from the command, and, together with two regiments from Ward's brigade, formed a first line, under Col. B. R. Pierce. The balance of the brigade was formed in line of battle in the following order from right to left: Fortieth New York, Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania, Fifth Michigan, and Seventeenth Maine in rear of the batteries that were in position on the crest of the hill, our left connecting with the right of Collis' brigade. This position was held by us until the following morning, December 1, when the command was massed in the woods on our right, behind the left of Ward's brigade, in compliance with orders from division headquarters, through Capt. J. C. Briscoe.

During the 30th, the two regiments under Colonel Pierce experienced a loss of 30 in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. Among

the killed was Lieutenant-Colonel Trepp, of the First U. S. Sharpshooters, an officer of the highest merit, and one whose military knowledge and achievements have long been the admiration of all who knew him.

On the morning of December 1, the Fortieth New York was sent out on picket, relieving the First U. S. Sharpshooters and a part of Ward's brigade, the Third Michigan and Fortieth New York holding the picket line of the division until withdrawn at 3 a. m. of Wednesday, by Colonel Taylor, division officer of the day.

Shortly after dark the division commenced moving toward Culpeper Ford, on the Rapidan, bringing up the rear of the column, and arriving at the river about 6 a. m. December 2, crossed and bivouacked. During the night of the 2d, we pushed on and reached our camps at Brandy Station about 6 a. m., Thursday, December 3, 1863, and found the Third Michigan and Fortieth New York already in camp, they having crossed Germanna Ford and arrived in camp about 5 p. m. of the 2d instant.

I have to thank my staff most heartily for their very efficient services on every occasion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. EGAN,

Colonel Fortieth New York Vols., Comdg. Third Brig.

Maj. F. BIRNEY,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 53.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Henry Prince, U. S. Army, commanding
Second Division.*

CAMP NEAR BRANDY STATION, VA.,

December 6, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with orders from corps headquarters received at 6.30 a. m., the head of my column moved at 7.30 a. m. on the morning of the 26th instant [ultimo?]. Our route lay across Mountain Run at Ross' Mill, and thence, by an obscure route, shown to us by a guide from headquarters of the corps, to Jacobs' Mills, on the Rapidan. No delay whatever was experienced, that I am aware of, in arriving at Jacobs' Mills, other than that the roads were very heavy and everything moved laboriously.

Having no knowledge whatever of the place where I was to cross, I personally reconnoitered it before I could make any arrangements for crossing. This was done in the time that one could ride over the ground requisite to be explored. I then detailed the Twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Bodine, to be deployed in two lines of skirmishers at 150 yards distance. Also detailed the Eleventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, Colonel McAllister, to form a crossing party. I designated a position to the left of the house on the hill on this side of the ford for the Napoleon battery, and the right-hand side for the rifle battery under my command. The batteries were passed to the front of the pontoon train, upon the road in the woods, and all were instructed to move forward

simultaneously, which they did at the command from me. The skirmishers took their position, the front line advancing to the bank of the river; the batteries took their places, and the pontoons descended the hill, accompanied by the men who were to cross the river in them. On reaching the river, the pontoons were immediately launched, and the party that crossed ascended the opposite bank, pushing the enemy's skirmishers before them with little firing. The crossing party was over at half past 12.

The bridge was commenced while the crossing was going on in boats, and the crossing in pontoons was stopped by me the moment Captain Turnbull notified me that it would interfere with the construction of the bridge. There was some delay in the construction of the bridge, owing to not having boats enough, and it was necessary to add a trestle for want of a boat. At 4 o'clock, however, the bridge being completed, my division crossed upon it, and advanced along the road for the purpose of giving space for the remainder of the corps and the Sixth Corps on the farther bank. This was the extent of my orders.

Being in command of the advance, and having no guide, I conceived it to be my duty to exert my judgment as to the route, and by reconnoitering to clear up the way if I could. This I succeeded in doing by always holding the forks of roads which I came to, and reconnoitering away from them, always reconnoitering with the most strength toward the enemy. On arriving at the first left-hand fork this evening, it being already sunset, I determined to bivouac there, and as the road had proceeded up the Rapidan and diagonally away from it, I considered it as running directly toward the enemy's strong position, and as I saw signs of an opening ahead, I went toward it to reconnoiter with the extreme advance. Coming in sight of the opening, a little fusilade came down the road, and I deployed the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and ordered them to advance into the opening. They drove parties of cavalry before them, and I got upon a hill near the first house we had yet reached, to make some observations. While I was doing so, it became dark, and I gave orders for the column to get back into the woods to camp. I now ascertained that the Third Division had closed up to my column, and I sent word to General Carr that, as I intended to camp in the woods, it would be necessary for him to give way for the length of one brigade.

The distance which I had reconnoitered from the forks was half a mile, and no delay to the Third Corps column was occasioned by it. I picketed the road all night as far as I went on it, picketed the other road about the same distance out, and made my own fire in the apex of the angle of the forks. I was notified from corps headquarters that it was very desirable to communicate by means of my pickets with the Second Corps and I explained the impossibility of this in reply. The road from Jacobs' Mills to my bivouac had traveled away from the position of the Second Corps, and the shortest way, and only one known to me, to communicate with the Second Corps was via the route I had marched out.

After dark that evening a company of cavalry, under Captain Ford, had reported to me. No use could be made of them in the night under the circumstances excepting for messengers and pickets and patrols. Consequently want of knowledge of the route must be considered as having delayed the communication in this direction with the Second Corps till morning.

In the morning at 7 o'clock my head of column took the left-hand road. I mounted a negro whom I had found in the night, and took him with me. He pointed out a road turning out to the left by which he said he could show a party how to get to the road from Germanna Ford to Robertson's Tavern. I detailed a party of cavalry, and ordered them to communicate with General Warren and reconnoiter the route, and report on it as soon as practicable. I ordered that one man should return and report as soon as they came in sight of the column of the Second Corps. This messenger, in attempting to fulfill this order, was chased off of the road by rebel cavalry, and did not return as soon as the rest of the party by an hour or more.

I had halted my command at the turn-out, or forks, putting about one brigade (the First) in advance of the forks, i. e., toward the enemy on the right-hand road. The artillery I turned off into a field and held it back, on to the left-hand road. The right-hand road is the direct road to Robertson's Tavern. As, however, I had learned that it came into the road from Raccoon Ford to Robertson's Tavern, 2 miles or thereabouts before reaching Robertson's Tavern, and only about 2 miles from Bartlett's Mill (which information I communicated to General Warren by the party I sent to him), I did not consider that we could march on that road without being taken at some disadvantage by the enemy.

I sent the cavalry to reconnoiter to the Raccoon Ford road, with directions to approach it carefully, but to find out if possible what was there. This they did, but the enemy's cavalry kept them from examining the road.

In this position of things I remained about two hours, waiting a report from the party sent to communicate. While thus waiting, the headquarters of the corps was announced as having come up and halted some 300 yards in rear of the forks, and a staff officer from those headquarters requested from me, for the major-general commanding, a full account of the state of things, which I gave. In about two hours the party sent to the Second Corps returned, and a full report was made to the major-general commanding the corps, and the left-hand route was shown to be passable. Delay to this time must be considered as caused in the Third Corps column by want of knowledge of route.

No instructions were given me, however, and I waited for them. At length an order came to proceed by the Robertson's Tavern road, and this order was communicated to me in the following terms: "The general orders that you move on by the Robertson's Tavern road, and he wants to know what you are going to do." My reply was, "I shall first take the road (in military parlance), and having obtained possession of it, I shall reconnoiter and act according to circumstances."

I had fully and freely given the reasons to the staff officer from corps headquarters (who had announced that he was in attendance upon, or with me, to obtain information for the major-general commanding) why I would not take this road; and that I should not take it without positive instructions to do so, or learning that it was intended that I should take it by the course that the firing of Warren took, to which I was listening, and which I said must take a different course from what it had taken. But now that I had my instructions to take this road, I at once made my arrangements.

Lieutenant-Colonel Burns, a special aide on my staff, who had

been to the front with the cavalry, informed me that a few hundred yards ahead, on the right-hand side of the road, was an open field, the only place on the road for artillery this side of the Raccoon Ford road. I ordered the First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel McLaughlen, to deploy, and pass to the far side of this opening, and there halt. I there placed a section of light twelves, from battery, Second Rhode Island,* there. The position proved to be a very fine one. Considerable skirmishing was developed in doing this, and the section was used. While the First Brigade, Colonel Blaisdell, was deploying in support of the skirmishers and the Second Brigade (the Excelsior), Colonel Brewster, was forming double columns at half distance, I received orders to cease all operations, the reason being assigned that this was the wrong road.

After some time waiting in expectation of orders, Adjutant-General Hamlin came to me from the headquarters, and informed me that the major-general commanding had announced that this was the right road, and that we were all right. I then rode to the headquarters of the corps and exchanged a few hurried words with General French without dismounting, telling him I had done my best to diminish the firing of the skirmishers, but that it was pressed out of them by the enemy. He told me to go on with my division, and if I needed support to call on General Carr.

I returned to my command and proceeded with my arrangements, but finding the enemy constantly outflanking me, I sought General Carr and informed him that Major-General French had directed me to call on him for support if I needed it, and that I wished him to go into line of battle on my left. He declined to do so. I replied, "But I order it." He begged me to understand that it was with no personal view toward me that he declined, but that his instructions were to follow. I immediately communicated this in writing to the major-general commanding the corps, and received for answer by the person who bore it, "The general says go on."

Everything being ready now for the advance of my division, or rather for the two brigades of it, the Third Brigade, under Brigadier-General Mott, being absent by orders from the headquarters of the corps, I caused everybody to understand that at the command forward, the line would advance to the road and halt, not go into it, but that the skirmishers might cross it. One reason for this is the difficulty of holding a line or lines in hand in such a thicket as we were in. All advanced together, and from the start a fierce skirmishing broke forth entirely along my front. While we were moving on, an order came to me from headquarters of the corps to "Halt, and wait for General Carr to get into line on your left." To my extreme surprise, I succeeded in halting my command in good order. Colonel Blaisdell, calling for more support on the right flank during this halt, in which the firing did not abate, I had successively put into the deployed line all the regiments held at first in reserve, and I now addressed a note to the headquarters of the corps, setting forth that every battalion of my command was in the deployed line, and supports were necessary to close up.

It was plain, subsequently, from the increased extent of the firing toward the left that the troops were gallantly fighting their way into line and prolonging the same line that my command was upon. Suddenly the enemy broke forth in a tremendously noisy advancing fire, which very soon gained so much ground beyond our left that it

* Probably Battery E, First Rhode Island. See p. 790.

seemed as if the enemy would turn us, and I was not much surprised when I saw my line turn and move backward slowly and reluctantly. I saw that it was general, and thereupon did not attempt to stop it till it got back to where I had posted my battery.

Meantime another battery (K, of the Fourth U. S. Artillery) had been posted on the same ground, making in one close line twelve light twelves. Brigadier-General Ward, in the critical moment of this retirement, sent to me an aide-de-camp, letting me know that he was in the thicket on the left side of the road, and desirous to act, as he always is on such occasions, and at my request he marched a line of his brigade by the right flank across the road so as to show it in rear of the battery. This had a magical effect, as it spoke to the eye what in the noise might not be heard. All the officers of my staff and the brigade staff suddenly disseminated my orders among the troops to halt at the battery, and they did so, restoring their formation with wonderful quickness. The moment the battery was unmasked by our men, it opened with the utmost rapidity, deluging the rebel ranks with double charges of canister.

It was soon evident the enemy was stopped, and once more my division moved forward in as good order as at the first time. There was a general halt of the whole line on arriving at the position from which we had retired, and, it being near night, my division gave three cheers for the Union and made their dispositions to sleep on the field.

On the following morning, the division, in its place in the column, bringing up the rear, moved via Germanna Ford road to Robertson's Tavern, and thence to the position taken up by the corps in front of Mine Run. On the 29th, the division received orders to be in readiness at daybreak to proceed on a reconnaissance. In the course of the day it reconnoitered the east bank of Mine Run to the plank road and drove all the pickets of the enemy in its route to the other side of the run. Bivouacked at night on the right of and near to the Second Corps, connecting pickets with the Second Corps and the main body of the Third Corps. On the 30th, marched early by the left flank to the plank road, and took position on the left of the plank road, west side of Mine Run, and on the right of the Second Corps in line of battle in front of the enemy's works. Remained in line of battle all day and retired at night, camping on the left of the Third Corps. At 6 p. m. on the 1st of December, left the bivouac and marched by newly made route to the plank road, and thence to Culpeper Mine ford, where we crossed the Rapidan and bivouacked. On the 2d, marched to our late bivouac near Brandy Station.

The accompanying list of casualties shows a loss of 2 officers and 25 enlisted men killed; 3 officers and 132 enlisted men wounded; 1 officer and 25 enlisted men missing.* If it is any satisfaction for the gallant spirits we have lost, we know that they were fearfully avenged, and that the cause of treason met with a severe blow at their hands. The field was left covered with rebel dead and wounded. A list of the names of 37 prisoners taken by the provost-marshal of this division is herewith inclosed.

In this fatiguing and rough campaign I have not ceased to admire the cheerfulness and self-possession with which every kind of duty has been done in this division. On every occasion in which I can render that justice to individuals which is impossible in this report, I shall do so without fail. The indispensable assistance rendered to

* See revised statement, p. 681.

me in the most energetic and intelligent manner by my personal staff calls for my profound and sincere thanks.

Very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

HENRY PRINCE,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Commanding.

Lieut. Col. O. H. HART,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 54.

Report of Col. Napoleon B. McLaughlen, First Massachusetts Infantry, First Brigade.

CAMP NEAR BRANDY STATION, VA.,

December 3, 1863.

LIUTENANT: I have the honor to report that on the morning of November 26, at daybreak, this regiment, in connection with the balance of the brigade, broke camp and moved left in front toward the Rapidan, crossing that stream at Jacobs' Mills at about 4 p. m., then continued its march slowly 2 miles beyond, bivouacking for the night at 5.30 p. m., two companies being detailed for picket duty.

On the morning of the 27th, stood to arms for half an hour before until shortly after daybreak, when we were ordered to take the advance of the brigade, retrace our steps about three-quarters of a mile, and then to advance upon a road leading to the left. After advancing about 1 mile, we met the pickets of the enemy and halted. At 10 a. m. we again advanced, skirmishing with the enemy through a dense woods, and pressing back his skirmishers until we met his line of battle, when we were ordered to halt and hold our position, which we did until relieved, at 4 p. m., by the Eleventh New Jersey and Fifth Excelsior Volunteers, heavy skirmishing continuing during the time. We then fell back about 500 yards, where we were held in reserve and as support to Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and a section of Clark's (First New Jersey) battery. About half past 4 p. m. the engagement became general, ending with darkness, our loss during the day being 1 killed and 8 wounded, the regiment taking 7 prisoners, 3 being wounded.

We were relieved on the morning of the 28th at daylight, and marched toward the left through a heavy rain, and arrived at Robertson's Tavern at 2.30 p. m., halted for about two hours, and then resumed our march westward about 2 miles, and there halted for the night, 150 men being detailed for picket duty. On the morning of the 29th, marched at 6 o'clock on a reconnaissance to the left, and formed connection with General Warren's corps.

On the 30th, received orders to move at 2 a. m. to the left and report to General Warren, Second Army Corps. Formed line of battle in front of enemy's work, and there remained during the day. At dark ordered to move again to the right and report to General French. Bivouacked at 7.30 p. m. in piece of woods.

December 1, at 12 m., received orders to proceed to Parker's Store, on the plank road, and report to General Gregg as support to the cavalry division; remained here until daylight of the 2d, when we moved from Parker's Store in connection with the cavalry, acting as rear guard; crossed the Rapidan at Culpeper Mine Ford at 1 p. m.; thence proceeded to Ely's Ford, thence to a point some 3 miles

beyond, where we received one day's rations and bivouacked for the night; moved at 8 a. m., December 3, and arrived in camp in old position at 3.30 p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. McLAUGHLIN,

Colonel First Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. JOS. H. CHASE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 55.

Report of Lieut. Col. Porter D. Tripp, Eleventh Massachusetts Infantry.

CAMP NEAR BRANDY STATION, VA.,

December 4, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to forward to you the following official report of this regiment during the late engagement of November 26 to December 3, 1863, both inclusive:

On the morning of the 26th of November, in obedience to instructions from superior headquarters, the regiment left camp at 7 o'clock and marched in the direction of Jacobs' Ford, and crossing that place at 3 p. m. Not meeting with any interruption in crossing the ford, we began slowly to advance, and had proceeded about 3 miles south of the river, when we found the enemy in full force. Withdrawing to the woods, we bivouacked for the night, having marched a distance of 16 miles. Next morning, November 27, we began slowly to advance through the woods, and came upon the enemy's pickets. Skirmishers were thrown out by the First Massachusetts and this regiment, as support on the right. Slowly advancing through the woods into an open field, tearing down a fence, we came upon the enemy's pickets, and proceeded down a small hill; and on arriving at the edge of the woods received a full volley from the enemy's front. Advancing through the woods, we found that the enemy had concentrated what force they had in our front. I immediately threw out skirmishers, and found that the enemy was retreating down to the left. Having been under fire two-thirds of the day, we withdrew to the woods and bivouacked for the night.

November 28, left the woods and proceeded to Robertson's Tavern, where we halted until 5 p. m., when we moved about a mile and a half farther on the left, and bivouacked for the night. November 29, left camp and proceeded farther to the left, to connect with the Second Corps. Halting for the night, we proceeded the next morning, November 30, and joined the Second Corps on the left of the plank road leading to the Gordonsville pike. Here we remained in position until 5 p. m., when we began to gradually fall back, and halted for the night in the woods near Robertson's farm. Next morning, November 30, we proceeded to act as a support for Gregg's division of cavalry, and remained with them until the 3d of December. Recrossed the river, December 2, at Culpeper Ford, halting for the night about 5 miles from the river, and next morning proceeded to our present camp, arriving about 4 p. m.

I take this opportunity of expressing my entire satisfaction to both the officers and men of this regiment for the gallant manner in which they behaved during the battle of the 27th of November, and also

my entire satisfaction for the behavior of the conscripts of this regiment, it being the first time that they had been under fire.

Annexed is a correct list of casualties of the regiment.*

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PORTER D. TRIPP,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Eleventh Mass. Vols.

Lieut. JOS. H. CHASE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 56.

Report of Lieut. Col. Waldo Merriam, Sixteenth Massachusetts Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
December 5, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that on the 26th ultimo I broke camp and with the rest of the brigade took up the march for Jacobs' Ford, crossing the Rapidan at 3.30 p. m., bivouacking at night about 1 mile from the ford. On the 27th ultimo, about 3.30 p. m., I was ordered into line on the right of the road leading to Robertson's Tavern, the First Massachusetts skirmishing in front. After a few minutes I was ordered to take position on the left of the brigade, which I accomplished on the double-quick, under a desultory sharpshooting fire; from thence I advanced with the brigade, keeping a line of skirmishers in advance, half way up the hill in front, and when the attack was made by the enemy on the right, I advanced in line with the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the skirmishers having been driven in to a fence on the crest of hill, exchanging fire with the enemy, who were posted in some woods across an open field. After remaining here for a few moments, I found the line had fallen back on my right and the Third Division, supposed to have been on the left, was not in sight. Judging it not prudent to hold my position without support, I then withdrew to the rear of Seeley's battery, where I reformed my regiment and rejoined the brigade about dusk.

At daylight of the 28th, marched to Robertson's Tavern, halting at 10 p. m., with the balance of the division, on the left of the corps.

On the 29th, moved to the left, toward the Second Corps, on the plank road. On the 30th, started at 2 a. m. and went into line on the left of the brigade, connecting with the right of Webb's brigade of the Second Corps. December 1, marched with the brigade down the plank road and took position at Parker's Store. December 2, marched to Culpeper Ford, crossed and halted at Richardsville, where rations were issued to the regiment, after suffering for nearly two days without them. December 3, 8.30 a. m., started for camp at Brandy Station, arriving at 3.30 p. m.

List of casualties is annexed.†

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WALDO MERRIAM,

Lieutenant-Colonel Sixteenth Massachusetts.

Lieutenant CHASE,

Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., First Brigade.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 4 men killed, 2 officers and 13 men wounded, and 7 men missing.

† Nominal list (omitted) shows 15 men wounded and 2 men missing.

No. 57.

Report of Col. Robert McAllister, Eleventh New Jersey Infantry.

NEAR BRANDY STATION, VA.,
December 4, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor, in accordance with orders from corps headquarters, to report relative to the part my regiment took in the late campaign and battle beyond the Rapidan, as follows:

Thursday, November 26.—Broke camp in the morning and moved toward the river. At 1 p. m. arrived at Jacobs' Ford. Colonel Blaisdell, commanding the brigade, ordered me to march down to the river, close by the pontoons, and as soon as a boat was launched in the water, man it with 25 men and cross without delay. We soon reached the opposite shore, deployed as skirmishers, and marched up to the crest of the hill, where we discovered a few rebel cavalry, who fired a few shots and disappeared. I then advanced the line until ordered to halt for further orders. In about one and a half hours the column moved forward, the rebels firing occasionally and retreating. On arriving at a creek and mill we halted, countermarched, and bivouacked in the woods for the night.

November 27.—Up early and moved on a road leading to Robertson's Tavern. The enemy crossed our road, and disputed our passage. Skirmishers were thrown out, and we continued our advance for a short time, when the enemy showed himself in force. I was then ordered to support the skirmishers, which I did for one and a half hours as circumstances required, when I was ordered to relieve Colonel McLaughlen, which order I obeyed, with my right resting on the road, advancing my pickets to the fence, the regiment being close in their rear. The enemy fired rapidly; Lieutenant-Colonel Schoonover went in person on the picket line, directed its operations, increased our fire, and drove the enemy back. The fire now slackened and everything seemed to be working favorably. The enemy advanced in force; the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, on my left, gave way, carrying back with it some few of our men. Major Halsey and myself soon brought them back. The Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania rallied, and all fought splendidly. In a short time, the Fifth Excelsior Regiment on my right gave way. Shortly afterward the line on my left broke. My regiment stood firm, holding the enemy in check, until the ground on my flanks was occupied by the enemy in force. Three minutes more and we would have been taken prisoners. I then ordered my men to fall back. In doing so Johnson, the color bearer, on reaching the open space at the cross-roads in the woods, stopped, unfurled the national flag, and waved it in the face of the enemy. On arriving at the battery we reformed and joined the brigade at division headquarters, formed in line of battle, and lay down to rest.

Our loss in the battle was: 6 killed, 20 wounded, 2 missing, and 2 taken prisoners; in all, 30.

With but few exceptions, our officers and men did well. I cannot, however, refrain from favorably mentioning the names of Lieutenant-Colonel Schoonover, Major Halsey, and Adjutant Beach. They acquitted themselves with honor.

November 28.—At 1 a. m. ordered to advance on the picket line, where we remained until early dawn, then moved with the column

toward and past Robertson's Tavern; bivouacked for the night between the turnpike and plank road toward Orange Court-House.

November 29.—Moved forward toward the plank road to support General Warren; bivouacked in the woods for the night.

November 30.—Ordered to report to General Warren; moved up the plank road; filed off to the left in line of battle in front of the enemy's works preparatory to a charge; lay there until evening; returned 3 miles, and bivouacked for the night.

December 1.—At 12 m. ordered to report with the brigade to General Gregg down the plank road at Parker's Store; arrived at 3 p. m.; formed line of battle along the road and remained there until daylight next morning.

December 2.—At early dawn, moved with and in rear of the brigade; nothing in rear of us but one regiment of cavalry; came down the plank road toward Chancellorsville, then struck off in the direction of Culpeper Ford; crossed on pontoons, then moved down to Ely's Ford; then turned in direction of camp, and bivouacked for the night.

December 3.—At 8 a. m. started at the head of the brigade, and reached this camp early in the evening.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. McALLISTER,

Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. Jos. H. CHASE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 58.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert L. Bodine, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP NEAR BRANDY STATION, VA.,

December 5, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report, for the information of the colonel commanding, that my regiment left camp on the morning of November 26, and marched to Jacobs' Ford on the Rapidan, which was crossed without opposition same day. Was again put in the advance and crossed Mine Run at dusk, driving away the rebel pickets, and went into bivouac near Tinsley's Mill.

November 27.—Marched early, and as the brigade became engaged, I was ordered to deploy to left of the road. At 12.30 p. m. I threw skirmishers to cover the left flank, who soon became briskly engaged. I deeply regret the loss of Capt. John D. Sloan, Company I, who had command of the skirmishers, and was killed early in the action. My regiment was then advanced and became warmly engaged until some troops on the left gave way, when it was forced to retire, to prevent being outflanked and captured, and reformed in rear of the batteries; was soon, however, moved to the front, and lay in line until next morning.

November 28.—Withdrew and marched to vicinity of Robertson's Tavern. Resumed the march at dusk, and bivouacked near First and Third Divisions.

November 29.—Started early on a reconnaissance toward the front, and bivouacked near plank road.

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November 30.—Moved at 3 a. m. and took position on left of plank road in front of the enemy's works. Lay in line of battle all day. Withdrew from front at dusk, and bivouacked near position of 28th.

December 1.—Marched at noon to Parker's Store, on plank road, to support General Gregg's cavalry division.

December 2.—Marched at daylight, and recrossed the Rapidan at Culpeper Ford at 11 a. m. Encamped for the night at Richardsville.

December 3.—Resumed the march at 8.30 a. m., and reached our former camp about 3 o'clock same day.

The following is a list of casualties in the regiment during the action and march:*

I have the honor to remain, yours, truly,

ROBERT L. BODINE,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twenty-sixth Pa. Vols.

Lieut. Jos. H. CHASE, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

No. 59.

Report of Col. Milton Opp, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP NEAR BRANDY STATION, VA.,

December 4, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this regiment, in connection with the First Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps, from the 26th of November to the 3d of December, 1863, inclusive:

November 26.—Marched at sunrise to the Rapidan, crossing at Jacobs' Ford, going 3 miles on the other side, and bivouacking.

November 27.—Marched at sunrise 2 miles and met the enemy, engaging him in line of battle from 1 p. m. until dark, and bivouacking on the field in line.

November 28.—Marched forward to feel the position of the enemy at 5 a. m., and, finding him gone, marched to the left, via Robertson's Tavern, and bivouacked near Mine Run.

November 29.—Moved toward our left 1 mile, and bivouacked.

November 30.—Moved at 4 a. m. to our extreme left, and formed in line in front of the enemy's works, remaining until dark, when we moved back to the center and bivouacked.

December 1.—Marched down the Orange and Fredericksburg plank road to Parker's Store to support General Gregg's cavalry, and bivouacked.

December 2.—Marched as rear guard, at daylight, to the Rapidan, crossing at Culpeper Ford, and bivouacking.

December 3.—Marched at 8 a. m. to Brandy Station, arriving at our old camp at 4 p. m.

Casualties in the engagement near Jacobs' Ford, on the Rapidan, November 27, 1863: Wounded, 1 officer and 8 men; missing, 1 officer and 4 men.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MILTON OPP,

Lieut. Col. 48th Pa. Vols., Comdg. Regiment.

Lieut. Jos. H. CHASE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Nominal list (omitted) embodied in revised statement, p. 681.

No. 60.

*Report of Col. J. Egbert Farnum, Seventieth New York Infantry,
Second Brigade.***HDQRS. FIRST EXCELSIOR, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Brandy Station, December 4, 1863.**

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the movements of this regiment from November 26 to December 2 :

Pursuant to orders this regiment broke camp at this place on the 26th of November, 1863, at 7 a. m., and, in connection with the other regiments comprising the brigade, marched to and crossed the Rapidan at Jacobs' Ford, bivouacking at Jones' farm at the distance of about 1 mile from the ford.

On Friday, the 27th instant, we took up the line of march, and halting near One-Mile Run, the regiment, at 3.30 p. m., was ordered to the front to support the First Brigade of this division, which was heavily engaged with the enemy in our immediate front. Upon reaching the skirmish line of the First Brigade, the regiment was halted and formed in line of battle on the Orange plank road. Soon after taking its position, the Second and Third Regiments of this brigade joined it, the Second taking position on the right and the Third on the left of my position. At about 4 p. m. the enemy opened a brisk fire on my left, which we replied to and silenced for a short time. At about 4.30 p. m. the fire was renewed on my left and front, and in answering it the regiment advanced upon and drove the enemy from his position to the distance of about 1 mile beyond the Orange plank road, capturing several prisoners and doing considerable damage by the steady fire which they maintained upon the retreating enemy.

Returning to and forming line upon the plank road, the enemy opened with grape and canister on our flank, and we were obliged to fall back some 200 yards to the cover of a small hill. We remained in this position until 5.30 a. m. of the 28th, when we were marched, with sundry halts, to about 3 miles beyond Robertson's Tavern, where we bivouacked for the night. At about 6 a. m. on the 29th, we marched in the direction of the plank road and halted within about 1½ miles from Verdierville, where we remained until 1.30 on the morning of the 30th, when we again took up the march and arrived at Mine Run on the Orange plank road at about 4 a. m. We were then formed in line of battle in rear of the First Brigade of this division, which formed the first line of the three lines of battle there formed. We remained in line until dusk, and then we were marched to the rear, a distance of 2 miles, bivouacking until early evening of the 1st instant, when we were marched to the Culpeper Mine Ford, and recrossed the Rapidan at 3.30 a. m. of the 2d. Bivouacking for a few hours, we again took up the march, and arrived at our old camp at this place at 5.30 p. m. on the 3d.

In the action of the 27th of November, the regiment sustained its former reputation in every respect and added new laurels to those gained on other fields. All were brave; all were soldiers.

Our loss in the engagement was 1 killed and 7 wounded.*

J. EGBERT FARNUM,

Col. 1st Regt. Excelsior Brigade (70th New York Vols.).

Capt. J. P. FINKELMEIER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 681.

No. 61.

Report of Lieut. Col. John Leonard, Seventy-second New York Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRD REGIMENT, EXCELSIOR BRIGADE,
Camp near Brandy Station, Va., December 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the regiment under my command during the recent operations:

On the 27th of November, about 3 p. m., I received an order to march my regiment to the support of Colonel Blaisdell's brigade. Lieutenant Lockwood, of Colonel Brewster's staff, conducted me to the right of the line, where I took position in line on the right of the Eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. About the time I got my regiment formed in line, the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers broke, leaving a large interval on my left unprotected, and through which the enemy were moving and attempting to turn our flank. About this time I ordered the regiment to charge, which they did, driving the enemy about half a mile through the woods and across an open field, at the south side of which they had a rifle-pit. I halted the regiment at the open field, and in a short time marched back to the road, being fearful that I might be flanked, after having penetrated so far within their lines. As I got to the road I found that they had just planted a gun a short distance from our left, from which they poured grape and canister upon us, but with little effect. We remained in this position until ordered back.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN LEONARD,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. P. FINKELMEIER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 62.

Report of Lieut. Col. Michael W. Burns, Seventy-third New York Infantry.

HDQRS. FOURTH REGIMENT, EXCELSIOR BRIGADE,
Camp near Brandy Station, December 3, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to a circular from brigade headquarters, of this date, I have the honor respectfully to report that this command have no casualties to report, it having been detailed to guard the trains of the Third Army Corps, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Howard, chief quartermaster, Third Corps. The regiment guarded the Third Division train on the 26th and 27th of November, and on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of November and 1st and 2d of December guarded the Second Division train. During the above dates the utmost vigilance was exercised in guarding the trains by pickets at night and flankers by day, and the regiment was disposed of as seemed best for the protection of the transportation of the corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. WM. BURNS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. P. FINKELMEIER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Excelsior Brigade.

No. 63.

Report of Lieut. Col. William H. Lounsbury, Seventy-fourth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-FOURTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
December 3, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I would most respectfully transmit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the late movement:

My command went in line with the brigade early on the morning of the 27th of November, and proceeded to Jacobs' Ford, crossing the same, about 2 p. m., without meeting opposition, and camped, the same evening after meeting the enemy's skirmishers and discovering their position. The following morning we took up a line of march toward Orange Court-House, supporting the First Massachusetts. The regiment advanced to about 6 miles of Locust Grove, on the road leading to Culpeper, when my command was attached to the First Brigade, Col. William Blaisdell commanding, and was shortly after sent to relieve the First Massachusetts, which was in advance. Shortly after taking position, my skirmishers were advanced, and soon became engaged with the enemy, who were strongly posted behind a rail fence running parallel with a cross-road leading from the turnpike. From this position, however, the enemy were soon dislodged, and fled in some confusion into a wood about 200 yards distant, from which they kept up a brisk fire with my skirmishers. This continued for about half an hour, when the enemy made a heavy charge on my line, and succeeded in forcing it from the woods into the open field in the rear, upon which was posted Battery K, Fourth Artillery, which opened a heavy fire upon them, causing them to waver. The regiment immediately rallied, and the enemy were driven back to their former position with great loss, and my command retained its position during the night.

The following morning took up the line of march to Robertson's Tavern, reaching that place about 12 m., and the same evening advancing about 3 miles. Next day advanced to the enemy's position and bivouacked in front of the center of their lines. On the morning of the 30th, fell in and took position on the left of the plank road, where we remained till night, when we fell back to a position about 2 miles to the rear. On the evening of December 2, were ordered to move, and took up line of march for Culpeper Ford, which we crossed about 2 o'clock next morning. Halting a few hours for rest, we started for Brandy Station, which we reached about 6 p. m. of the 2d.

The following is the loss sustained by this regiment in the engagement of the 27th ultimo: killed, 1; wounded, 9.*

During the movement I was indebted to Maj. Henry M. Alles for valuable assistance rendered, particularly on the march, when, in consequence of severe indisposition, I was obliged frequently to give up the immediate command of the regiment to him.

During the engagement of the 27th, the regiment behaved excellently, and both officers and men performed their utmost, and were only driven back when their ammunition was exhausted and they were overpowered by numbers.

W. H. LOUNSBURY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Seventy-fourth N. Y. Vols.
Capt. J. P. FINKELMEIER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

* Nominal list (omitted) embodied in revised statement, p. 681.

No. 64.

Report of Maj. John R. Tappen, One hundred and twentieth New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR BRANDY STATION, VA.,

December 3, 1863.

MAJOR: I respectfully submit the following report of an action in which my regiment was engaged during the past week :

On the morning of the 27th of November, I was ordered by Colonel Brewster, commanding brigade, to report to Colonel Blaisdell, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps, and to take position in line on the right of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, then lying in front of a wood near Mine Run. As soon as my regiment was in position, the line was advanced some distance into the woods. I advanced my regiment with them without further orders. In about half an hour Colonel Blaisdell came up and ordered me not to advance any farther until he had sent a regiment to connect on my right, which he said he would send immediately. No such regiment arrived.

In the meantime an officer commanding the line of skirmishers in our front informed me that the enemy were advancing a heavy line of skirmishers on my right, and he was afraid he would not be able to hold his position any length of time. In another half an hour the enemy's lines were advanced, driving in our skirmishers. We opened a heavy fire, and in a short space soon broke their first line, but they advanced again, apparently re-enforced by a second line and overlapping our right, in turn compelling us to fall back and retire from the woods. I again formed in position on the right of Colonel Blaisdell's brigade. Soon after so forming, by order of Colonel Brewster, I removed my regiment and took position on the left of the Excelsior Brigade, then in the edge of the woods, and remained there until the brigade was marched out the next morning. The following is a list of casualties.*

I am, sir, yours, &c.,

J. R. TAPPEN,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. J. P. FINKELMEIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 65.

Report of Brig. Gen. Gershom Mott, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., THIRD CORPS.

December 4, 1863.

MAJOR: In compliance with circular from headquarters of the Third Corps, dated 3d instant, I have the honor to report the part taken by my brigade during the late movement of the Army of the Potomac.

I left camp on the morning of the 26th ultimo, following the Second Brigade of this division, at 8.30 a. m., taking the road to Jacobs' Mills. On arriving at the point where the road turns off which

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 men killed, 8 men wounded, and 1 man missing.

leads to Mitchell's Ford, I was detached to guard that ford. I marched my command to where the roads fork, one leading to Mitchell's, the other to Raccoon Ford. I here halted and threw out the Seventh New Jersey as pickets to Mitchell's Ford, supported by the One hundred and fifteenth Pennsylvania, and a portion of the Eighth New Jersey on the road leading to Raccoon Ford, to prevent surprise in that direction.

My brigade should have been relieved by a brigade of the Sixth Corps, but, through some misunderstanding, I was left there until the evening of the 27th ultimo, after I had sent a staff officer to the corps commander asking for instructions.

The enemy had a strong picket on the opposite side of the Rapidan, and on the afternoon of the 27th formed a line of battle, consisting of about one regiment, during the time that the Third Corps was engaged. I withdrew my pickets after dark and marched to rejoin the division, taking the road to Germanna Ford, crossing the river at that place (the bridges at Jacobs' Mills having been taken up), marched by the plank road and turnpike toward Robertson's Tavern, and bivouacked at 2 a. m. of the 28th. At 6 a. m. resumed the march and joined the division. At about 9 a. m. marched with the division and bivouacked for the night near Robertson's Tavern.

At 8.30 a. m. of the 29th, started with the division on a reconnaissance toward the enemy's right to open communication with the First Corps, which was marching on the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville plank road, which was readily accomplished. After which I bivouacked for the night on the right of the Second Corps.

At 2 a. m. of the 30th, started with the division to the south side of the plank road and went into position on the right of Webb's division, Second Corps, my brigade occupying the third line. At this time the Sixth New Jersey was deployed to cover the front of the division. I stayed in this position until dusk, when ordered to rejoin the Third Corps, and took a position on the left of the Third Division, where I bivouacked and remained until 6 p. m. of the 1st instant, when I marched for the Rapidan, crossing at Culpeper Ford at 3 a. m. of the 2d instant. Halted on this side, and resumed the march at 9 a. m., reaching this camp at 4 p. m.

My command not being engaged with the enemy at any time during the movement, I have no casualties to report, except a number of stragglers, the majority of whom were recruits.

I inclose regimental reports; also a list of stragglers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. MOTT,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. CHARLES HAMLIN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 66.

Report of Maj. Frederick Cooper, Seventh New Jersey Infantry.

CAMP NEAR BRANDY STATION, VA.,
December 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Seventh New Jersey Volunteers in the late movements of the Army of the Potomac:

On the morning of November 26, we broke camp and marched to

Mitchell's Ford, on the Rapidan, where we remained with the brigade, guarding the ford and watching the movements of the enemy until 5 p. m. of the 27th, when we received orders to join the division on the other side of the river. We joined the division on the afternoon of the 28th, after a severe march. On the morning of the 29th, we were under arms at 4.30 o'clock and marched with the division toward the plank road to determine the position of the enemy, my regiment being in advance. I threw out skirmishers and advanced slowly under direction of Generals Prince and Mott. We reached the plank road, driving some few of the enemy's pickets away, and found the Second Corps marching along the road. We then fell back a short distance and began to skirmish to the right to gain a position on the right of the Second Corps and left of the Third Division, Third Corps. We gained the position about sundown. Driving the enemy's pickets in, we established the connection and encamped for the night. My regiment was relieved at 8 p. m. by the Eighth New Jersey.

On the morning of the 30th, we marched with the division to a position on the left of the plank road and remained in line of battle until about 1 p. m., when we marched back some distance and bivouacked for the night. December 1, remained quiet all day. About 7 p. m. we marched with the division toward the Rapidan, and crossed the river about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 2d; bivouacked for a few hours and then marched to our old camp near Brandy Station, arriving there about 4 p. m.

I have no casualties to report, except the loss of 3 by straggling, viz, Private Henry Smith, Company A; Private George W. Courter, Company B, and Corpl. James Gilmartin, Company F.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK COOPER,

Major, Commanding Seventh New Jersey Volunteers.

Capt. T. W. EAYRE,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., Second Div., Third Corps.

No. 67.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Carr, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

NEAR BRANDY STATION, VA.,
December 4, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my division during the recent operations of the Third Corps, from November 23 to this date:

On November 23, orders were received from headquarters Third Army Corps, directing the command to move next morning, November 24, at daylight, the Second Division to be in advance, Third Division in the center, and First Division in rear, the column to march left in front. At 6.30 a. m., November 24, a copy of a telegram from headquarters Army of the Potomac was received, through headquarters Third Corps, directing that, owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, the troops should not leave their camps until further orders. At 6 a. m., November 26, orders were received from

headquarters Third Corps directing the command to move as directed in circular from the same headquarters dated November 23.

The command moved shortly after 7 a. m. Just before starting a detail of 200 men was made from the division, to serve as a guard for the corps train. The division crossed Mountain Run at Ross' Mills at 9.45 a. m., and reached the Rapidan, near Jacobs' Mills, at 2 p. m. Crossed the river at 4 p. m., and was directed by Major-General French to follow the Second Division, and bivouac for the night between it and the First Division, and to picket the front strongly. The march was continued after crossing the river for about 3 miles, when it was discovered that the Second Division had taken the wrong road. The command was countermarched, returning to within a mile of the river, and bivouacking for the night.

At 7 a. m., November 27, the march was resumed on the road to Robertson's Tavern, the orders from corps headquarters being to follow the Second Division closely and to throw out strong flanking parties on the right flank. The column moved slowly forward, making frequent halts. At 9.10 a. m. a few musket shots were heard in front. At 11.25 halted on the edge of a field on the left of the road, and about 3 miles from Jacobs' Mills. At 12.30 the firing in front became quite brisk. About 2.30 p. m. the division was ordered up to take position on the left of the Second Division, and to connect, if possible, with the right of the Second Corps. The division, marching left in front, filed into the woods on the left of the road. I directed General Morris, commanding First Brigade, to connect with the left of the Second Division; Colonel Keifer, with the Second Brigade, to form on the left of the First, and Colonel Smith, with the Third Brigade, to continue the line on the left of the Second.

General Morris, on moving up to connect with the Second Division, found the enemy posted behind a fence on the crest of a hill in his front. I ordered him to charge and drive them from it, which he did, driving the enemy through the fields beyond. This position was held by our troops until the close of the engagement. The troops had barely time to take the positions assigned them when the engagement became general along the entire line. The enemy made repeated attempts to advance in front of the brigades of General Morris and Colonel Keifer, but were repulsed each time with heavy loss.

Colonel Smith, commanding Third Brigade, failed to retain his position on the left of the Second Brigade, assigning as a reason the difficult nature of the ground on which he had to move his troops and the severity of the enemy's fire, though his report of casualties shows his loss to be trifling. Shortly before sundown, the ammunition of the men being nearly exhausted, I requested General Birney, commanding First Division, who had moved up to my support, to relieve my line to enable my men to refill their cartridge boxes. The brigades of General Morris and Colonel Keifer were then withdrawn, the First Division taking their place. I massed the two brigades above named about 200 yards in rear of the line of battle; they were supplied with ammunition and held in readiness for another advance. Darkness coming on, however, the firing entirely ceased. The enemy withdrew from our front, leaving their dead on the field.

At 3.15 a. m., November 28, I received orders from headquarters Third Corps to withdraw my command to the position they occupied before the advance was made on the afternoon of the 27th; also to

report, on my way back, to the major-general commanding the corps. On reporting as directed, General French ordered me to follow with my command in rear of the Sixth Corps. I found the narrow road on which they were moving filled with their artillery, and ammunition and ambulance trains, and was delayed over an hour waiting for them to pass.

I moved on, in rear of the trains of the Sixth Corps, at 6.30 a. m., halting at 8 a. m. on the edge of a large field in which part of the Sixth Corps was massed. Moved on again at 1 p. m., following the Second Division, the First Division being in advance. Halted again about a mile southwest of Robertson's Tavern. Moved again at 4.10 p. m., taking position at sundown on the left of the First Division on the east side of Mine Run, threw out pickets, and bivouacked for the night. My command remained in the above position all next day, November 29. In the early part of the day, I was ordered by General French to hold my command in readiness to make an assault on the enemy's works in my front. I made the necessary disposition of the troops, but the day passed without the assault being made.

At 12.30 a. m., November 30, I received orders from headquarters of the corps to move with my division at 2 a. m. and report to Major-General Warren on the plank road. I reported as directed, and was conducted by a staff officer to the position assigned me, on the right of the Second Division, Third Corps, on the west side of Mine Run, my right resting on the plank road. I was told by General Warren that in the attack about to be made I should begin the movement by pushing through the thick wood in my front, my arrival on the other side of it to be the signal for the advance of the rest of the line over the comparatively clear ground on my left. I deployed a sufficient number of skirmishers and made every preparation for the intended attack. About this time the pickets of the Second Corps were withdrawn from my front, no notice having been given me of the fact.

In advancing the skirmishers to take the line just vacated by them a sharp skirmish ensued, resulting in a loss to us of 3 men killed and 4 wounded. My division remained in position until 12.30 p. m., when I was ordered by General Warren to report back to General French. I returned, and took my former position at 3 p. m.

At 10.45 a. m., December 1, received orders to hold my command in readiness to move at a moment's notice. The division marched at 6 p. m., but was delayed nearly three hours waiting for the passage of the trains and artillery. I crossed the Rapidan with my command at Culpeper Ford at 3.30 a. m., December 2, and halted about 1 mile from the river.

At noon on the 1st, I was ordered to send a strong brigade to report to General Gregg at the old Wilderness Tavern, at the intersection of the turnpike and Germanna plank road. The Third Brigade, Colonel Smith commanding, was detailed for that purpose. Colonel Smith reported as directed, and rejoined the division on the afternoon of the 2d.

My command moved from its bivouac near Culpeper Ford at 2 p. m., December 2, halted again at 4.30 p. m., resumed the march at 1 a. m., December 3, and reached its present position near Brandy Station at 6 a. m.

In conclusion, I would say that it affords me great pleasure to make honorable mention of the following officers who came under

my immediate notice for their cool, intrepid, and gallant conduct on the field during the engagement on the 27th of November, namely: Brigadier-General Morris, commanding First Brigade; Colonel Keifer, commanding Second Brigade; Colonel Horn, Sixth Maryland Volunteers; Colonel Truex, Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, and Col. M. R. McClennan, commanding One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the latter of whom was wounded.

I was much gratified with the conduct of my division; both officers and men performed their duty manfully, and the States they represent may justly feel proud of their bearing on the occasion.

I am under many obligations to the members of my staff for their assistance both in the field and on the march, and would particularly mention Lieut. James Johnson, acting assistant adjutant-general; Maj. P. Vredenburgh, jr., acting assistant inspector-general, and Lieut. C. C. Jones, aide-de-camp.

I inclose herewith the reports of brigade commanders and list of casualties.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOS. B. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. O. H. HART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Report of Casualties in the Third Division, Third Army Corps, during the recent movement, November 26-December 3.

Brigade.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
First	1	31	32	1	151	152	1	1	2	186
Second	1	32	33	7	137	144	.....	.....	.....	177
Third .....	.....	6	6	1	30	31	2	5	7	44
Total*	2	69	71	9	318	327	3	6	9	407

No. 68.

Report of Col. Albert B. Jewett, Tenth Vermont Infantry, First Brigade.

CAMP NEAR BRANDY STATION, VA.,
 December 3, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report my loss in the engagement at Orange Grove, and the part taken by my regiment in the recent move of this army.

My regiment left Brandy Station on the morning of the 26th of November, crossed the Rapidan at Jacobs' Mills, 2 miles above Germanna Ford, bivouacking for the night. Resumed the march at daybreak on the morning of the 27th in a southwesterly direction.

* See revised statement, p. 682.

Skirmishing commenced at about noon. I was ordered into position at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the foot of a hill in a dense forest, and threw out Company D, Captain Darrah, as skirmishers in my immediate front, who soon became actively engaged with the enemy, repelling his advance with much vigor for about an hour, when I ordered a charge, which drove the enemy, in much confusion and with great loss, from the crest of the hill, which I held until after sundown under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery and infantry, posted behind his works, at short range. I was then relieved, and marched about 500 yards to the rear, where I remained until 2 o'clock of the morning of the 28th, the enemy having retreated.

I then marched in the direction of Orange Court-House and took position in front of the enemy's works near Verdierville, where I remained until 2 o'clock on the morning of the 30th. I then marched about 2 miles in a southerly direction, and took position opposite the enemy's right. At about noon I was ordered back to my former position. My command was then detailed on picket duty. Our forces having been withdrawn at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 1st instant, I was ordered to hold the line till 3 o'clock on the morning of the 2d instant, and then withdraw my outposts, who were posted within 30 yards of the enemy, and join my corps at Brandy Station (marching by way of Germanna Ford), at which point I arrived at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 2d instant, having marched a distance of 25 miles in twelve hours, bringing in every man of my command.

Both officers and men displayed much coolness and bravery during the action, and won much praise from our distinguished corps, division, and brigade commanders.

My loss was heavy, about one-sixth of my command having been killed or wounded, but my regiment has sustained the reputation already established by our brave Green Mountain boys.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. JEWETT,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. PETER T. WASHBURN,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

No. 69.

Report of Col. J. Warren Keifer, One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

CAMP AT BRANDY STATION,
December 3, 1863.

LIUTENANT : I have the honor to report the movements and operations of my command from November 26, 1863, to this date, as required by circular orders of this date from division headquarters.

The command marched from Brandy Station at 8 a. m., November 26, and arrived at Jacobs' Ford, on the Rapidan River, at 2 p. m. Before starting from Brandy Station, 200 men were detailed from the One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry, under command of Maj. O. H. Binkley, as corps train guard. About 4 p. m. the troops crossed the ford and marched about 3 miles on a road leading to the turnpike road from Orange Court-House to Fredericksburg. The troops were then countermarched to within 1½ miles of the ford, where they bivouacked for the night. My brigade marched in the rear of the Third Brigade, which was the advance of the division on that day.

The march was resumed at 7 a. m., November 27, and toward the turnpike road above named. On this day the First Brigade was in advance of the division and the Second Brigade marched in its rear. Brisk firing commenced in the advance about 12 m., between the enemy and the Second Division of the Third Corps. After some delay my brigade was ordered by Brigadier-General Carr into the woods, with directions to form upon the left of the First Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Morris. On account of the density of the undergrowth in the woods and the absence of roads, it was with some difficulty that I succeeded in reaching the position designated.

Upon arriving in the vicinity of the enemy's fire, I discovered they occupied a hill to my front upon the slope of which were posted the troops of General Morris' brigade. I determined at once to carry the hill and occupy it, deeming it the only defensible position that could then be taken. As I was marching my troops by the left flank, and along the hollow behind the hill, I ordered the two advance regiments (One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-second Ohio), as soon as they had become unmasked, upon General Morris' left, to move by the right flank, in line of battle, carry the crest of the hill, and take post behind a fence upon its summit. The Sixth Maryland and One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry Regiments were ordered to file in rear of the two Ohio regiments, and take position upon their left, from right to left, in the order named. The hill was carried and the fence gained with but slight loss. On account of misunderstanding an order, the One hundred and twenty-second and One hundred and tenth Ohio Regiments momentarily fell back a short distance, but, upon being ordered back, retook their position and became immediately engaged with a heavy force of the enemy.

The right of the brigade was found to be in advance of the First Brigade, leaving it in great danger of being turned by the enemy. I promptly reported this fact to General Morris, and urged him to advance his line, and also occupy the crest of the hill, which he did after a slight delay. The Ohio regiments maintained their position until near dark, when, their ammunition becoming exhausted, they were relieved. The Sixth Maryland was under a heavy fire from the commencement of the action until near its close, and maintained its ground gallantly.

Two assaults were made upon my line, the first in front of the Sixth Maryland and the second in front of the One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania. The enemy was formed in columns of attack not less than three regiments deep. He was both times repulsed, with very heavy loss. During these assaults Col. John W. Horn, of the Sixth Maryland, and M. R. McClennan, of the One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry Regiments distinguished themselves by their superior courage and gallantry.

The Sixth Maryland remained in its position until the battle was about ended. It was relieved about 6 p. m. Its supply of ammunition was also exhausted. The One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania was withdrawn at night, and after the close of the engagement. The brigade bivouacked for the night a short distance to the rear of the battle-ground. The men were supplied with ammunition immediately upon their withdrawal.

The enemy's loss in my front was very heavy. His killed and wounded were left upon the field.

During the engagement, with rare exceptions, the officers and men behaved gallantly and deserve high commendation. I take pleasure in mentioning the uniform good conduct of Col. W. H. Ball, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio; Lieut. Col. W. N. Foster, One hundred and tenth Ohio; Col. J. W. Horn, Sixth Maryland, and Col. M. R. McClennan, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, regimental commanders. They remained at their posts, and with skill and bravery urged on their men. Lieut. Col. M. M. Granger, Maj. J. C. Hill, Captains Sells, Ross, Cornyn, Guss, Walter, Stewart, Prentiss, Bradshaw, Martin, Beaver, Rouzer, Spangler, Moore, McElwain, and many others deserve high commendation.

Colonel McClennan was severely wounded in the foot late in the action, and was obliged to leave the field. Lieut. James A. Fox, One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry, was killed. He commanded a company, and, as upon former occasions, distinguished himself. He rose from the ranks to his position in the army. He was not only brave, but an accomplished gentleman and soldier. He commanded the esteem of all who knew him. His loss will be deeply deplored by his many friends.

The total killed in my brigade was 1 officer and 32 enlisted men; wounded, 7 officers and 137 enlisted men. A list of the casualties by regiments is hereto appended.*

On the morning of the 28th, the enemy having retreated, the brigade was marched to a point between the plank and turnpike roads leading from Fredericksburg to Orange Court-House. A short halt was made near Robertson's Tavern. The troops were put in position facing the enemy, where he was strongly posted behind Mine Run, between us and Orange Court-House and covering the two roads named. The troops bivouacked in their position until 2 p. m., November 29, when my brigade, under the direction of Brigadier-General Carr, was formed for an attack in line of battle, and in the rear of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Third Army Corps (Colonel Smith). The attack was not made.

At 4 a. m., November 30, was marched to the left upon the plank road and again formed as before, for an attack, which was again abandoned. About 2 p. m. the brigade, with the other troops of the division, was marched to its late position near the center of the whole line. The troops bivouacked in this position until 7 p. m., December 1, 1863, when orders were received from Brigadier-General Carr to march in advance of the division. The troops marched to the Rapidan River, and crossed at Culpeper Ford about 4 a. m., December 2. The march was resumed about 12 m. toward Brandy Station. The troops bivouacked about sundown near Richardsville. At 12 o'clock midnight the march was resumed for Brandy Station, at which place the brigade arrived about 6 a. m., December 3, and went into camp, where it still remains.

During the march temporary delays were occasioned by getting upon the wrong road, and also by artillery and teams stalling on bad roads. This latter was particularly the case upon the march to Culpeper Ford, on the night of the 1st instant.

On the entire campaign my orders were received from Brigadier-General Carr, commanding division.

I beg further to report that many sick were conveyed from Brandy Station in ambulances, to their great injury and the inconvenience

* See revised statement, p. 682.

of the troops. The ambulances being required for the conveyance of the wounded, many of these men, although unable to perform the day and night marches, had to be sent to their regiments.

The wounded received all possible care and attention at the hands of the medical officers. Surg. C. P. Harrington, chief surgeon of the brigade, Assistant Surgeons Richards, Bryant, Owen, Cady, Thornton, and Foreman, were actively engaged in the care of the wounded. The last named remained upon the field during the engagement of the 27th of November, and amid the danger rendered important service to the severely wounded.

In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge the important service rendered by Lieut. William A. Hathaway, acting assistant adjutant-general, Lieut. Samuel J. Yarger, acting assistant inspector-general, and Lieuts. Thomas S. Black and E. S. Norvell, acting aides-de-camp on my staff. During the engagement they each displayed cool courage and excellent skill. For their prompt action in conveying orders upon the field, and skill exhibited in posting troops, I cannot too highly commend them. They also deserve commendation for their efficiency in the movement of troops, upon the march, during the entire campaign.

I am, lieutenant, with high esteem, your obedient and humble servant,

J. WARREN KEIFER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. J. JOHNSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 70.

Report of Col. Benjamin F. Smith, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

BRANDY STATION, VA., December 3, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular of this date from headquarters Third Division, I have respectfully to report the recent operations of this brigade, giving, as directed, any delays or obstacles; also a revised report of casualties* at the close of the report.

On the 26th of November, the brigade marched at 8 a. m. from Brandy Station, Va., with the division and corps, to Jacobs' Mills Ford, on the Rapidan River, and crossed, without resistance, at about 5 p. m., and marched some 3 miles along a road through the Wilderness, and returned to near the ford and bivouacked for the night.

November 27, in accordance with circular from headquarters of the division, the brigade marched with the corps soon after sunrise over same road for the greater part of the distance of the day before. The Second Division of the corps, being in the advance, came upon the enemy about noon. This brigade, being in rear of its division, moved slowly along, closed up, with flankers well thrown out, as directed by the general commanding division. At about 4 p. m. the rapidity of the firing and the number of the wounded brought to the rear indicated the enemy in force. I received verbal orders to move forward with the brigade, and met the general commanding division behind and near the line of battle in the woods, and was directed by

* Omitted : but see revised statement, p. 682.

him to move quickly and take position in line, my right joining the left of General Morris' brigade. In moving through the thick woods I sent two staff officers in different directions to find the brigade of General Morris, as I had no time to reconnoiter the ground over which I was passing. Finding the Second Brigade taking the position indicated for mine, I halted and sent a staff officer to report to the general commanding division. I was then ordered, through the assistant adjutant-general of the division, to join my right on the Second Brigade, and connect with the Second Army Corps on my left.

In marching to this last-mentioned position I came to a clearing of low ground, through which ran a miry creek, on the opposite of which was a matted thicket of considerable extent and depth. As all this ground was covered by the enemy's fire, in order to protect my men as well as possible until I could place them in the position indicated, I filed the left in front of the line under the cover of some irregularly shaped small hills. This done, I directed the left to move back to the line proper, the right having joined with the left of the Second Brigade. In doing this the most of the brigade was thrown in the tangled timber around which on the left flank the enemy was moving in heavy columns, being under a severe fire without being able to accomplish or see anything. The left being in some confusion on account of the character of the country, I found it necessary to reform the brigade in the clearing a short distance in the rear. It then moved to a new line along the crest of the hill a little farther to the left and rear, a good position. After consulting with General Howe, of the Sixth Corps, whom I met there and who was of opinion that the hill should be held at all hazards, I accordingly occupied it and remained there, thus holding the extreme left. A brigade of the Sixth Corps closed the gap on my right. By this movement I prevented the rebels from turning our flank. The Second Corps, with which I was ordered to connect, must have been some miles on our left, as I could not find or communicate with it. During these movements the sun went down and the battle ceased.

My brigade was not fairly engaged; there was some desultory firing from it, but nothing more. I used every effort to make the best of circumstances. I did not know the ground, and there was no one to give me information. One of my aides is missing, either killed or a prisoner. Another aide did not rejoin me again after I sent him with an order. He reports that he could not find the brigade again. One of my orderlies had his horse disabled by a gunshot wound, therefore I lost his services, and I found myself almost alone most of the time, with but one orderly, who carried the brigade flag. My acting assistant adjutant-general did not fail me, but it became necessary to give my personal attention to all parts of the line, which was extremely difficult, owing to the broken and tangled state of the country. The brigade remained in its position at night on the hill, under arms, with strong pickets thrown out in front and on the left flank. During the movements described the brigade lost slightly in killed, wounded, and missing.

November 28, at about half past 4 a. m., a staff officer from division headquarters brought me an order to rejoin the division, which I did, with the brigade to the rear, near corps headquarters. At about 8 o'clock marched with corps toward Robertson's Tavern. Passing Robertson's Tavern the command halted about 3.30 p. m., and about 5 o'clock moved forward, and, after a tedious night march

of some 2 miles, bivouacked, for the night in the immediate presence of the enemy.

November 29, before noon, the general commanding division sent for me, and informed me that it was the intention to assault the works of the enemy in our front, and that my brigade was to lead the attack of our division, and gave me directions accordingly. The division was formed for this purpose in the afternoon, but, for some reason unknown to me, the assault was abandoned, and we bivouacked for the night.

Monday, November 30, the brigade, with the division, marched at 2 a. m. some 2 miles and joined the Second Corps, and at daylight was in line of battle for the purpose of assaulting the rebel works, this brigade again in the advance, two regiments in the front line, the One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, with a company from each deployed as skirmishers about 300 yards in advance. During the morning, the pickets being drawn in, the rebels closed up in the vacuum and came upon the skirmishers of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, when, for a few moments, there was some sharp firing, killing 3 and wounding 4 men, the rebels falling immediately back. For some reason the assault was given up, and at 1 p. m. the division marched back to its camp of the night before, and bivouacked.

December 1, at noon, the brigade marched, in accordance with orders, back some 6 miles, to the junction of the Orange and Fredericksburg pike and the plank road to Germanna Ford, to support the cavalry and cover the flank while the army moved to the rear. This was done without event, and at 7 a. m., December 2, the brigade moved, with Colonel Taylor's brigade of cavalry and one battery of artillery (myself in command of the whole, by order of General Gregg), and covered the rear of the troops crossing at Culpeper Ford. A few of the rebel cavalry followed and skirmished with the rear cavalry regiments, picking up some few stragglers, but doing no other damage. After seeing all the troops, &c., cross Culpeper Ford, I crossed and placed the brigade in position, until the pontoon bridge was taken up and taken away, when I received orders from General Gregg to rejoin my corps, which I did near the ford about 2 p. m., and marched with it until sunset, when the division bivouacked in the woods.

Thursday, December 3, at 1 a. m., resumed the march, and reached Brandy Station at sunrise, and re-occupied the old camp of just one week ago.

[B. F. SMITH],

Colonel, Comdg. Third Brig., Third Div., Third Corps.

Lieut. J. JOHNSON,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 71.

*Report of Lieut. Col. Charles Townsend, One hundred and sixth
New York Infantry.*

BRANDY STATION, VA.,

December 3, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with the circular of to-day from headquarters Third Brigade, calling for a report of the operations of the One hun-

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dred and sixth Regiment New York Volunteers in the late movements of the Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to make the following report:

November 26, the regiment received orders to march, and at 7 a. m. started for Jacobs' Mills with Third Brigade, commanded by Col. B. F. Smith, where it arrived at 2 p. m. Halting there a short time, it then crossed the Rapidan, took up the march with the brigade, and encamped for the night upon the hills about 1 mile south of the river. The morning of the 27th, we were again put in motion toward the enemy's lines, moving cautiously along to prevent any surprise from the opposing force, until we arrived near a location called the Wilderness, where the Second Division of the Third Corps was engaging the enemy.

The regiment, with the brigade, was ordered to take a position on the left of the Second Brigade, Third Division, which it immediately did, but, finding the ground impracticable, it fell back to a piece of woods to take a better position. By direction of the colonel commanding brigade, I ordered Company K forward as skirmishers to cover the battalion front. This being done they immediately engaged the enemy's skirmishers. In the meantime, the regiment being ordered back, Company C was then thrown forward to strengthen the first line. The enemy, however, coming on in force the skirmish line was obliged to fall back, being closely followed by rebel columns close in mass. At this time the regiment was unfortunately situated in a thicket of underbrush, so dense as to prevent it moving with order or alacrity in any direction.

At this juncture, finding we were being flanked on the left by another rebel column, and that no support of any kind was there to aid us, I deemed it expedient to fall back to a more open position, which was accordingly done—to a distance of 60 or 70 yards, where the lines were reformed under fire and checked the enemy's farther advance. From the difficulty of the position in which the regiment was placed, its line of skirmishers suffered quite severely, having 1 captain and 9 men wounded. Nevertheless, at dark it, with the brigade, maintained its line of battle, the enemy in the meantime retreating.

At 3 a. m., the 28th, we took up our line of march for a new position, and on the 29th formed a line of battle in the brigade, for the purpose of assaulting the enemy's works. The order being countermanded, the regiment was ordered to march again and form a line of battle on the right of the Second Corps, the morning of the 30th, with the same intention as of the 29th. The order being again countermanded, it countermarched to its old position, where it remained for the night.

December 1, it was ordered to march to Culpeper Ford, to support General Gregg in guarding it while the army recrossed the river. This duty it performed until the rear guard of the army of which it formed a part had passed over in safety. It then acted as guard for a wagon train, escorting it to this place, where it arrived at 8 o'clock this morning.

The following is a list of casualties:*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES TOWNSEND,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieutenant JUDSON, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

* Nominal list omitted. See revised statement, p. 682.

No. 72.

Report of Col. John F. Staunton, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

NEAR BRANDY STATION, VA.,
December 3, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report, in compliance with circular dated headquarters Third Brigade, Third Division, Third Army Corps, December 3, 1863, of the part taken by my command in the recent movements and operations of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Third Army Corps:

About 8 a. m. on the 26th day of November, 1863, the regiment took up the line of march, left in front, in the column of the brigade from Brandy Station, Va., and arrived at Jacobs' Mills Ford, on the Rapidan River, between the hours of 2 and 3 p. m. of the same day. The crossing of troops in advance of the regiment occasioned a delay at this point of two or three hours. The regiment crossed the river about 5 p. m., and, after marching a distance of 2 or 3 miles, returned to within a mile of the river, where it bivouacked for the night.

The next morning, November 27, shortly after daybreak, the march was resumed, and about 2 p. m. the regiment reached the vicinity of the place where the engagement of the 27th ultimo occurred. After a halt of an hour or so, it again advanced, and, making a slight *détour*, came upon the right flank of the enemy while the engagement just mentioned was still in progress.

The regiment at this juncture was in line of battle on low, marshy ground, through which flowed a small stream. A short distance in front was a steep elevation, and in the rear a piece of woodland covered with dense undergrowth. Receiving orders to fall back to a position in the woods above referred to, the regiment moved back in as good order as the character of the ground would permit to the position designated, and a few minutes later, the action having terminated with the close of the day, the men rested upon their arms for the night.

In this action the regiment lost in killed and wounded 3 enlisted men, viz, Sergt. Hezekiah Slaughenhaupt, Company F, killed, and Corp. Charles Evans, Company E, and Private Frederick James, Company C, wounded. At daybreak the following morning, November 28, the regiment was again in motion, and after a long and fatiguing march halted in front of the enemy's lines in Mine Run Valley about 10 p. m. On the 29th ultimo, about 1 p. m., the regiment was ordered to take its place in line of battle on the left of the brigade, for the purpose of assaulting the works of the enemy, in which position it remained until dark, when it proceeded to relieve the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteers, then on picket duty in front of the Third Division, Third Army Corps. It was relieved from picket duty the following morning about daylight by the regiment, ——— Volunteers, and, the brigade having moved during the night, marched some 3 or 4 miles toward the left of the Federal lines, to a point on the plank road, where it arrived a little after 9 a. m.

When the regiment reached the point just mentioned, it was temporarily attached to the First Brigade, Third Division, Third Army Corps, which, massed in double column, was lying on the left of the plank road, and took its place on the left of that brigade. Between

2 and 3 p. m. of the same day, the contemplated attack upon the enemy's works, which led to the temporary detachment of the regiment from the Third Brigade, having been abandoned, it was relieved from duty with the First Brigade, rejoined the Third, and returned to the place where it had bivouacked on the previous day.

About 2 p. m., December 1, instant, the regiment again took up the line of march and proceeded to the point where the plank road intersects the Fredericksburg and Orange turnpike, a distance of about 8 miles, where it remained until the day following. On the 2d day of December, instant, it advanced to the Culpeper Ford on the Rapidan River, where it arrived about 10 a. m. It remained on the southern bank of the river a little over an hour, when it crossed and formed line of battle near the bank of the river, for the purpose of protecting the pontoon bridge until all the troops had crossed and the bridge had been removed. That having been accomplished, the regiment again resumed its march, and, bivouacking three or four hours on its way, reached Brandy Station, Va., about 7 a. m., December 3, 1863.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. STAUNTON,

Colonel, Comdg. 67th Regiment Pennsylvania Vols.

Lieut. S. C. JUDSON,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 73.

Report of Lieut. Col. James A. Stahle, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 87TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY,
Brandy Station, Va., December 3, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with circular from headquarters Third Brigade, Third Division, Third Army Corps, bearing date December 3, 1863, I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by my command in the recent movements and operations of the Third Brigade:

Marched from camp at Brandy Station, Va., November 26, at 8 a. m., marching on the left of the brigade, left in front; arrived at Rapidan River, crossing over the river on pontoon bridge, marched about 3 miles, then marched back to the river, and bivouacked. November 27, 7 a. m., marched with Third Brigade on the left center of the brigade, left in front, about 2 miles, rested in the woods till 3 p. m., marched forward, met the rebels, and had a very brisk fight, losing 1 man killed and 11 men wounded. Marched with Third Brigade to a new position; lay on arms during the night. November 28, 3 a. m., marched with Third Brigade on the right center of the brigade, left in front; bivouacked in the field. November 29, brigade formed line at 3 p. m. for the purpose of storming rebel fortifications, my regiment on the right center of the brigade; remained in line till night, then bivouacked.

November 30, marched at 3 a. m. on the right of Third Brigade,

left in front; formed line of battle by brigade, my regiment on the right; deployed one company of 60 men in advance of regiment as skirmishers. The company advanced about 500 yards into a very thick under growth of pine woods, when they were fired upon by the rebels lying in ambush, killing 3 enlisted men and wounding 4 enlisted men. The company returned the fire, and held their position. I immediately sent one company of 40 men to support the skirmishers. The two companies remained in position till relieved by the Second Corps, and then rejoined the regiment, which had marched to the ground from where it had marched in the morning; bivouacked in the woods.

December 1, 1 p. m., marched on the right center of the Third Brigade, right in front; bivouacked in the woods. December 2, marched at 6 a. m. on the right of the brigade, right in front, crossing the Rapidan River on pontoon bridge; took position in line of battle on a hill in the woods close by the river to guard the ford; remained in position for three hours, then marched on the right of brigade; bivouacked in the woods.

December 3, marched at 1 a. m. on the left of brigade, right in front, arriving at Brandy Station 8 a. m.; encamped in the woods near Brandy Station.

Hoping this will prove satisfactory and correct, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. STAHLÉ,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. 87th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieut. S. C. JUDSON,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 74.

Report of Capt. George E. Randolph, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, THIRD ARMY CORPS,
December 4, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade during the recent movement:

On the morning of the 26th ultimo, the batteries (Clark's, B, First New Jersey, and McKnight's, Twelfth New York, reporting to General Prince, and marching with leading division; Roder's, K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, with the Third Division, General Carr; and Randolph's, E, First Rhode Island, with First Division, General Birney, and the remaining four in reserve following ambulances of Birney's division) marched from Brandy Station, crossing Mountain Run at Milton's Mills, to Jacobs' Ford, the head of the column reaching that place just after noon.

The Twelfth New York, under Lieutenant Dauchy, and Clark's battery, the former 3-inch guns, and the latter light 12-pounders, were at once placed in battery near the white house on the left of road, distant about 500 yards from opposite bank of the Rapidan, to cover the laying of the bridge. K, Fourth United States, was halted

near the woods in the open field as you approach the ford, and the remaining batteries were halted as they came up farther back on the road. There was no resistance to our passage of the river sufficiently determined to require the use of artillery.

The hill on the south side of the Rapidan was so steep as to be considered impracticable for the passage of artillery, and about 5.30 p. m. I received the order to march all the artillery by way of Germanna Ford around to the position opposite Jacobs' Mills, where the corps was to encamp for the night. I started my column at once and marched toward the point indicated and reached it with three batteries (E, First Rhode Island; B, First New Jersey, and K, Fourth United States), shortly after daylight of the 27th. Near Jacobs' Mills, on the road from that place to Germanna Ford, is a very long, steep hill to ascend, on which very many of my teams, exhausted as they were by dragging through the very bad roads from Brandy [Station] to Mountain Run, were necessarily doubled, and this, with other very bad points before reaching the ford, delayed the rear of my column, and my pushing on with the leading batteries, that I might reach my destination with a part of my command, left some gaps in it. After three of my batteries had reached the plank road and crossed the ford, the head of the column of the Sixth Corps artillery coming down the plank road cut the remainder of my column from the road and compelled it to wait till the whole of theirs had crossed, or from about 10 p. m. till 7 a. m. of the 27th.

After crossing these five batteries and watering the animals, which had been in harness on the road all night, I marched them, by command of Major-General French, to a point on the turnpike about a mile in rear of Robertson's Tavern, and reported there to Brigadier-General Hunt, chief of artillery, Army of the Potomac.

Of the batteries that had reached the corps, I ordered Lieutenant Bucklyn, commanding Battery E, First Rhode Island, to report to General Prince; Lieutenant Roder, K, Fourth United States, to report to General Carr, and Clark's to General Birney. The corps marched, Second Division leading, toward Robertson's Tavern and encountered the enemy in large force near Locust Grove.

When the skirmishers and leading regiment of General Prince's division had cleared the way, Lieutenant Bucklyn put a section in position supporting the line, firing slowly where the enemy appeared in greatest force, and rendering great assistance to the infantry engaged. About 5 p. m. he relieved that section by a fresh one, and at the same time Lieutenant Roder, K, Fourth United States, in compliance with an order from General French in person, placed his battery, six light 12-pounders, on the left of Bucklyn. About ten minutes after the enemy charged our line, driving our infantry and advancing within a hundred yards of the guns. Roder and Bucklyn loaded with canister, and immediately their front was clear of our men, opened upon the enemy, driving him back in confusion. He reformed, however, and charged a second time, but only to be again repulsed with great loss.

The fire was continued with solid shot and shell till the enemy had retired 600 yards, when it was stopped to allow our skirmishers to advance.

The four remaining pieces of Bucklyn's battery were brought up, but they were not used. By this time it was dark, and the batteries remained there in harness during the night. The next morning these batteries marched with the corps to Robertson's Tavern. Here

the five reserve batteries rejoined the corps, and moved with it to the heights on the left of Beaver Dam, parallel to Mine Run. I placed three rifled batteries, Edgell's, First New Hampshire, McKnight's, Twelfth New York, and Sleeper's, Tenth Massachusetts, and one 12-pounder battery, Bucklyn's, E, First Rhode Island, in a very commanding position on the hill overlooking Mine Run, and distant from 1,400 to 2,200 yards from the enemy's line. I held four batteries, Clark's, Winslow's, Roder's, and Robinson's, in reserve a quarter of a mile in rear of this position.

They remained in these positions during the 29th. On the morning of the 30th, I put Robinson's, Fourth Maine, in position on the left of Edgell's, and at 8 o'clock, in accordance with General French's order, opened fire on the enemy's works on the hill beyond Mine Run. Bucklyn's 12-pounders were not of sufficient range, and I withdrew them, moving Sleeper to Bucklyn's position, between General Birney's headquarters and a pine woods on the right. My fire was directed partly at the enemy's line in front of our right, and partly at the batteries that he opened on Ward's brigade, away to our left about 2,000 yards from my guns. The fire of Captain Robinson and Lieutenant Dauchy, Fourth Maine and Twelfth New York, at this battery was very good. That of Captain Edgell at the rifle-pits on the right was also good. Captain Sleeper was much troubled by premature bursting of his Schenkl case-shot. After firing about an hour without drawing any reply from the enemy, I ceased by command of General French.

Before daylight of the 1st of December, I sent four batteries, E, First Rhode Island; K, Fourth United States; Twelfth New York, and Fourth Maine, in command of Captain Robinson, to report to the Artillery Reserve, in accordance with orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac. I placed the batteries I retained in the positions then held, and retained them till 6 p. m. At this time I marched three batteries, following ammunition train, and one with rear division to Culpeper Ford, and halted near Richardsville, between 4 and 5 a. m. of the 2d of December. At about 10 o'clock, following the ambulance train, I marched to Mountain Run, halting at 9 p. m. for the night, and resuming the march at daylight of the 3d, reached present camp about 9 a. m.

For the particulars of the engagement of the 27th near Locust Grove, I must refer to the reports of Lieutenants Bucklyn and Roder. All reports agree in saying that the management of these batteries by both of these officers was highly creditable and their fire very effective. The small loss they suffered and the heavy loss they inflicted prove how skillfully their pieces were posted and used.

I think proper to show here some of the causes of the delay on the part of the artillery of the corps. The road from Brandy Station was very bad, so that the ambulances and medicine wagons that preceded the batteries were continually sticking fast, and the batteries themselves, overloaded as they were with grain, could with difficulty pass. After crossing the run and striking the road to the ford, that road was for a time blocked by the train of headquarters Army of the Potomac, causing the batteries and troops to take to the bushes.

Upon arriving at Jacobs' Ford I carefully examined the hill on the opposite side, and reported to General French that I could cross at that place, though with difficulty, but more easily than I could march around by way of Germanna.

Captain Turnbull, of the Engineers, and others reported it impossible to move artillery up the hill. General French, however, gave me permission to attempt it after the infantry had crossed, but meanwhile an order was received from General Meade to move around via Germanna.

I still think it would have been easier to have crossed at Jacobs' Ford. Between Jacobs' Ford and Germanna Ford, on this side, is one high hill, and between the plank road and Jacobs' Ford, on the other, are three others, requiring double teams to ascend. The hill at Germanna Ford also required this. This doubling, of course, delayed the column and made gaps in it. The passage of the Sixth Corps batteries in advance of mine delayed me for eight hours.

After reaching Robertson's Tavern, and moving toward our position on the left of the First Corps, the fact that the staff officers of General Meade, who conducted the column, knew nothing of its position caused a very considerable delay, and threw the movement of the reserve batteries late into the night. There was no delay that energy, skill, or foresight on my part could have prevented. Every battery commander worked unceasingly. The march, so far as the artillery was concerned, was the hardest within the range of my experience.

It is not out of place here to enter my protest against overloading batteries with grain, as was necessary, if, with our limited transportation, we were to carry the amount of forage ordered. So far as the mobility of the artillery is concerned, it would be increased and not diminished by increase of transportation. Nothing should be carried on the batteries but the blankets of the men, and if eight or ten days' forage are required to be carried, sufficient transportation should be allowed, without putting the carriages of the batteries to this improper use.

Lieutenants Roder and Bucklyn deserve special mention for the manner in which they fought their batteries. The latter reports that he was ordered by General Prince to advance a section in a line with the skirmishers. His own good judgment prevented his obeying and losing his guns.

Captain Robinson, Fourth Maine Battery, also deserves great praise for the energy he showed in marching his battery. Having two axles broken while on the march, he patched up a conveyance for his piece, and took the caisson, whose axle was also broken, entirely apart and loaded it in a wagon, not leaving even a bucket. The success of artillery depends so much on good marching that I think an officer who shows especial excellence in this respect deserves credit no less than for good conduct in battle.

I desire to commend the officers of the Fourth Maine Infantry for the cheerfulness with which they helped my batteries through the very heavy road in the woods near our position on Mine Run. It is not common for either men or officers to volunteer so cheerfully to assist or aid the march of another arm than their own. I owe it to this regiment that my column was able to follow in its place on our retreat as promptly as it did.

I would be glad if the major-general commanding would in some manner recognize and reward this voluntary and very opportune assistance.

The casualties were 4 men wounded in Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

Below I give expenditure of ammunition:

Batteries.	Solid shot.	Shell.	Spherical case-shot.	Canister.	Hotchkiss fuse shell.	Schenkl percussion shell.	Schenkl case-shot.
E. First Rhode Island	111	21	28	12			
K. Fourth United States	55	27	61	34			
Twelfth New York				7	94	85	
Fourth Maine					26	74	150
First New Hampshire						30	
Tenth Massachusetts						26	174
Total	166	48	89	58	120	215	324

Total, 1,015 rounds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. RANDOLPH,

Captain 1st R. I. Arty., and Chief of Arty., 3d A. C.

Lieut. Col. O. H. HART,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Army Corps.

No. 75.

Report of Lieut. John K. Buckley, Battery E, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY E, FIRST RHODE ISLAND ARTILLERY,
Camp near Brandy Station, December 4, 1863:

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report of the operations of my battery in the recent movements across the Rapidan:

Thursday, November 26, I broke camp at daylight and reported to General Birney, commanding First Division. I marched with the First Division to Jacobs' Mills, on the Rapidan, but this ford being deemed impracticable for artillery, Captain Randolph ordered me to move down the river to Germanna Ford and move upon the other side and rejoin the division. This gave me a long, tedious march, and I did not come up with the division until reveille. The other batteries of the corps did not come up until several hours after.

Friday morning I reported to General Prince, commanding Second Division, and marched near the head of his column to a place called Locust Grove. Here I took position and fired slowly at the enemy massed in front of me. About 4 o'clock the enemy charged our lines with such impetuosity that he quickly drove our infantry from the woods. With the peculiar rebel yell they came on until they reached the edge of the woods, about 30 yards in my front, when I gave them canister shot, spherical case, and shell, as fast as I could load and fire. Those that escaped fell back in confusion, and our troops immediately occupied the field. Early yesterday morning I reported to General Birney, and marched past Robertson's Tavern to a position near Mine Run. Here I remained, watching the enemy and firing occasionally, until Tuesday. I reported to Captain Robinson early Tuesday morning and marched with the Artillery Reserve

across Culpeper Gold Mine Ford, and returned to my old camp near Brandy Station December 3.

My casualties are : Corpl. James A. Tanner, wounded in the breast; Private Richard Alexander, wounded in the foot.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BUCKLYN,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Battery.

Brig. Gen. E. C. MAURIN,
Adjutant-General, Rhode Island.

No. 76.

Report of Maj. Gen. George Sykes, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Army Corps.

CAMP NEAR RAPPAHANNOCK STATION,
December 4, 1863.

SIR: On the 26th ultimo, my corps left its camp at Paoli Mills with instructions to proceed to Parker's Store, on the Orange and Fredericksburg plank road, and, if possible, to seize a point beyond, where the cross-road coming from Robertson's Tavern intersects the plank road. I reached Culpeper Ford on the Rapidan at 10.30 a. m., threw a regiment over in boats, forded the stream with the cavalry serving at these headquarters, and effected the crossing of the corps by noon of the same day. In consequence of delays happening to the troops on my right, at the fords of Germanna and Jacobs' Mills, I was instructed to await the passage of the river by the Second and Third Corps. About 3 p. m. I resumed the march and bivouacked at the Wilderness farm, near the intersection of the Germanna and Orange and Fredericksburg plank roads.

On the 27th, I continued the movement, arrived at Parker's Store at 9 a. m., and there met the cavalry under General Gregg, who had been ordered in advance on the same road. General Gregg soon met the enemy's cavalry and drove it gradually from point to point. The country was so densely wooded that the cavalry could only fight on foot, and the road taken by the troops being a continuous defile, it was only at [New] Hope Church that the heads of a few columns could be deployed.

About 3 p. m. the engagement became very warm, and the enemy having brought up a division of infantry, the cavalry could make no further impression upon him. I therefore deployed my troops as well as the ground would permit, took position in advance of [New] Hope Church, and relieved the cavalry, who had been fighting since 11 a. m. After my skirmishers were thrown out, the enemy became quiet and made no further demonstration. Upon reporting the condition of affairs, the major-general commanding directed me not to advance beyond the intersection of the road from Raccoon Ford with the Orange and Fredericksburg plank road, as the Third Corps had not yet effected a junction with the Second. During the night I received orders to move to Robertson's Tavern, on the old turnpike. This movement was accomplished early the next day, the enemy making no effort to prevent it.

At 4 a. m. on the 29th, I relieved the Second Corps, taking position across the turnpike in front of Mine Run. At the same hour on the 30th, the Fifth Corps was massed on the left of the enemy's position, and, in conjunction with the Sixth Corps, was prepared to storm his intrenchments. At 8 a. m. our batteries opened, and the hour for the assault, 9 a. m., having nearly arrived, the troops, in high spirits, were bracing themselves for the advance, when orders from headquarters were announced suspending the attack. We remained in position until dark, when the Fifth Corps returned to its bivouac across the turnpike.

At 6 p. m. on the 1st of December, it was directed to recross the Rapidan at Germanna Ford and occupy Stevensburg, and subsequent orders have assigned to me the protection of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

In these various movements the troops behaved well, were cheerful and subordinate, and although a very severe rain-storm fell upon them, rendering the roads almost impassable, and subsequently two days of unusually cold weather ensued, they were willing and eager to meet the enemy wherever he might be found.

The line occupied by the rebels on Mine Run was exceedingly formidable, the stream treacherous and uncertain in its approaches, and although some parts of it might have been assaulted successfully, it would have been at great sacrifice of life and might not have determined a favorable issue for a general battle. The cessation of the storm, the cold weather following it, and the consequent hardening of the roads were providential; otherwise our trains and artillery would have been stuck in the mud.

My thanks are due to the different commanders and to my personal staff.

I have to report but few casualties. Thirteen prisoners were captured.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SYKES,

Major-General, Commanding Fifth Corps.

General A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.

[Inclosure.]

List of Casualties in the Fifth Army Corps during the march to New Hope Church and Robertson's Tavern.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
First Division			1	6		19	1	25
Second Division		1		1	1	31	1	33
Third Division		2		6				8
Artillery Brigade.....		1	1	3	1	7	2	11
Total *		4	2	16	2	57	4	74

* See revised statement, p. 684.

No. 77.

Report of Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
December —, 1863.

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of this corps from November 26 to December 3:

In obedience to the orders of the commanding general, the corps commenced its march on the morning of the 26th at 6 o'clock, and moved to Brandy Station, where it halted in readiness to follow the Third Corps as directed in the order of march. The road was not cleared until 11 a. m. At that hour the march was resumed and continued with many interruptions, owing to the crowded condition of the roads, until late at night. The column reached the Rapidan after dark, well closed on the Third Corps, crossed, and went into bivouac with the exception of the trains, the artillery, and the rear guard, consisting of Upton's brigade. The artillery and trains were ordered to Germanna Ford. The batteries crossed at that point during the night and rejoined the corps the following morning.

On the morning of the 27th, Upton's brigade having crossed the river, the corps was placed under arms at daylight and drawn out in order of march, ready to follow and support Major-General French, as directed. The head of the column continued closed on the Third Corps, but made no progress until 3 p. m., at which time the firing in the front having increased I rode forward to General French's headquarters and found him deploying to resist a serious attack upon his advance. I immediately moved forward two divisions, the First and Second, and as the engagement progressed advanced Ellmaker's brigade upon the right and Neill's and Upton's brigades upon the left to support General French's line, and held Torbert's and Grant's brigades in rear as a reserve. The Third Division remained near the river, in obedience to the order of the commanding general, to cover the bridges and trains at Germanna Ford. The artillery could not be made available, owing to the wooded character of the country, and was massed in rear of the reserve. None of the troops of my command became engaged. They bivouacked on the field until midnight, at which time, in obedience to an order received at 11 p. m., I marched in the direction of the turnpike to form a junction with General Warren. At daylight I took position, with my entire command, on the right of the Second Corps.

At 7.40 a. m. I received the order of the commanding general to attack the enemy, in conjunction with the other corps. I advanced at once in the execution of this order, and discovered that the enemy had retired during the night. I then moved forward on the turnpike in rear of the Second Corps, and took position on its right in front of the line taken up by the enemy on Mine Run, and advanced a line of skirmishers to the stream. The movements of this day were much embarrassed by the rain and the troops suffered extremely.

On the following day the Third Division, Brigadier-General Terry, and Martin's battery were detached, by the order of the commanding general, to report to General Warren. With the other divisions I remained in position holding the right of the line. The enemy's position in my front was one of great natural strength and extensively intrenched.

At 2 a. m. on the morning of the 30th, having been placed in command of the Fifth and Sixth Corps, I moved about 2 miles to the right, leaving two brigades and the batteries to hold the lines which the two corps had occupied. It was the intention of the general commanding to make a sudden and determined attack upon the enemy's left, under a concentrated fire from our batteries. The movement of the troops had been carefully concealed from the enemy, and at the appointed time, 8 a. m., I opened fire from six batteries, and prepared to move promptly upon the enemy's position at 9 a. m., the hour fixed for the assault. The enemy replied promptly from several batteries. At 8.45 I received the order of the commanding general to suspend my attack until further orders. This was accordingly done. The batteries ceased firing upon both sides, and the enemy proceeded to make the alterations in his line and the character of his defenses which the threatened attack from the direction of his left rendered essential to his safety. During the day I was ordered back with my command to my former position, and executed the movement as soon as it was dark.

On the following day, December 1, I remained in position. The condition of the supplies of forage and subsistence, and the impossibility of replenishing in our then position rendering all further offensive movements impracticable, and a return to our base of supplies being, in my opinion, a matter of necessity, I made the necessary preparations for a night movement to the river. During the night, in obedience to orders, I recrossed the Rapidan with the rest of the army, and halted near Stevensburg on the morning of the 2d instant. On the 3d instant, I resumed the march to the vicinity of Welford's Ford, and re-occupied my former camp.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SEDGWICK.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

List of Casualties in the Sixth Army Corps during the movements of the Army of the Potomac to the south side of the Rapidan, November 26-December 2.

Enlisted men wounded :

Third Division.....	14
Artillery Brigade.....	2
Total*.....	16

No. 78.

Report of Capt. William H. McCartney, Battery A, Massachusetts Light Artillery, Artillery Brigade.

CAMP OF BATTERY A, MASSACHUSETTS ARTILLERY,
December 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows concerning the operations of this battery in the late movements of the army south of the Rapidan River:

The battery marched with the brigade, doing nothing else until Monday, November 30. On that day the battery went into position

* See revised statement, p. 685.

near Sanders' house, on the right of the line, and fired fifteen shots to feel the enemy. Succeeding admirably in that, this command received orders to cease firing. The battery remained in position until dark, when it rejoined the brigade. Subsequently it marched back across the river with the brigade.

I am, sir, with much respect,

W. H. McCARTNEY,
Captain, Commanding.

Capt. ENOCH TOTTEN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Arty. Brig., Sixth Corps.

No. 79.

Report of Capt. Andrew Cowan, First New York Battery.

NEAR BRANDY STATION, VA.,
December 5, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my battery during the period from November 26 to December 3, inclusive:

On the 26th instant, I marched with the Artillery Brigade in the direction of the Rapidan, and crossed that river at Germanna about 1.30 a. m., November 27. The same day joined the infantry of the corps near the Morris farm, where the Third Corps was engaged. At 1.30 a. m., the 28th instant, marched with the brigade and joined the rest of the army near Robertson's Tavern. On the night of November 29, threw up earth-works and placed my guns in position on a crest a short distance to the right of the Orange Court-House turnpike. About 8 a. m., November 30, opened fire on the enemy's works, fired forty-six rounds, and received orders to cease firing. At dark, December 1, withdrew from this position, and at daybreak, December 2, recrossed the Rapidan at Germanna. Marched some 3 miles from the river and camped. Resumed the march at 7 a. m., December 3, and, marching in rear of the leading brigade First Division, reached our present camp about 3 o'clock p. m. My horses had been without forage forty-eight hours.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW COWAN,
Captain First Independent Battery, N. Y. S. Vols.

Capt. ENOCH TOTTEN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Arty. Brig., Sixth Corps.

No. 80.

Report of Capt. William A. Harn, Third New York Battery.

CAMP OF THIRD NEW YORK INDEPENDENT BATTERY,
December 5, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I left camp near Hazel River, on the morning of the 26th of November, 1863, and marched to Germanna Ford, crossed the river, and went into camp for the night.

Marched next morning at daylight to Orange Grove, and went into position, where the battery remained until 1 o'clock next morning. Marched that day to Robertson's Tavern, and encamped for the night. Remained in harness all next day. The battery was ordered to march next morning at daylight to the right of the line. The battery remained there all that day until 4 p. m., when I received orders to proceed to camp, where the battery had been the night previous. Received orders that night to report to General Tyler next morning at daylight. I reported to General Tyler, and he ordered the battery to proceed to Culpeper Ford. Arrived at Culpeper Ford, and encamped for the night. Marched next day at 2 p. m., and arrived at Mountain Run at 8 p. m. Marched next morning at 8 a. m., and arrived at camp near Hazel River at 3 p. m., on the 3d instant.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. A. HARN,

Captain, Commanding Battery.

ENOCH TOTTEN,

Capt., Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., Arty. Brig., Sixth Corps.

No. 81.

Report of Capt. Richard Waterman, Battery C, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.

CAMP NEAR HAZEL RUN, VA.,

December 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of the battery since the 26th of November, as follows:

November 26.—Battery marched at 6 a. m. Moved 15 miles and halted in road $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Germanna Ford. Remained until daylight next morning, the left section, under command of Lieutenant McMillan, being detached to bring up the rear of Sixth Corps column with the Second Brigade, First Division.

November 27.—Marched at daylight, crossed the Rapidan at pontoon bridge, marched 10 miles, and parked near Locust Grove at dark.

November 28.—Marched, at 4 a. m., 8 miles, and parked $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond Robertson's Tavern, the left section joining the battery at this point.

November 29.—Moved to the right of the line at 2 p. m. and parked, a position for the battery for the next morning having been indicated by Major Tompkins, chief of staff.

November 30.—Took position at about 7 a. m., and opened upon the enemy's batteries and field-works with shells and shrapnel. The fire had apparently good effect, the enemy's fire ceasing. A few minutes before, firing from this battery was discontinued by command of Colonel Tompkins.

Fire of this battery continued about one hour, 150 rounds being expended in proportions about as follows: Percussion shell, 40; fuse shell, 70; shrapnel shell, 40.

Casualties: Henry Nason, private, severely wounded by solid shot, causing amputation of both legs; 2 horses killed; 1 wheel and 1 splinter bar destroyed.

Battery remained in position until dark, then withdrew into park near Robertson's Tavern.

December 1.—Marched at 5 a. m., reporting by order Colonel Tompkins to Brigadier-General Tyler, commanding Artillery Reserve, and by his order marched to the Rapidan, 10 miles, crossing at Culpeper Ford, and encamping on the bank at 2 p. m.

December 2.—Marched at 2 p. m., 10 miles, and encamped at dark with Artillery Reserve.

December 3.—Marched at daylight about 8 miles, encamped at present camp near Hazel Run.

Respectfully submitted.

RICH'D WATERMAN,

Captain First Rhode Island Artillery, Comdg. Battery C.

Capt. ENOCH TOTTEN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 82.

Report of Capt. George W. Adams, Battery G, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.

NEAR HAZEL RUN, VA.,

December 5, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on the 26th of November, 1863, I broke camp and moved toward Germanna Ford on the Rapidan River, crossing at 4 a. m. of the 27th instant and encamping near Locust Grove, on the road, until 1 a. m. of the 28th. The time from 1 a. m. of the 28th instant to 8 a. m. of the 30th instant was occupied in reaching a position near Robertson's Tavern and in throwing up earth-works in front of the enemy's batteries. At 8.30 a. m. of the 30th instant, I opened fire with six guns upon the enemy, expending eighty rounds of ammunition, sustaining no loss, either in men or horses. At 4 a. m. of December 1, withdrew from my position, and retired toward and encamped near Culpeper Ford. The time from leaving Culpeper Ford to 2 p. m. of the 3d of December was occupied in reaching my present location.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. ADAMS,

Captain First Rhode Island Light Arty., Comdg. Battery G.

C. H. TOMPKINS,

Colonel, and Chief of Artillery, Sixth Corps.

No. 83.

Report of Lieut. Leonard Martin, Battery F, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

NEAR BRANDY STATION,

December 11, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following movements of Battery F, Fifth Artillery, during the late operations of the army:

The battery crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford on the 26th

ultimo, and was placed in position in rear of the Third Corps during the engagement near Locust Grove on the 27th. The battery was ordered to report to General Terry, commanding Third Division, Sixth Corps, on the 29th, and advanced with that command and the Second Army Corps to White Hall Chapel. It was placed in position supporting Third Division, Sixth Corps, and fronting a six-gun battery of the enemy. On the 30th, the enemy fired several rounds, to which the battery replied, but no general engagement ensuing, it was withdrawn at night and fell back, crossing the Rapidan at Culpeper Ford on the morning of the 2d instant, and encamped near the old camp near Brandy Station.

Eight rounds of ammunition were expended. No casualties occurred.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEONARD MARTIN,
First Lieutenant Fifth Artillery, U. S. Army.

Capt. ENOCH TOTTEN,
Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., Arty. Brig., Sixth Corps.

No. 84.

Report of Capt. James McKnight, Battery M, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SIXTH CORPS,
December 5, 1863.

SIR: In conformity with circular just received, I have the honor to report that the battery under my command left camp near Brandy Station, as ordered, at 7 o'clock on the morning of November 26, 1863. Passing over bad roads, it reached camp after crossing the Rapidan at 2 a. m., Friday, November 27. At 6.30 o'clock the same morning, the march again began, terminating at Wilderness, where I was ordered into camp for the night.

Saturday, November 28, moved beyond Robertson's Tavern, where I was ordered to park the battery within half a mile of the front. Sunday, November 29, remained on same camping ground. Monday, November 30, the right section, under command of Second Lieut. H. M. Baldwin, was ordered to report to Captain Martin and by him placed on the right of the Fifth Corps in position. This section fired seven rounds. Tuesday, December 1, I was ordered to report to Brigadier-General Tyler with my battery, from whom instructions were received to recross the Rapidan at Culpeper Ford and there await further orders.

At 1 p. m., Wednesday, December 2, was ordered to return to old camping ground near Brandy Station and report to Colonel Tompkins. Upon my arrival there at noon of the 3d, was ordered by Colonel Kent into the camp it now occupies.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. MCKNIGHT,
Captain Fifth Artillery, Commanding Battery M,

Capt. ENOCH TOTTEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,

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No. 85.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

November 29, 1863—1.35 p. m.

GENERAL: An officer just from Old Wilderness reports that a brigade of the enemy's cavalry attacked our cavalry at that point about an hour since, and also that an attack was made at Parker's Store by another brigade of cavalry. I have sent the officer to General Gregg with directions for him to strengthen both of these positions, as they are more important to us than the point he occupies, General Warren's troops being on the plank road in his front.

I would have come to headquarters this morning, but I have been suffering with neuralgia all night, and my head to-day is worse. I will keep things straight unless I get worse.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

Major-General HUMPHREYS.

P. S.—An orderly has just come in to say the wagon train 2 miles below this tavern has just been attacked. I shall send the Sixth Cavalry there.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

November 29, 1863—6.35 p. m.

GENERAL: I shall order General Merritt to re-enforce General Gregg with one of his brigades. This will secure the road from Ely's Ford to the plank road, and Gregg's command ought to be able to protect that. Indeed, that whole road is so wooded that cavalry cannot act to any advantage upon it.

General Custer has just reported that Fitz. Lee's division of cavalry is in his front; that the enemy has his scouts in Culpeper, and that this afternoon his signal officer read a dispatch from Clark's Mountain stating, "There is nothing but cavalry on the other side of the river." This was read from a house near Morton's Ford.

After sending a brigade from Merritt to Gregg, his force alone will not be adequate to protect the trains on the other side of the river. Custer and Merritt together will make about 4,000 men, the number Fitz. Lee has, and should Custer be removed from the fords to this side of the river, the enemy's cavalry can attack any weak point of our trains to advantage. With the present information I would recommend that General Custer remain where he is, as the best position he can occupy, to cover the trains and give timely notice of any danger to them. Gregg with three brigades should be able to cover the communication on this side against cavalry, and if infantry is sent against him it will be necessary to send him some also.

Please inform me if this explanation meets the views of the general.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, *December 8, 1863.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the reports of division commanders, showing the duties performed by the Cavalry Corps during the recent operations of the army. These reports are sufficiently full without any additional report from these headquarters.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS, *Adj. Gen., Army of the Potomac.*

ADDENDA.

Return of Casualties in the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, Nov. 27-Dec. 8.

[As reported by General Pleasonton December 12.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
FIRST DIVISION.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
8th Illinois						2	2
3d Indiana						2	2
8th New York				1		2	3
Total First Brigade.....				1		6	17
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
4th New York		1		1		3	5
Total Second Brigade.....		1		1		3	5
<i>Reserve Brigade. (No casualties.)</i>							
Total First Division.....		1		2		9	12
SECOND DIVISION.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
1st Massachusetts.....	1	3	3	22		13	42
1st New Jersey.....	1	8	1	17			27
6th Ohio.....		1		1			2
1st Pennsylvania.....		1	1	14		1	17
3d Pennsylvania.....		5	1	21	1	25	53
Total First Brigade	2	18	6	75	1	39	141
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
2d Pennsylvania.....		5	1	14		13	33
16th Pennsylvania.....		1	2	10		3	16
Total Second Brigade		6	3	24		16	49
Total Second Division*.....	2	24	9	99	1	55	190
THIRD DIVISION.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
2d New York				7		2	9
5th New York				1			1
1st West Virginia						4	4
Total First Brigade				8		6	14
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
1st Michigan				2		2	4
5th Michigan		1		4		5	10
Total Second Brigade		1		6		7	14
Total Third Division		1		14		13	28
Grand total.....	2	25	9	115	1	77	230

* See revised statement, p. 685.

No. 86.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army, commanding
First Cavalry Division.*

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
December 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I inclose herewith, for the information of the major-general commanding, reports of brigade commanders of the parts taken by their respective brigades during the late movements of the army. I have nothing to add. The extent of country to be watched while guarding the train from the depredations of small guerrilla parties or the attack of large bodies of the enemy, made the duty arduous on both men and horses, but it was performed without serious molestation and with entire success.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. C. C. SUYDAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 87.

*Report of Col. George H. Chapman, Third Indiana Cavalry, commanding
First Brigade.*

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
December 3, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that this brigade, forming a part of the force to which was assigned the duty of guarding the trains of the army to near Richardsville, during the recent operations, met with no obstacles. The duty, so far as this brigade is concerned, was performed, I believe, with entire success.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. CHAPMAN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. T. C. BACON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 88.

*Report of Col. Thomas C. Devin, Sixth New York Cavalry, commanding
Second Brigade.*

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
December 3, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 26th ultimo, in pursuance with orders from division headquarters, I left camp on the James City road, and encamped near to and south of Culpeper, occupying the town, and establishing a line of vedettes completely around it, commanding the adjacent country and entirely preventing all egress or ingress. Patrolled to Brandy Station. On the morning of the 27th ultimo, I marched via Stevensburg to a

point near Richardsville, where the brigade encamped for the night, picketing toward Stevensburg and Brandy Station.

On the morning of the 29th, I marched to Ely's Ford, with orders to cross the Rapidan and take up a position to cover the approaches to the ford and protect the trains. This I effected by posting a strong force well advanced on the road to Chancellorsville, with one section of artillery in position, and by picketing strongly the wood road leading to the Wilderness. At daylight of the 30th, I was ordered to report to General Gregg at the Wilderness, where I relieved Colonel Taylor's brigade of Gregg's division. Went into position on the crest in the rear of the Lacey House, and west of the intersection of the old turnpike and Germanna road, picketing from Colonel Taylor's left, on the Orange plank road, to General Merritt's right from Ely's.

On the night of December 1, I received orders from General Gregg to throw a sufficient force on the road from Chancellorsville to Ely's Ford to cover that approach. This I effected by sending Colonel Kellogg, with the Seventeenth Pennsylvania, to occupy that road. I was then ordered to cover the crossing of the infantry at Germanna Ford by holding the approaches until the rear of the column had passed the intersection of that road with the old turnpike, and then cross the river and take up a position on the north side to prevent any crossing of the enemy. The movement I executed as ordered, fording the river in rear of the infantry about 12 m. on the 2d instant, after the bridges were taken up, placing my battery in position on the crest to the right of the ford, and picketing the south bank with a strong supporting force on this side. About 4 p. m. a small party of the enemy's cavalry came toward the ford and engaged the pickets, but were quickly driven off.

In addition to the above, I would state that, in compliance with orders, I detached 100 men of the Fourth New York Cavalry to report to the officer commanding the Second Corps, for the purpose of keeping open communication between the Third and Fifth Corps. The detachment was engaged in skirmishing with the enemy. The officer commanding it reports his loss to be 1 man killed, 1 wounded, 2 taken prisoner, and 2 missing, together with 11 horses killed.

The balance of this regiment (Fourth New York) was detached, in compliance with orders to report to Captain Graham, commanding the reserve artillery.

On the morning of the 3d instant, I received orders from General Gregg to report to General Merritt, at Culpeper Court-House.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. C. DEVIN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. T. C. BACON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 89.

Report of Col. Alfred Gibbs, Nineteenth New York Cavalry, commanding Reserve Brigade.

CAMP NEAR CULPEPER, VA.,
December 3, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with instructions from your headquarters, I proceeded with this brigade,

consisting of the First, Second, and Fifth Regular Cavalry, the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and First New York Dragoons, and Battery G, Second U. S. Horse Artillery, toward Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan. The command camped the first night at Stevensburg, and the next day proceeded to Ely's and Culpeper Fords for the purpose of protecting the general and supply trains at these points, and guarding the fords of the river from Germanna down to the mouth of the Rapidan and Richards' Ford.

The command remained on this duty until the 2d instant, when, in compliance with instructions from division headquarters, it returned in safety to this point without loss.

I remain, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED GIBBS,

Colonel 1st N. Y. Dragoons, Comdg. Cav. Res. Brig.

Capt. L. G. ESTES,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 90.

Report of Brig. Gen. David McM. Gregg, U. S. Army, commanding Second Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,

December 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this division since the 24th of November, 1863:

On the morning of November 24, the Second Division, which had camped the previous night at Morrisville, crossed the Rappahannock at Ellis' Ford, and proceeded to Ely's Ford to cross the Rapidan. The advance guard having crossed the river and taken possession of the heights beyond, [the river?] was recrossed. In pursuance of an order from the major-general commanding Cavalry Corps, the division was withdrawn to Richardsville and Ellis' Ford, and the brigade camped at these points for the night and until the morning of the 26th, when the entire division crossed the Rapidan and advanced upon the left of the army and in the direction of the headwaters of the Po River. Communicating from time to time with the general commanding the advance of the army corps on my right, I endeavored to regulate my march by his. Getting somewhat in advance, about 8 p. m. I halted the division on the head of the Po River, near the road leading from Parker's Store to Spotsylvania. During the day only small parties of the enemy were seen, and these retiring in different directions.

On the morning of the 27th, pursuant to orders from the major-general commanding Cavalry Corps, the division moved to Parker's Store, passing on to the Orange plank road in advance of the Fifth Army Corps. At New Hope Meeting House the First Brigade, Col. J. P. Taylor commanding, met the pickets and first line of skirmishers of the enemy's cavalry. Two squadrons of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry and one of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, dismounted, soon drove back this line. The enemy endeavored to check the advance by discharges of canister and shell from a piece

of artillery, but uselessly. A section of Martin's (Sixth New York) battery placed at the meeting house compelled the withdrawal of this piece. Additional squadrons of dismounted men were now moved upon the skirmish line, and the enemy rapidly driven a mile beyond the meeting house. At this point the enemy's cavalry disappeared behind a line of infantry, which advanced to meet the line of the division; a battery of artillery opened from the enemy's right. To check this advance, four regiments, the Third Pennsylvania, First Massachusetts, First Pennsylvania, and First New Jersey, were dismounted and moved to the front, and two sections of Martin's battery placed in position close upon our line. This strong line of dismounted cavalry rushed upon the enemy, firing volleys from their carbines, and drove the infantry line to the cover of a dense woods and there held it at bay. Thirty-four prisoners were brought out and reported themselves as belonging to Hill's corps.

Major-General Sykes, having joined me at this time, moved forward one of his divisions, and late in the evening my division retired within his lines. In this action, the regiments and battery of the First Brigade behaved most handsomely.

The entire loss of the First Brigade was 2 officers killed and 5 wounded; 17 enlisted men killed and 59 enlisted men wounded, and 1 enlisted man missing.

On the 28th, the First Brigade was posted at the Wilderness with two regiments at Parker's Store, the Second Brigade at New Hope Meeting House.

On the 29th, Hampton's division of rebel cavalry made a strong attack at Parker's Store with the view of falling upon the wagon trains of the army. The pickets of the regiments at Parker's Store were rapidly driven in. The regiments engaged in distributing rations were attacked on all sides and compelled to retire toward the Wilderness. But sooner than they expected I moved three regiments of the Second Brigade, with a section of King's battery, Fourth U. S. Artillery, toward Parker's Store. The Second and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, in advance, met the enemy, charged him, releasing prisoners, and compelled the retirement of the enemy. The two regiments at Parker's Store lost a portion of their rations, and 1 wagon was burned to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.

On this day, the loss of the division was 4 officers wounded (one since died), 7 enlisted men killed and 40 enlisted men wounded, and 1 officer and 54 enlisted men missing. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded was as great as our own.

On the 30th, Devin's brigade, of the First Division, having reported to me, it was posted at the Wilderness, and the whole of the First Brigade moved to Parker's Store. The movement of the army across the Rapidan on the night of the 1st of December was covered by the Second Division and Devin's brigade, of the First Division, and two brigades of infantry from the Third Army Corps, all under my command.

The Second Brigade of the Second Division and Blaisdell's brigade of infantry covered the movement on the road to Ely's Ford, the First Brigade, Second Division, and Smith's brigade of infantry that on the road to Culpeper Ford, and Devin's brigade on the road to Germanna Ford. These commands did the duty assigned to them in a very creditable manner.

The gallantry and good conduct of my entire command on the

dates of November 27 and 29 is deserving of the highest commendation.

Accompanying will be found a nominal list of casualties.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Second Div.

Capt. C. C. SUYDAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 91.

Report of Lieut. Col. John W. Kester, First New Jersey Cavalry, First Brigade.

WARRENTON, VA., December 12, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your notice the part which the First New Jersey Cavalry took in the action of Friday, November 27, 1863, in the Wilderness, near Mountain Run, south of the Rapidan.

The position assigned us that day was in the rear of the First Brigade, the advance of which engaged the enemy's cavalry near [New] Hope Church, driving him toward Orange Court-House, and, when near Mountain Run, the enemy withdrew his cavalry and advanced a division of infantry, which brought our advance to a check. I was then ordered forward with the regiment. As I moved on to the field the lines began to waver under a vigorous shelling and a hail of rifle-balls from the enemy's infantry. I was ordered to take in my regiment and hold the ground. I dismounted the whole regiment and pressed forward with a cheer that sounded above the din of battle, and I was just in time, as I met fragments of broken regiments falling back. As we passed them they took up the cheer and followed. We then charged the enemy's infantry, driving him half a mile, and capturing 31 prisoners, and holding the ground until relieved by the Fifth Corps of infantry.

I cannot speak too highly of the gallantry of both officers and men of the command. They did honor to their State and country. It is almost impossible for me to speak of individual acts of gallantry, as all acted with such bravery as to call forth the admiration of all who saw them. Captain Robbins, Company G, and Sergeants Michenor and Scott, Company A, were particularly noticed for their activity in securing and bringing off the field a number of prisoners. Great credit is due to Major Janeway, Captain Hart, and Captain Gray, for the steady manner in which they handled their battalions, and all honor is due to the brave but unfortunate Jamieson, who lived and died a soldier, and his brave comrades who fell upon that field, nobly contesting for their country's honor.

My adjutant and other members of my staff acted with intrepid zeal, and were of the utmost importance to me, and I trust that the doings of the regiment may meet your approval.

The following is a list of casualties: Killed, 9; wounded, 18.

JOHN W. KESTER,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding New Jersey Cavalry.

Hon. JOEL PARKER, *Governor of New Jersey.*

* See revised statement, p. 685.

No. 92.

Report of Col. Charles H. Smith, First' Maine Cavalry, Second Brigade.

NEAR RICHARDSVILLE, VA.,

December 4, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the following as the operations of my regiment since leaving Morrisville, Va. :

November 24, 1863, moved from Morrisville to White Chapel. November 26, moved from White Chapel to near White Hall, via Ely's Ford, picketing in the direction of Parker's Store. November 27, moved from near White Hall to a point half a mile west of New Hope Church, supporting the First Brigade during the day, and encamping in an open space beside plank road during the night. November 28, opened communication with First and Second Corps, and picketed the connecting road. November 29, went on picket on the right of the plank road; supported battery when rebel cavalry attacked train on the plank road; were relieved and went on picket at night on the same line as on the 28th. December 2, left camp, moved back to Parker's Store, and from that point to and across Ely's Ford as rear guard to left wing of the army. Since then have been picketing the road from Ely's Ford to Richardsville.

C. H. SMITH,

Colonel First Maine Cavalry, Commanding.

Lieut. JOHN B. MAITLAND,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 93.

Report of Maj. Theodore H. Weed, Tenth New York Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH NEW YORK CAVALRY,

December 4, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the part taken by this command in the operations and movements of the Second Brigade from the time the same left its camp at Morrisville, November 24, ultimo, up to the date of its arrival at Richardsville, on the 2d instant :

I broke camp near Morrisville at daybreak on the morning of the 24th, and moved with the brigade, which crossed Ellis' Ford, and marched to Richardsville, via Ely's Ford road. I bivouacked here for the night, and sent one squadron to picket the roads in the rear of the camp leading to Ely's and Germanna Fords. On the 25th, a detail of 150 men was made from the regiment for picket. My camp was not moved on this day.

Early on the 26th, I crossed the Rapidan with the brigade, being second in order of march. Shortly after crossing the river this regiment was put in the advance, which place it held during the remainder of the day's march. No enemy was encountered during the day except a few straggling parties of cavalry, which fled at our approach. Encamped soon after dark near White Hall. Resumed march early the next morning, taking the extreme rear of column. I arrived at New Hope Church, where the First Brigade had been engaged, about 2 p. m., and was posted upon the left of the plank

road near the railroad grade and opposite the church. Two squadrons were immediately sent to picket the road leading from the church across the railroad southward. This being a weak point in our line and exposed to sudden attack, the remainder of the command was held, the entire night following, with ranks unbroken, in readiness for immediate action.

The following morning, 28th, the battalion stationed across the railroad the evening previous was driven in a short distance, and remained to picket the roads and neighborhood in that direction. Another battalion was sent up on the plank road after the withdrawal of the infantry, with directions to picket from this road across the grade, joining with the other battalion upon the left. A reserve of one squadron was stationed at the church. No further disposition or change was made during the day till I was relieved by the Eighth Pennsylvania at sundown, when I reported with the regiment at brigade headquarters, and was directed to go into camp in the field near by.

At 5 a. m., the 29th, I was notified that my regiment was detailed to report to Second Corps. I remained near brigade headquarters awaiting further orders until late in the afternoon, when I was sent down the road toward Parker's Store to support the battery. After the firing had ceased, the regiment was advanced a half mile farther, and one battalion sent forward to the store to reconnoiter. This returned soon after dark, capturing 3 prisoners. The enemy had fallen back and no force was discovered. I remained to picket this road, sending during the night one squadron to communicate with First Brigade. The next day, at 5 p. m., I moved up to headquarters and camped in the woods south of the road, leaving one squadron to picket road toward Parker's Store. At 4 a. m., December 2, I left camp here and marched with division to Richardsville, via Ely's Ford, encamping at 2 p. m. that day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. H. WEED,

Major, Comdg. Tenth Regiment New York Cavalry.

Lieut. JOHN B. MAITLAND,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 94.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Brinton, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry.

RICHARDSVILLE, VA.,

December 4, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular of to-day, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry, from November 24 to date:

November 24, broke camp near Morrisville and marched to Richardsville and bivouacked until November 26. Crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, driving the enemy's pickets in, and advancing 4 miles down the Chancellorsville road; returned to Ely's Ford and marched to junction of White Hall and Parker's Store roads, picketing the former until November 27. Marched via White Hall and Parker's Store to New Hope Church, near which bivouacked until November

28. Retired 1 mile on the plank road toward Parker's Store, and bivouacked in the rear of a section of Lieutenant King's battery until November 29.

The enemy appeared at Parker's Store, and having broken the picket line of the First Brigade, advanced to within three-fourths of a mile of our camp, where a battalion of our regiment met them, and drove them back to and beyond Parker's Store, releasing 1 or 2 officers and 25 or 30 men captured from the First Brigade, and capturing of the enemy 5 prisoners. At this time, Colonel Huey, commanding Second Brigade, came up with three squadrons of our regiment and part of his brigade.

November 30, moved to New Hope Church and picketed on the roads on the left and front of that place until December 2, at 3 a. m., the army having retired. At 11 p. m. withdrew our pickets, and acted as rear guard to Parker's Store. Recrossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford and moved to Richardsville, where we bivouacked until December 4 (to-day).

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. BRINTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. JOHN B. MAITLAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 95.

*Reports of Brig. Gen. George A. Custer, U. S. Army, commanding
Third Cavalry Division.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
November 26, 1863—5.45 p. m.

COLONEL: I have been entirely successful in deceiving the enemy to-day as to my intention to effect a crossing. I have compelled him to maintain a strong line of battle, extending without break from Morton's to above Raccoon. During the day he opened upon me, and from at least thirty-six different guns. His infantry has filled his intrenchments all day, and stood to arms until dark. I had only 1 man (of Pennington's battery) wounded, although exposed to a very heavy cannonade. I shall watch the enemy closely during the night and picket the river strongly. I am confident that the movement of our army has not been discovered by the enemy at this point. My headquarters are in the woods, midway between Morton's and Raccoon Ford and about 1 mile from the river.

The enemy was massing his infantry and strengthening his artillery from Raccoon to Somerville until dark. He was also busily engaged between the same points in felling trees and throwing up additional earth-works. He evidently expects us to attempt a passage at those points to-morrow morning. To strengthen this impression, I have caused fires to be built along the edge of the woods and my band to play at different points since dark, to give the impression that a strong force of infantry is here.

Very respectfully,

G. A. CUSTER,
Brigadier-General.

Col. C. ROSS SMITH,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,

November 27, 1863—7 p. m.

COLONEL: Since writing my dispatch of 6.30 p. m., I have learned positively that Hill's (A. P.) corps left the vicinity of Orange Court-House at 4 a. m. to-day, and marched in the direction of Fredericksburg. I am now positive that it was Hill's advance I engaged to-day. I derive all this information from a prisoner just brought in who belongs to Heth's division of Hill's corps. He reports that Hill's corps received their orders (to move this morning) at dark last night. Stuart's headquarters were near Heth's, and he (Stuart) moved last night.

Very respectfully,

G. A. CUSTER,
*Brigadier-General.*Col. C. ROSS SMITH, *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,

Stevensburg, Va., December 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to an order from the headquarters of the Cavalry Corps, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this division in the recent operations of the army:

At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 26th ultimo, this division left camp near Stevensburg and moved to the Rapidan River, the First Brigade, Brigadier-General Davies, taking position near Raccoon Ford; the Second Brigade, under Colonel Town, First Michigan Cavalry, going to Morton's Ford. One regiment, the First [West] Virginia Cavalry, belonging to the First Brigade, was ordered to remain and guard the fords between Morton's and Germanna. At the same time a regiment from the Second Brigade, the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, was sent to Somerville Ford, with orders to patrol the adjacent fords above that point. My instructions were to make demonstrations at different points from Morton's Ford upward, as if to cross, the moment I heard cannonading at the lower fords.

Hearing artillery shots at 10 a. m., I opened both my batteries upon the enemy, one at Morton's Ford, the other at Raccoon, at the same time making a feint to cross the river at four different points. The enemy, upon seeing the disposition I was making of my command, opened upon me from upward of thirty guns in position on the opposite heights. At the same time he moved forward a heavy force of infantry and occupied the intrenchments commanding the fords and the approaches to them. The enemy's line of battle was soon formed, and could be seen extending from Morton's Ford far above Raccoon Ford. Every commanding height on the south bank of the river was furrowed with heavy earth-works, which were filled with the troops of the enemy.

Our endeavors to mislead the enemy were entirely successful; it was evident that he supposed our intention was to effect a crossing. To prevent this he kept his troops standing to arms throughout the day. Having discovered the movements of the rest of this army, the enemy, between 1 a. m. and daylight on the morning of the 27th, withdrew his infantry and artillery from the earth-works between Morton's and Raccoon Fords, and moved in the direction of Mine Run, leaving only a small force of cavalry at Morton's and the adjacent fords.

Soon after daylight the Second Brigade, under Colonel Town, crossed the river at Morton's Ford, and took up a position on the south side, occupying the intrenchments of the enemy. The enemy's cavalry was driven over 2 miles from the ford; 32 prisoners were captured from the enemy with a loss on our side of but 1 man. A portion of the First Brigade effected a crossing at Raccoon Ford, but encountering Fitz. Lee's division of cavalry and a brigade of infantry, they deemed it advisable to recross the river, which they did in good order and without loss.

In the early part of the afternoon of the 27th, a strong line of skirmishers, supported by a heavy column of infantry, was reported to be advancing from the direction of Orange Court-House. A heavy line of skirmishers was thrown forward to meet and, if possible, to delay the advance of the enemy. The two lines encountered each other nearly opposite Raccoon Ford. Brisk skirmishing ensued, my men slowly retiring before the vastly superior force of the enemy, whose march was so delayed by our attacks that it was dark before his advance passed Morton's Ford. From prisoners we learned that the force with which we had been engaged was the advance of A. P. Hill's corps, which had left Orange Court-House at 4 o'clock in the morning, and was moving to join Ewell's corps.

On the 28th, slight skirmishing occurred with the enemy's cavalry. During the 29th and 30th of November, and the 1st, 2d, and 3d of December, the command was not engaged with the enemy, but merely watched the upper fords of the river. On the afternoon of the 3d instant, the batteries and those regiments not on picket duty returned to their camps near Stevensburg.

To sum up the operations of this division during the late movement of the army: On the 26th ultimo, it occupied the attention of two entire divisions of Ewell's corps (Rodes' and Early's), causing them to stand to arms until dark. On the 27th ultimo, the division met and encountered the advance of A. P. Hill's corps, and checked its march until after dark. The remaining days spent at the river passed without anything of importance occurring.

My loss was 2 killed, 4 wounded, and 1 captured by the enemy. We killed 6 of the enemy and took 35 prisoners.

During these operations the conduct of officers and men was all I could desire.

Lieutenant Christiancy, of my staff, had his horse shot from under him, while engaged with the enemy, on the evening of the 27th of November.

Respectfully submitted.

G. A. CUSTER,
Brig. Gen. of Vols., Comdg. Third Div., Cav. Corps.
Capt. C. C. SUYDAM, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 96.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry E. Davies, jr., U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

STEVENSBURG, VA., December 3, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by this command in the operations of the past week:

I left my camp at this point on Thursday, November 26, at 7 a. m.,

and moved to Morton's Ford, and there received from the general commanding division instructions to proceed to Raccoon Ford and hold that point, to observe the movements of the enemy as far as practicable, and to cross the river at any time I could without endangering the safety of the command. I moved toward Raccoon Ford from Morton's, by the river road, in sight of the south bank of the river and the greater part of the way commanded by the enemy's batteries. Within a mile of Raccoon Ford, a battery on the south bank of the river opened on my column, and fired some twenty rounds of shell without producing any casualty. I turned a little to the right, and, by moving along the edge of the woods, succeeded in reaching the point I was ordered to make.

I found a detachment of the Second Brigade on picket near the ford, but not holding the river bank, the enemy being in possession of the cluster of houses on the bank on this side, from which they occasionally fired at our men. As I rode down to the ford, accompanied by an officer and two orderlies, the enemy again opened their guns, this time from the battery on the hill immediately over the ford.

I brought down a section of Lieutenant Field's battery, with which I opened fire on the rebel works. They replied to it with eight guns, and displayed a considerable force of infantry so placed as to demonstrate that a crossing with the force at my disposal was out of the question. The hills on the south bank of the river are much higher than any point on this side, and are covered with earth-works at every commanding position. The banks in the vicinity of the ford are lined with rifle-pits completely commanding the ford and the narrow roads leading to and from it. There is but one place on this side of the river where artillery can be in the least degree sheltered, and that can be commanded on the right by guns in an earth-work the enemy have constructed.

My guns kept up a spirited fire, but the enemy soon placed two of their guns in the position I have mentioned, on the right, and I found that my artillery could be of little service at that time, and withdrew it. For the remainder of the day all was quiet, except occasional picket firing. During the night Lieutenant Smith, of my battery, threw up a small earth-work on the ground my guns had occupied, and in the morning I had the battery in position and securely covered.

At 9 a. m. on the 27th, the enemy's infantry which had been at the ford suddenly withdrew, leaving not a man to be seen in the position. I could, however, observe a cavalry vedette posted on a high hill to my right, where all my movements could be observed. At the same time I received from the general commanding division notice that the Second Brigade had crossed at Morton's Ford, and orders to cross if possible and communicate with him on the south bank of the river.

Judging from the movements of the enemy that they fell back only to draw the command over the river, I went over with two regiments, throwing out a strong line of skirmishers and sending parties both to the right and left. As I gained the first range of hills beyond the river, I could see a body of infantry falling back in line toward the next ridge, and also a cavalry force of at least three regiments in my front at a distance of a little over half a mile. They fell back in the center, keeping their flanks firm. I advanced my skirmishers as they fell back and gained half a mile from the river.

I then learned that the party sent to my left to communicate with the Second Brigade had met a force of the enemy, and also that on my right a column of cavalry was advancing down the river.

Under these circumstances, in view of the instructions I had received, I determined to recross the river. As the enemy had ceased retiring and now began a brisk attack on my skirmishers, I directed them to stand firm and at once sent back my main body across the ford, having my guns in position, and placing a battalion of the Fifth New York, commanded by Captain Krom, in the houses at the ford. The main force having retired, I ordered the skirmishers in at the gallop. They retired, closely followed by the enemy's cavalry, who were at once checked by my guns, and the men posted at the ford, and the whole command crossed the river without losing a man. The enemy then placed a battery in position and began an artillery duel with my guns, which, being well protected by the earth-works I had thrown up, silenced them and drove them from their position. They also endeavored to re-occupy their rifle-pits on the bank of the river, but were driven off by the men in the little village at the ford.

From a prisoner I took, as well as from some contrabands who came into my lines, I learned that Lee's division of cavalry, with a force of infantry attached, were holding that ford, which was regarded as the left of the rebel line of battle. From that time until this morning, when I withdrew part of my command, desultory skirmishing was kept up between the pickets. Every day the enemy would fire with their artillery a few shots at my position, but my guns could always drive them off. My skirmishers at the ford succeeded in keeping them away from their rifle-pits on the bank, and kept them on the crest of the hill back of the river.

On Tuesday morning, the 1st instant, I succeeded in throwing a few men over the river, who reached the hill beyond the river, where they met and were driven back by the infantry posted there. To-day the enemy appear to have resumed the positions held before the recent movements, and have skirmished strongly with my pickets.

I am happy to be able to report but 3 casualties in my command, all enlisted men, slightly wounded; none missing or killed.

I would particularly mention for good conduct Captain Krom, Fifth New York Cavalry, who, with his battalion, at his own request, held for six days the houses at Raccoon Ford against the enemy's skirmishers, and Lieutenant Field, commanding Battery E, Fourth U. S. Artillery, who fought his guns in a poor position, against great odds, with gallantry and skill.

Respectfully,

H. E. DAVIES, JR.,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Captain ESTES, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 97.

Report of Col. Charles H. Town, First Michigan Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

STEVENSBURG, VA., December 4, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with orders of yesterday's date, I have the honor to report the part taken by this brigade in the recent movement of the Army of the Potomac:

At an early hour on the morning of the 26th ultimo, it moved by

order of the general commanding division to Morton's Ford. Upon reaching that point it was discovered that the enemy had made a naturally strong defensible position much more formidable by several lines of earth-works, in regular parallels, commencing near the river bank and running back to the crest of the surrounding hills, which cover the ford nearly in the form of a semicircle.

The enemy had several guns in position, and large masses of infantry filled his rifle-pits and covered the neighboring hill-tops. Placing Captain Pennington's battery, M, Second U. S. Artillery (which for the time was attached to his command), in position, a galling fire was opened upon the enemy. The enemy replied vigorously. But little firing with small-arms by either party. The enemy's loss was not ascertained. I regret to state, however, that a very worthy man, a private belonging to the battery, was mortally wounded, on our side. The day wore away without material results.

At an early hour on the morning of the 27th, the brigade crossed the river accompanied by the battery. Both the regiments and the battery were immediately placed in position to prevent surprise, and the country in our front and on our flanks was well patrolled for the distance of quite 2 miles in either direction. Beyond that point the enemy remained in force during the day. At about 5 p. m. he advanced a strong line of skirmishers, supported by heavy columns of infantry, with the seeming purpose of capturing this command, or of driving it in confusion over the river. This was supposable judging from the rapid manner of his advance. The brigade made a determined resistance, and though there was some little confusion, owing to the suddenness of the enemy's assault, in the onset, order was soon restored, and the brigade retired in good order to the opposite bank of the river, occupying its position of the day before. In this engagement we lost 1 man killed, 1 mortally and 1 severely wounded, and 1, a prisoner, said to be wounded.

At 8 a. m. on the morning of the 28th, the brigade again crossed the river. The crossing was effected without opposition. But few of the enemy made their appearance during the day near our lines, and these seemed sent simply to observe. Due caution was taken in the disposition of the brigade to prevent surprise. Just at dark of this day, the enemy made a vigorous assault, evidently with the intention of surprising the command. The command, being well in hand, made such a determined resistance that, though the enemy opened his guns at half musket range, our line of skirmishers was not driven a rod from its original position, and the command did not retire to the other bank of the river until ordered to do so by the general commanding division. The command remained on the north bank of the river during Sunday, the 29th, and though the enemy made his appearance in considerable force, he did not attempt to cross; consequently there was but little fighting.

The 30th day of November, and the 1st, 2d, and 3d days of December, passed without any fighting, the command still occupying its original position on the north bank of the river. At 2 p. m. of the 3d, the regiments of the command off duty were ordered into camp at Stevensburg, and two regiments doing grand guard duty on the river were ordered to picket the river between Germanna and Morton's Fords.

In concluding, permit me to say that in the engagements and the several skirmishes had with the enemy by this command in the time specified above, he must have sustained a considerable loss in killed

and wounded, as the prisoners taken by this command alone numbered 32 men, which were from several different regiments, both of cavalry and infantry.

I am happy to state that the officers and men of this command behaved on each and every occasion with their accustomed bravery and gallantry, and it would be invidious to distinguish between any.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. H. TOWN,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. JACOB L. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 98.

Organization of the Army of Northern Virginia, General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding, October 31.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Lieut Gen. R. S. EWELL.

EARLY'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. J. A. EARLY.

Pegram's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN PEGRAM.

18th Virginia, Col. J. B. Terrill.
 31st Virginia, Col. J. S. Hoffman.
 49th Virginia, Col. J. C. Gibson.
 52d Virginia, Col. James H. Skinner.
 58th Virginia, Col. F. H. Board.

Gordon's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. GORDON.

13th Georgia, Col. J. M. Smith.
 26th Georgia, Col. E. N. Atkinson.
 31st Georgia, Col. C. A. Evans.
 38th Georgia, Col. J. D. Mathews.
 60th Georgia, Col. W. H. Stiles.
 61st Georgia, Col. J. H. Lamar.

Hays' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. H. T. HAYS.

5th Louisiana, Col. Henry Forno.
 6th Louisiana, Col. William Monaghan.
 7th Louisiana, Col. D. B. Penn.
 8th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. A. De Blanc.
 9th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. W. R. Peck.

Hoke's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. R. F. HOKE.

6th North Carolina, Col. R. F. Webb.
 21st North Carolina, Lieut. Col. W. S. Rankin.
 54th North Carolina, Col. K. M. Murchison.
 57th North Carolina, Col. A. C. Godwin.
 1st North Carolina Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. R. W. Wharton.

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JOHNSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON.

"Stonewall" Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. A. WALKER.

- 2d Virginia, Col. J. Q. A. Nadenbousch.
- 4th Virginia, Lieut. Col. R. D. Gardner.
- 5th Virginia, Col. J. H. S. Funk.
- 27th Virginia, Col. J. K. Edmondson.
- 33d Virginia, Col. F. W. M. Holliday.

Steuart's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. STEUART.

- 1st Maryland Battalion, Lieut. Col. J. R. Herbert.
- 1st North Carolina, Col. J. A. McDowell.
- 3d North Carolina, Col. S. D. Thruston.
- 10th Virginia, Col. E. T. H. Warren.
- 23d Virginia, Col. A. G. Taliaferro.
- 37th Virginia, Col. T. V. Williams.

Jones' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. M. JONES.

- 21st Virginia, Col. W. A. Witcher.
- 25th Virginia, Col. J. C. Higginbotham.
- 42d Virginia, Capt. A. J. Deyerle.
- 44th Virginia, Col. Norvell Cobb.
- 48th Virginia, Col. R. H. Dungan.
- 50th Virginia, Col. A. S. Vandeventer.

Stafford's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. L. A. STAFFORD.

- 1st Louisiana, Col. W. R. Shivers.
- 2d Louisiana, Col. J. M. Williams.
- 10th Louisiana, Col. E. Waggaman.
- 14th Louisiana, Col. Z. York.
- 15th Louisiana, Col. Edmund Pendleton.

RODES' DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. R. E. RODES.

Daniel's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JUNIUS DANIEL.

- 32d North Carolina, Col. E. C. Brabble.
- 43d North Carolina, Col. T. S. Kenan.
- 45th North Carolina, Col. S. H. Boyd.
- 53d North Carolina, Col. W. A. Owens.
- 2d North Carolina Battalion, Maj. John M. Hancock.

Ramseur's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. S. D. RAMSEUR.

- 2d North Carolina, Col. W. R. Cox.
- 4th North Carolina, Col. Bryan Grimes.
- 14th North Carolina, Col. R. T. Bennett.
- 30th North Carolina, Col. F. M. Parker.

Doles' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE DOLES.

- 4th Georgia, Col. Philip Cook.
- 12th Georgia, Col. Edward Willis.
- 21st Georgia, Col. J. T. Mercer.
- 44th Georgia, Col. S. P. Lumpkin.

Battle's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. C. A. BATTLE.

- 3d Alabama, Col. C. Forsyth.
- 5th Alabama, Col. J. M. Hall.
- 6th Alabama, Col. J. N. Lightfoot.
- 12th Alabama, Col. S. B. Pickens.
- 26th Alabama, Col. E. A. O'Neal.

JOHNSTON'S BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. R. D. JOHNSTON.

- 5th North Carolina, Col. Thomas M. Garrett.
- 12th North Carolina, Col. H. E. Coleman.
- 20th North Carolina, Col. Thomas F. Toon.
- 23d North Carolina, Col. C. C. Blacknall.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. A. P. HILL.

ANDERSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. R. H. ANDERSON.

Wilcox's (late) Brigade.

Col. J. C. C. SANDERS.

8th Alabama, Col. Y. L. Royston.
 9th Alabama, Col. J. H. King.
 10th Alabama, Col. W. H. Forney.
 11th Alabama, Col. J. C. C. Sanders.
 14th Alabama, Col. L. Pinckard.

Posey's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. C. POSEY.

12th Mississippi, Col. W. H. Taylor.
 16th Mississippi, Col. S. E. Baker.
 19th Mississippi, Col. N. H. Harris.
 48th Mississippi, Col. J. M. Jayne.

Mahone's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM MAHONE.

6th Virginia, Col. George T. Rogers.
 12th Virginia, Col. D. A. Weisiger.
 18th Virginia, Col. Joseph H. Ham.
 41st Virginia, Col. W. A. Parham.
 61st Virginia, Col. V. D. Groner.

Wright's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. R. WRIGHT.

3d Georgia, Col. E. J. Walker.
 22d Georgia, Capt. G. W. Rush.
 48th Georgia, Col. William Gibson.
 2d Georgia Battalion, Maj. C. J. Mof-
 fett.

Perry's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. A. PERRY.

2d Florida, Col. L. G. Pyles.
 5th Florida, Lieut. Col. T. B. Lamar.
 8th Florida, Col. David Lang.

HETH'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. HENRY HETH.

Davis' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. R. DAVIS.

2d Mississippi, Col. J. M. Stone.
 11th Mississippi, Col. F. M. Green.
 42d Mississippi, Col. H. Moseley.
 55th North Carolina, Col. J. K. Connally.

Archer's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. J. ARCHER.

5th Alabama Battalion, Maj. A. S. Van
 de Graaff.
 13th Alabama, Col. B. D. Fry.
 1st Tennessee, Col. P. Turney, Provis-
 ional Army.
 7th Tennessee, Col. J. A. Fite.
 14th Tennessee, Col. William McComb.

Walker's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. H. H. WALKER.

40th Virginia, Col. J. M. Brockenbrough.
 47th Virginia, Lieut. Col. J. W. Lyell.
 55th Virginia, Col. W. S. Christian.
 22d Virginia Battalion, Lieut. Col. E. P.
 Tayloe.

Kirkland's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. W. KIRKLAND.

11th North Carolina, Col. C. Leven-
 thorpe.
 26th North Carolina, Col. J. R. Lane.
 44th North Carolina, Col. T. C. Singeltary.
 47th North Carolina, Col. G. H. Fari-
 bault.
 52d North Carolina, Col. J. K. Marshall.

Cooke's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. R. COOKE

15th North Carolina, Col. William MacRae.
 27th North Carolina, Col. J. A. Gilmer, jr.
 46th North Carolina, Col. E. D. Hall.
 48th North Carolina, Col. R. C. Hill.

WILCOX'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. C. M. WILCOX.

Lane's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. H. LANE

7th North Carolina, Col. E. G. Haywood.
 18th North Carolina, Col. J. D. Barry.
 28th North Carolina, Col. S. D. Lowe.
 33d North Carolina, Col. C. M. Avery.
 37th North Carolina, Col. W. M. Barbour.

McGowan's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. PERRIN.

1st South Carolina (Provisional Army)
 Col. D. H. Hamilton.
 12th South Carolina, Col. J. L. Miller.
 18th South Carolina, Col. B. T. Brockman.
 14th South Carolina, Col. J. N. Brown.
 Orr's (South Carolina) Rifles, Col. F. E. Harrison.

Thomas' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. L. THOMAS.

14th Georgia, Col. R. W. Folsom.
 35th Georgia, Col. B. H. Holt.
 45th Georgia, Col. T. J. Simmons.
 49th Georgia, Col. S. T. Player.

Scales' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. M. SCALES.

13th North Carolina, Col. J. H. Hyman.
 16th North Carolina, Col. J. S. McElroy.
 22d North Carolina, Col. T. S. Gallaway.
 34th North Carolina, Col. W. L. J. Lowrance.
 38th North Carolina, Col. W. J. Hoke.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART.

HAMPTON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WADE HAMPTON.

Gordon's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. GORDON.

1st North Carolina Cavalry, Maj. R. Barringer.
 2d North Carolina Cavalry, Col. W. G. Robinson.
 4th North Carolina Cavalry, Col. D. D. Ferebee.
 5th North Carolina Cavalry, Lieut. Col. S. B. Evans.

Young's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. P. M. B. YOUNG.

1st South Carolina Cavalry, Col. J. L. Black.
 2d South Carolina Cavalry, Col. T. J. Lipscomb.
 Cobb's Legion, Lieut. Col. W. G. Delony.
 Jeff. Davis Legion, Lieut. Col. J. F. Waring.
 Phillips Legion, Lieut. Col. W. W. Rich.

Rosser's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. T. L. ROSSER.

7th Virginia Cavalry, Col. R. H. Dulany.
 11th Virginia Cavalry, Col. O. R. Funsten.
 12th Virginia Cavalry, Col. A. W. Harman.
 35th Virginia Cavalry Battalion, Lieut. Col. E. V. White.

FITZ. LEE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. FITZ. LEE.

Lee's Brigade.

Col. JOHN R. CHAMBLISS, jr.

- 9th Virginia Cavalry, Col. R. L. T. Beale.
 10th Virginia Cavalry, Col. J. Lucius Davis.
 13th Virginia Cavalry, Col. John R. Chambliss, jr.

Lomax's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. L. L. LOMAX.

- 1st Maryland Cavalry Battalion, Lieut. Col. R. Brown.
 5th Virginia Cavalry, Lieut. Col. H. Clay Pate.
 6th Virginia Cavalry, Lieut. Col. John Shac Green.
 15th Virginia Cavalry, Col. W. B. Ball.

Wickham's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. C. WICKHAM.

- 1st Virginia Cavalry, Col. R. W. Carter.
 2d Virginia Cavalry, Col. T. T. Munford.
 3d Virginia Cavalry, Col. T. H. Owen.
 4th Virginia Cavalry, Lieut. Col. William H. Payne.

ARTILLERY SERVING WITH CAVALRY CORPS.

Beckham's Brigade.

Maj. R. F. BECKHAM.

- Breathed's (Virginia) Battery, Capt. James Breathed.
 Hart's (South Carolina) Battery, Capt. James F. Hart.
 Chew's (Virginia) Battery, Capt. R. P. Chew.
 McGregor's (Virginia) Battery, Capt. W. M. McGregor.
 Moorman's (Virginia) Battery, Capt. M. N. Moorman.

ARTILLERY.

Brig. Gen. W. N. PENDLETON, commanding,

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LONG.

Andrews' Battalion.

Lieut. Col. R. S. ANDREWS.

- 1st Maryland Artillery, Capt. W. F. Dement.
 Chesapeake (Maryland) Artillery, Lieut. W. S. Chew.
 Alleghany (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. J. C. Carpenter.
 Lee (Virginia) Battery, Capt. C. I. Raine.

Carter's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. T. H. CARTER.

- Jeff. Davis (Alabama) Artillery, Capt. W. J. Reese.
 King William (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. W. P. Carter.
 Morris (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. R. C. M. Page.
 Orange (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. C. W. Fry.

Jones' Battalion.

Lieut. Col. H. P. JONES.

- Louisiana Guard Artillery, Capt. V. Maurin.
 Charlottesville (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. J. McD. Carrington.
 Courtney (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. William A. Tanner.
 Staunton (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. A. W. Garber.

Nelson's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM NELSON.

- Milledge (Georgia) Artillery, Capt. John Milledge, jr.
 Amherst (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. T. J. Kirkpatrick.
 Fluvanna (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. John L. Massie.

First Regiment Virginia Artillery.

Col. J. T. BROWN.

2d Richmond (Virginia) Howitzers, Capt. David Watson.
 3d Richmond (Virginia) Howitzers, Capt. B. H. Smith, jr.
 Powhatan (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. W. J. Dance.
 Rockbridge (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. Archibald Graham.
 Salem (Virginia) Flying Artillery, Capt. Charles B. Griffin.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Col. R. L. WALKER.

Cutts' Battalion.

Lieut. Col. A. S. CUTTS.

Irwin (Georgia) Artillery, Capt. J. T. Wingfield.
 Patterson's (Georgia) Artillery, Capt. G. M. Patterson.
 Ross' (Georgia) Artillery, Capt. H. M. Ross.

McIntosh's Battalion.

Maj. D. G. MCINTOSH.

Hardaway (Alabama) Battery, Capt. W. B. Hurt.
 Danville (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. R. S. Rice.
 Johnson's (Virginia) Battery, Capt. M. Johnson.
 2d Rockbridge (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. W. K. Donald.

Poague's Battalion.

Maj. W. T. POAGUE.

Madison (Mississippi) Artillery, Capt. George Ward.
 Graham's (North Carolina) Battery, Capt. Joseph Graham.
 Albemarle (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. J. W. Wyatt.
 Brooke's (Virginia) Battery, Lieut. A. W. Utterback.

Garnett's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. J. J. GARNETT.

Donaldsonville (Louisiana) Artillery, Capt. V. Maurin.
 Huger (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. J. D. Moore.
 Lewis (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. N. Penick.
 Norfolk (Virginia) Light Artillery, Blues, Capt. C. R. Grandy.

Pegram's Battalion.

Maj. W. J. PEGRAM.

Pee Dee (South Carolina) Artillery, Capt. E. B. Brunson.
 Crenshaw (Virginia) Battery, Lieut. A. B. Johnston.
 Fredericksburg (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. E. A. Marye.
 Letcher (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. T. A. Brander.
 Purcell (Virginia) Battery, Capt. J. McGraw.

Haskell's Battalion.

Maj. JOHN C. HASKELL.

Branch (North Carolina) Artillery, Lieut. J. R. Potts.
 Rowan (North Carolina) Artillery, Capt. John A. Ramsay.
 Palmetto (South Carolina) Artillery, Capt. H. R. Garden.

RESERVE.

Cabell's Battalion.

Col. H. C. CABELL.

Callaway's (Georgia) Battery, Lieut. M. Callaway.
 Troup (Georgia) Artillery, Capt. H. H. Carlton.
 Manly's (North Carolina) Battery, Capt. B. C. Manly.
 1st Richmond (Virginia) Howitzers, Capt. E. S. McCarthy.
 Nelson (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. J. N. Lamkin.

No. 99.

Abstract from field return of the Army of Northern Virginia, November 20.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
General headquarters	22	122	166	200
Second Army Corps: *				
Staff	18		18	24
Early's division	404	4,207	5,611	11,577
Johnson's division	505	4,790	6,020	10,892
Rodes' division	527	6,502	8,382	14,620
Total	1,454	15,649	20,011	37,122
Third Army Corps (A. P. Hill)				
Staff	16		16	18
Anderson's division	500	6,082	7,564	12,545
Heth's division	439	5,368	6,761	11,068
Wilcox's division	518	6,072	7,415	11,418
Total	1,482	17,522	21,756	35,049
Stuart's (cavalry) corps.				
Staff	12		12	17
Hampton's division	268	3,451	4,380	9,288
Fitz. Lee's division	265	3,688	4,523	7,963
Total	545	7,139	8,915	17,263
Artillery Corps (Pendleton):				
First Army Corps	19	405	451	566
Second Army Corps	93	1,594	1,925	2,668
Third Army Corps	108	2,093	2,477	3,179
Cavalry Corps	18	326	387	525
Total	233	4,418	5,240	6,938
Grand total	3,736	44,850	56,088	96,576

No. 100.

Reports of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE,
November 26, 1863.

Your dispatch received. I should like the assistance of Colonel Lee, if convenient. The enemy's whole force is moving to our right, and will reach the lower fords of the Rapidan to-night. I am making a corresponding movement.

Prepare the troops about Richmond. All should be advanced toward Hanover Junction that can. Forage should be particularly forwarded to us.

R. E. LEE.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS.

* Major-General Early commanded this corps during the Mine Run Campaign, and was probably in command of it at this date.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE,
November 26, 1863.

General Meade's whole army was discovered to-day in motion toward the lower fords of the Rapidan. This army will move toward Spotsylvania Court-House to oppose it.

R. E. LEE.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE,
November 28, 1863.

The enemy's whole force is on the roads to Orange Court-House. No advance toward Spotsylvania. His progress yesterday was successfully resisted.

R. E. LEE.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 29, 1863—9 a. m.

A rain-storm prevailed all day yesterday. No movements of any importance by either army. This morning enemy is deploying in line of battle in our front.

R. E. LEE,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE,
November 30, 1863.

No movement of importance by either army yesterday. The enemy is in line on the east side of Mine Run. This army is in position on the west side.

R. E. LEE.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE,
December 1, 1863.

The enemy opened their batteries on our lines yesterday. Some skirmishing took place, but no attack.

R. E. LEE,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE,
December 2, 1863.

The enemy retreated during the night. Pursuit was made this morning, but he had recrossed Rapidan before we reached it. A few prisoners were captured.

R. E. LEE,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE,
December 2, 1863.

Yesterday enemy appeared to be closing up his forces on plank road. No other movement discovered.

R. E. LEE,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 2, 1863.

GENERAL: On Thursday, 26th ultimo, it being known that the army of General Meade was in motion for Germanna and Ely's Fords on the Rapidan, and supposing that his design was either to draw us from our position by a flank movement or to advance to Fredericksburg, the army was withdrawn from the line of the Upper Rapidan the same night and marched eastward to strike the enemy while moving, or accept battle if offered. Ewell's corps, under General Early, was directed to proceed to the old turnpike near Locust Grove and Hill's to move down the plank road.

During the march on the 27th, intelligence was received that the enemy was advancing toward Orange Court-House by both roads. It was at first supposed that this force was only intended to cover the movement of the main body, and the army continued its march. Hampton's division of cavalry, which was in advance, encountered the enemy near New Hope Church, on the plank road, and some skirmishing ensued, which was participated in by the advance of Hill's corps, and the progress of the enemy was checked. Johnson's division, of Ewell's corps, met a corps of the enemy under General French moving up the river on our left, and after a spirited engagement repulsed it. General Early continued to advance until he discovered a large force near Locust Grove.

In the meantime, information was received from General Rosser, whose brigade had been stationed to guard the roads leading from Germanna and Ely's Fords to Fredericksburg, that the whole army of General Meade, after crossing the Rapidan, had taken roads leading up the river to Orange Court-House. General Rosser attacked their train near Wilderness Tavern and burned a considerable number of wagons, bringing off 18, together with 280 mules and 150 prisoners. As soon as this movement of the enemy was reported, preparations were made to meet the expected attack, but none being

made that day the army was withdrawn that night to a better position on the west side of Mine Run, where it has since remained.

The enemy advanced on the 28th to the east side of the creek immediately in our front, but has made no effort to attack. He has thrown up earth-works along his line and makes a great display of artillery, but I have not been able to discover his purpose. General Fitz. Lee, with his division, was left to guard the upper fords of the Rapidan after the withdrawal of our army, and on Friday drove back Kilpatrick's cavalry, which crossed at Morton's and Raccoon Fords and attacked him. The same day Major Mosby fell upon a train of wagons at Brandy Station and destroyed a number of them, bringing off 112 mules and a few prisoners.

On Saturday, the enemy still remaining quiet, General Stuart, with Hampton's division of cavalry, endeavored to penetrate to his rear. He met a body of cavalry near Parker's Shop, where he had a sharp skirmish, but was recalled by a report that the enemy was moving on our right.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

December 3, 1863.

GENERAL: My letter of the 2d instant will have informed you of the condition of affairs up to the preceding night. Preferring to receive an attack rather than assume the offensive, our army remained in its position all day on the 1st instant. During the day information was received that the Sixth Army Corps, under General Sedgwick, had advanced on the plank road, and appearances indicated that the enemy was massing to our right. This was rendered more probable by the withdrawal of some batteries and the retiring of his pickets in front of our extreme left.

Anderson's and Wilcox's divisions were withdrawn from the trenches at 3 a. m. on the 2d and moved to our right, with a view to make an attack in that quarter. As soon as it became light enough to distinguish objects, it was discovered that the enemy's pickets along our entire line had retired, and our skirmishers were sent forward to ascertain his position. Finding that he had retired from our front, the army was put in motion, Hill's corps on the plank road and Early's on the old turnpike. General Stuart, with Hampton's division of cavalry, was directed to sweep around on our right as far as Chancellorsville, and, should he not find the enemy pursuing the roads leading to Spotsylvania, to press down to the Rapidan.

It was soon discovered that a portion of the enemy's force had taken the road to Germanna and the other portion toward Ely's Ford. General Hill's corps was halted after advancing 8 miles on the plank road. General Early and General Stuart proceeded as far as Germanna Ford, and discovered that the enemy's whole force had recrossed the Rapidan and proceeded to their former position on the Rappahannock. The army was then returned to its former lines on the Rapidan.

The movement of General Meade, and all the reports received as

to his intention, led me to believe that he would attack, and I desired to have the advantage that such an attempt on his part would afford.

After awaiting his advance until Tuesday evening, preparations were made to attack him on Wednesday morning. This was prevented by his retreat. The dense forest which covers the scene of operations prevented our discovering his withdrawal until he was beyond pursuit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen., C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 27, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of this army on the occasion of the advance of the Federal forces, under Major-General Meade, in November, 1863.

After its return from Culpeper, as previously reported, the army occupied the line of the Rapidan without interruption until November 26. The enemy was encamped in the vicinity of Culpeper Court-House and between that place and the Rappahannock. On the day last mentioned, large bodies of troops were observed moving toward the lower fords of the Rapidan, and at a later hour intelligence was received that the enemy had crossed that river in force at Ely's, Culpeper Mine, Germanna, and Jacobs' Fords. The country in that vicinity was unfavorable for observation, being almost an unbroken forest, and it could not be discovered whether it was the design of the Federal commander to advance toward Richmond or move up the Rapidan upon our right flank.

The army was withdrawn from its lines during the night of the 26th and put in motion, with the intention of falling upon his flank and rear should he attempt the first-mentioned movement or giving battle should he essay the execution of the second. Lieutenant-General Ewell being absent on account of sickness, his corps was placed under the command of Major-General Early, who was directed to move by the old turnpike and Raccoon Ford roads to Locust Grove. Hill's corps marched down the plank road. Hampton's division of cavalry, accompanied by General Stuart, preceded the advance of the main body. The defense of our line on the Rapidan was intrusted to Fitz. Lee's cavalry division.

During the forenoon of the 27th, the cavalry in front reported the enemy advancing up the turnpike and plank road, but as it was supposed that it might be only a force thrown out to cover the movement of the main body toward Fredericksburg, the march of the troops was continued. About a mile and a half east of Mine Run, General Hill's leading division, under General Heth, met the cavalry slowly retiring before the enemy. A brigade of infantry was deployed to support the cavalry, and after a brisk skirmish the progress of the enemy was arrested.

In the meantime Early's division, under General Hays, advanced on the old turnpike to within less than a mile of Locust Grove, and discovered that the enemy's infantry already occupied that place.

General Rodes, who had marched by Zoar Church into the Raccoon Ford road, came up soon afterward and took position on the left of Hays. Sharp skirmishing ensued; but, as the enemy had an advantageous position, and the density of the woods rendered it impossible to ascertain his strength, it was deemed best to defer the attack until the arrival of General Johnson's division. General Johnson marched on the Raccoon Ford road by Bartlett's Mill, and the head of his column had nearly reached General Rodes when, at a point less than 2 miles from the mill, his ambulance train moving in advance of the rear brigade, under General G. H. Steuart, was fired into from the left of the road.

General Steuart immediately formed his command and took measures to protect the train. Upon advancing his skirmishers it was discovered that the attacking party consisted of infantry, apparently in considerable force. General Johnson countermarched the other brigades of his division and formed them on the right of General Steuart. After skirmishing for some time, about 4 p. m. he ordered a general advance, and after a sharp engagement the enemy was driven back through the woods and pursued into an open field beyond. The density of the forest rendered it impossible for the troops to preserve their line unbroken in the advance and prevented the proper concert of action. General Johnson was therefore unable to follow up his success, the numbers of the enemy greatly exceeding his own, and reformed his troops on the edge of the open ground, which position they continued to hold until dark.

The force of the enemy encountered by General Johnson, consisting, as was afterward ascertained, of one army corps and part of another, crossed the Rapidan at Jacobs' Ford, and marched thence by a road which enters the Raccoon Ford road near Payne's Farm, where the action took place. The usual precaution had been taken by General Johnson to guard against a flank attack; but, owing to the character of the country, the presence of the enemy was not discovered until his skirmishers fired upon the ambulance train. The ground was unfavorable for the use of artillery, but sections of Carpenter's and Dement's batteries participated in the engagement and rendered efficient and valuable service.

Our total loss in killed, wounded, and missing was 545.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walton, commanding Twenty-third Virginia Regiment, was killed, and Col. Raleigh T. Colston, commanding Second Virginia Regiment, severely wounded, while leading their respective commands with conspicuous gallantry. Colonel Colston has since died. General Johnson mentions, with well-merited praise, the conduct of those brave and lamented officers.

The promptness with which this unexpected attack was met and repulsed reflects great credit upon General Johnson and the officers and men of his division.

While these events were transpiring, information was received from Brigadier-General Rosser, whose brigade of cavalry was guarding the roads leading from Ely's and Germanna Fords to Fredericksburg, that the whole Federal Army, after crossing the Rapidan, had moved up the river in the direction of Orange Court-House. General Rosser had attacked a train of wagons near Wilderness Tavern and captured a large number, some of which he brought off, and destroyed the remainder. He also secured 280 mules and 150 prisoners.

Preparations were made to meet the attack which this information led us to expect, but as the enemy did not advance, the army was

withdrawn during the night to the west side of Mine Run, where it took up a more favorable position and proceeded to strengthen it with intrenchments.

The next day the enemy appeared on the opposite side of the creek immediately in our front, and skirmishing took place along the whole line, but no attack was made.

On the night of the 28th, General Stuart was ordered, with Hampton's cavalry, to endeavor to gain the rear of the enemy and ascertain his purpose. He penetrated as far as Parker's Shop, on the plank road, where he attacked and defeated a body of Federal cavalry, but the pursuit was arrested by the intelligence that the movements of the enemy indicated that a general engagement was imminent. He resumed his position on our right flank during the night, having captured more than 100 prisoners and a quantity of military stores.

On the morning of the 29th, a heavy fire of artillery was opened upon our lines, which was supposed to be preparatory to a general assault, a large force having been previously concentrated opposite our right. Our batteries responded occasionally, but the artillery fire ceased in about an hour, and nothing but the usual skirmishing took place during the remainder of the day.

Believing that the enemy would not abandon an enterprise undertaken with so great a display of force without giving battle, I was unwilling to lose the advantage of our position, and awaited the development of his plans until the night of December 1, but, finding that he hesitated to bring on an engagement, determined to move against him on the following morning. The troops were disposed for the purpose before dawn, but as soon as it became light enough to distinguish objects, his pickets were found to have disappeared, and on advancing our skirmishers it was discovered that his whole army had retreated under cover of the night. Pursuit was immediately commenced, but on arriving near the river it was found that the Federal army had recrossed at Germanna, Culpeper Mine, and Ely's Fords. The withdrawal had no doubt begun the previous afternoon, but was concealed by the dense forest through which the roads of retreat lay. The same cause prevented the efficient use of our cavalry and rendered it necessary for the infantry to pursue with caution. About 500 prisoners fell into our hands.

Our casualties were slight with exception of those sustained by Johnson's division in the action at Payne's Farm. They are stated in the accompanying returns. Among them were several valuable officers whose names are appropriately mentioned in the reports of their superiors.

The army returned to its former position on the Rapidan.

The conduct of both officers and men throughout these operations deserves the highest commendation. The promptness with which they marched to meet the enemy, their uncomplaining fortitude while lying in line of battle for five days exposed without shelter to a drenching storm, followed by intense cold, and their steadiness and cheerful resolution in anticipation of an attack, could not have been excelled.

As has been already stated, the country was very unfavorable for cavalry. Hampton's division rendered good service in guarding our right flank. Fitz. Lee's division repulsed several efforts of the Federal cavalry under General Kilpatrick to gain the south side of the Rapidan at Raccoon and Morton's Fords, in rear of our left.

I cannot conclude without alluding to the wanton destruction of the property of citizens by the enemy. Houses were torn down or rendered uninhabitable, furniture and farming implements broken or destroyed, and many families, most of them in humble circumstances, stripped of all they possessed and left without shelter and without food. I have never witnessed on any previous occasion such entire disregard of the usages of civilized warfare and the dictates of humanity.

I forward herewith the reports of corps, division, and other commanders, and a map* of the scene of operations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

No. 101.

Report of Maj. Gen. Jubal A. Early, commanding Second Army Corps.

CAMP NEAR SOMERVILLE FORD,

April 4, 1864.

COLONEL: I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of the Second Corps at and near Mine Run in the latter part of November and December 1 last, the corps being at that time under my command by reason of the illness of Lieutenant-General Ewell:

On the morning of November 26, Stafford's brigade, of Johnson's division, was moved to Zoar Church, on a road leading by that place to Locust Grove, and four regiments of Gordon's brigade, of my own division, were moved to the intersection of a road from Zoar Church to Verdierville with the old stone turnpike from Orange Court-House to Fredericksburg, for the purpose of guarding the roads on our right and resisting any force of cavalry which the enemy might send up from the lower fords on the Rapidan, this precaution having been taken at the suggestion of the commanding general, made in consequence of information received of a movement on the part of the enemy.

On the same morning, about a brigade of the enemy's cavalry made its appearance at Morton's Ford, on the Rapidan, and some skirmishing ensued with our pickets, but it was soon ascertained that no serious attempt to cross the river at this point was intended. At this time the atmosphere was foggy, and the enemy's camps in Culpeper could not be distinguished; but later in the day, as the fog cleared up, a large wagon train, accompanied by troops, was discovered from the works in the rear of Morton's Ford moving on the road by Stevensburg to Germanna Ford.

The position of the divisions of this corps was as follows: My own division, commanded by Brigadier-General Hays, was on the left, guarding the fords from Raccoon Ford to Robertson's Ford; Rodes' division in the center, guarding from Raccoon Ford to Mountain

* To appear in atlas.

Run, and Johnson's division on the right, occupying the line from Mountain Run by Humes' old shop to Walnut Run. The whole corps was ordered to be in readiness to meet the enemy and to move at any moment.

In the afternoon of this day, information was received from the cavalry pickets on the river below that the enemy had thrown a pontoon bridge across at Jacobs' Ford, above Germanna Ford, and was crossing troops at that point, and also at Germanna and Culpeper Mine Fords. This information having been transmitted to the commanding general, I received instructions from him to take up a line perpendicular to the river and prepare to meet the enemy, and to act as circumstances might require.

I accordingly directed Major-General Rodes to move at 12 o'clock at night with his division and occupy a line from Johnson's right, on Walnut Run, to Zoar Church, leaving a brigade to guard and picket the line previously occupied by him, and Brigadier-General Hays to move with my own division to the point at which Gordon's four regiments had been previously posted, and connect with Rodes' right at Zoar Church, extending his line toward Verdierville, and to leave a brigade to guard and picket the line previously occupied by this division. Stafford's brigade was ordered to rejoin Johnson's division, which was directed to remain in its former position. These movements were made as directed, and Doles' brigade was left at Morton's Ford, and Pegram's brigade at Somerville Ford. I received further directions during the night from the commanding general to move at daylight next morning in the direction of Locust Grove, and endeavor to strike the enemy on his flank if he should be moving to the south, or in the direction of Chancellorsville.

At 4 o'clock in the morning, 27th, Maj. Gen. Fitz. Lee reported with two brigades of cavalry for the purpose of relieving my two brigades on picket, and these brigades were ordered to rejoin their divisions as soon as relieved. Major-General Johnson was ordered to move his division by Bartlett's Mill to Locust Grove; Major-General Rodes was ordered to move his division on the road from Zoar Church to the same point, and Brigadier-General Hays was ordered to move my own division on the stone turnpike to the same point, Andrews' battalion of artillery being ordered to accompany Johnson's division; Carter's battalion to accompany Rodes' division, and Jones' battalion to accompany my own division. The trains of the corps and the Reserve Artillery were ordered to Verdierville; Johnson's division train was ordered to go by Zoar Church so as not to be exposed, and General Johnson was ordered to look out for his left flank so as not to be surprised.

The routes on which Johnson and Rodes moved united about a mile from Locust Grove, and General Rodes being nearest the point of intersection was ordered to communicate with General Johnson as soon as he reached this point. As soon as these dispositions were made I reported to the commanding general at Mr. Rhodes', near Verdierville, by his direction. Previous information received from the officer commanding the cavalry picket at Locust Grove stated that the enemy's cavalry picket was about 2 miles east of that place on the old turnpike road. At the time I reported to the commanding general at Mr. Rhodes' house, it was supposed that the enemy was moving in the direction of Chancellorsville or toward Spotsylvania Court-House and it was thought that any force he might move up in our direction would be merely to cover his rear and flank and

trains. I received, therefore, instructions to move on in the direction of Chancellorsville and ascertain all I could of the enemy's movements, governing my own by his, and to attack any force I might meet with. Instructions were also given for the movement of the trains on a road south of the plank road, so as to keep pace with the troops. After receiving the general's final instructions, I started to rejoin my command, and on the way received information first by a courier that our cavalry pickets had been driven back from Locust Grove, and then by another that General Hays had encountered the enemy's infantry at that place.

I hastened on to General Hays' position and found his line formed at right angles with the old stone turnpike about three-quarters of a mile west of Locust Grove, with skirmishers thrown out in front. I was informed by General Hays that the enemy had reached the grove before he could get there and was in heavy force. A battery had been planted by the enemy on the hill at Locust Grove enfilading the turnpike, which is entirely straight. The enemy had greatly the advantage in position, he having got possession of the high ridge on which Locust Grove is situated. His force was concealed from view by the intervening woods except along the narrow vista made by the turnpike. I found that General Rodes had also come up, and finding the enemy in force, had formed line on Hays' left, extending across the road from Zoar Church and Bartlett's Mill to Locust Grove. Pegram's brigade, coming up at this time, was formed in line on Hays' right, and at right angles with it, to prevent a flank movement of the enemy.

After reconnoitering Hays' front, I found it impossible to attack the enemy from this position unless under very great disadvantage. I could see nothing of the enemy's position and could find no place on which to plant a battery. I then rode to the left to General Rodes' line, and found him and General Johnson together. General Johnson in a few minutes was informed that his ambulance train had been fired into on the road from Bartlett's Mill, and he rode to the rear to ascertain the condition of things. I then reconnoitered General Rodes' front, but could see nothing of the enemy from this position, as thick woods intervened here also.

I directed General Rodes to feel the enemy with his skirmishers, and a heavy line of skirmishers was advanced and quite a brisk skirmish took place, but nothing could be accomplished in this way. The enemy opened with artillery upon him from batteries which could not be seen. The enemy had very greatly the advantage in position on all parts of the line, and we could get no suitable place for artillery. If we attacked, our troops would have had to advance from a low position through exceedingly thick woods against the enemy posted on a hill. It would have been a movement altogether in the dark. General Rodes stated that, riding at the head of his column, he had got to the edge of the open fields near Locust Grove and found the enemy deploying into them in very heavy bodies, and before he could get any of his troops up the enemy had possession of the whole position.

I determined as soon as Johnson could get rid of the force which had fired into his ambulances, which I supposed to be a reconnoitering force of cavalry, to advance one of Rodes' brigades along the road to Locust Grove, supported by Johnson's division, so as to give me a position from which I could see something and ascertain how the enemy could be attacked with advantage. While waiting for

this I received a dispatch from General Fitz. Lee stating that a brigade of the enemy's cavalry had crossed at Morton's Ford and moved down in the direction of my left. Supposing this to be the force which was annoying Johnson, I sent the dispatch to him with directions to attack this force and drive it off. He had been skirmishing with the enemy since the attack on his train, and on the reception of my order he immediately advanced and encountered a very heavy force of infantry with artillery.

This force, which proved to be the Third Corps of Meade's army (Major-General French's), and a part of the Sixth Corps (Major-General Sedgwick's), he succeeded in driving back some distance with considerable loss to the enemy. This force had come up on the road from Jacobs' Ford, which leads into the road from Bartlett's Mill to Locust Grove, and its advance had fired into Johnson's train of ambulances as they passed. The road Johnson moved on was through a densely wooded country, and there being no cavalry on his flank, the first notice he received of the enemy's approach was the fire into his ambulances. Johnson had to advance to the attack under great disadvantages—through thick woods and over rough ground. His division having nearly exhausted its ammunition, he sent to General Rodes for a brigade to re-enforce him, and being with General Rodes at the time, I ordered him to send Doles' brigade, which was in reserve, to Johnson's assistance.

This affair closed at dark and was a very unexpected fight. Such was the nature of the country that I could not see any portion of the troops engaged. For the particulars I must therefore refer to the reports of the division and other commanders.

This affair reflects great credit both on the division and its commander, and developed the fact that the enemy had the whole or the greater part of his force in my front and on my flanks. I therefore determined to fall back across Mine Run, as the position I then held was very unfavorable either for attack or defense. Shortly after coming to this conclusion I received information from the commanding general that the enemy's whole force had moved up toward us, with directions to retire across the run for the purpose of taking a line farther back.

During the whole afternoon there had been skirmishing along Rodes' and Hays' fronts. I ordered all the ambulances of the other divisions to be placed under the orders of the chief surgeon of Johnson's division, and directed that all the wounded of that division should be carried to the rear. As soon as this was done that division was moved back across Mine Run on the road by Zoar Church, and then Rodes' and my own divisions were crossed over the same run at Rowe's Mill in succession. Before I moved back I gave notice to General Anderson, whose division had been sent to the rear of my right about dark, and requested him to move his division back also, which he did.

In going to the front in the day, I had observed that there was a good position on the west side of Mine Run, and this I determined to occupy until further orders were received from the commanding general. I directed General Rodes to place his troops in line on the hills on Mine Run, extending from the turnpike to the Zoar Church road, General Johnson to rest his right on Rodes' left, and throw his own left a little back toward Zoar Church, putting Stafford's brigade at the church to protect the left and rear, and Hays to rest his left on Rodes' right and extend up the run.

It was 4 o'clock in the morning of the 28th before the last of the troops had recrossed the run. After a short rest, I rode to see the commanding general at Mr. Rhodes', and was directed by him to move the corps back to the line extending from Humes' old shop by Zoar Church to Verdierville, which had been previously selected by us, and was the same I occupied on the night of the 26th. On riding to Mine Run to execute this order, I found the enemy already advancing on the opposite hills, and thinking it injudicious to move back under the circumstances, I sent back word to the commanding general and received his instructions to await the advance of the enemy. Preparations were immediately made to resist an attack, but the enemy did not attempt to cross Mine Run, his skirmishers having halted before reaching it, and his line of battle being formed on the crest of the opposite hills. Anderson's division of General Hill's corps took up its position on the right of Hays' line, connecting therewith.

During the course of the day, the enemy brought some guns into position and opened on the right of Hays' line and the left of Anderson's, where a portion of the guns of Jones' battalion had been posted, and it became apparent that Anderson's line would be exposed to an enfilading fire. It became necessary, therefore, to remove this part of the line farther back, and after examining the ground with the commanding general, it was determined to throw back the whole of Hays' line to a position some distance in the rear, which was suggested by Brigadier-General Gordon, who had previously reconnoitered it. This was done during the night of the 28th, the right of Rodes' line being also thrown back to correspond with this change.

During the day of the 28th and the following night and day, the troops were engaged in strengthening the position occupied by them, and it was finally very strongly fortified. The enemy had also been engaged in throwing up works for artillery on the opposite hills, and on the morning of the 29th fire was opened from his batteries, and a general advance was looked for, but was not made. At one time during the day a line of skirmishers crossed Mine Run and advanced as far as the right of the line occupied by Hays on the previous day, the skirmishers on Hays' right having given back, rendering it necessary for his to fall back; but the enemy's skirmishers were soon driven back and our former skirmish line resumed.

The artillery fire of the enemy was responded to by Andrews' battalion, posted in the rear of Johnson's right, on the north side of the road leading by Zoar Church to Locust Grove, and to some extent by Carter's battalion, which was posted along the commanding ridge occupied by Rodes. Jones' battalion was posted at intervals on the line occupied by Hays, and portions of Brown's and Nelson's reserve battalions were posted on the ridge occupied by Rodes, and also in rear of his left near the Zoar Church road. The fire from the enemy's artillery disclosed the fact that a part of Johnson's line, which had been laid out in a very thick pine woods, was enfiladed, and it became necessary, therefore, to throw his left farther to the front, and Stafford's brigade was moved from Zoar Church toward Bartlett's Mill.

We awaited the enemy's attack on November 29 and 30 and December 1. Occasional firing of artillery took place, and there were some movements of the enemy's troops, sometimes toward our left and then toward our right; but his main force was so concealed

by the woods that we could not ascertain correctly what he was doing.

On December 1, a diminution of the enemy's guns in my immediate front was observed, but as it had been then ascertained that there had been a massing of troops toward General Hill's right, it was supposed that this diminution was owing to that fact. Having waited in vain for the enemy to attack us, the commanding general determined to take the initiative, and for that purpose directed me on the afternoon of the 1st to extend my line during the night to the right as far as the plank road, so as to enable two divisions to be withdrawn from General Hill's part of the line, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's left next morning. This movement was executed at 3 o'clock in the morning, the hour designated for it.

At light on the 2d, it was discovered that the enemy had retired during the night. This movement of his had been favored by the movement of our own troops. I immediately sent word to the commanding general and crossed a brigade of Rodes' division over Mine Run, toward Locust Grove. I soon received instructions to follow in the track of the enemy with two divisions, and to send Johnson's division to Morton's Ford. I did not think it proper to pursue the enemy until these instructions were received, because it was not impossible that he might have recrossed the river for the purpose of moving up and again crossing at some of the upper fords. Johnson's division was sent to the forks at Morton's Ford, and Rodes' and my own divisions were moved rapidly along the turnpike, the former turning off from the turnpike below Locust Grove to Spottswood's, on the Germanna plank road, and the latter going down the turnpike to the Wilderness Tavern.

On arriving at Spottswood's, about 3 miles from Germanna Ford, I ascertained that the enemy's whole force had passed, and with the exception of stragglers was beyond pursuit. A large portion of the enemy's artillery and his trains had been sent to the rear the previous day, and the movement of his infantry had commenced early in the night. We succeeded in capturing about 300 prisoners, about 140 of whom were captured in one body by a small detachment of the Twelfth Georgia Regiment, Doles' brigade, Rodes' division. Having no cavalry with me, Lieutenant Turner, of General Ewell's staff, was sent ahead with some 8 or 10 men from the company of couriers attached to the corps, and he captured a number of stragglers, and came up with the cavalry rear guard, which fled at his approach.

When it was ascertained that the enemy had recrossed the river, which he did at Germanna, Culpeper Mine, and Ely's Fords, I moved back, by direction of the commanding general, to Mine Run that night and the next day to our former position on the river.

I saw on the enemy's track, which I pursued, abundant evidences of the most wanton barbarity. A small tan-yard near Locust Grove, used solely for the purpose of tanning hides on shares to furnish shoes to the women and children of the neighborhood, had been burned, the hides taken from the vats and cut to pieces, and the house of the owner also burned. Smoke-houses had been broken open and helpless women plundered of every mouthful of provisions; the most common country carts and farming implements destroyed, and a number of other outrages perpetrated, which could have been perpetrated only by a cowardly foe, stung with mortification at this ridiculous termination of so pretentious an expedition.

I cannot too warmly express my admiration of the conduct of the officers and men under my command during these operations. There was a heavy rain on the 28th, and it then turned and remained very cold. Officers and men were without shelter of any kind, yet they submitted with cheerfulness to every hardship and complied with every demand upon them with alacrity, awaiting the attack of the enemy with the most unbounded confidence.

I submit herewith the reports of division and subordinate commanders, and must add my regrets to those of their immediate commanders for the fate of the brave officers and men who lost their lives in the action of the 27th, in which Johnson's division was engaged, and the various skirmishes which took place.

Very respectfully,

J. A. EARLY,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Army of Northern Virginia.

No. 102.

Return of killed and wounded in Ewell's (Second) corps in the engagement at Payne's Farm and operations on Mine Run.

[Compiled from the nominal list signed by Surg. Hunter McGuire, medical director.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
EARLY'S DIVISION.					
<i>Hays' Brigade.</i>					
5th Louisiana				2	2
6th Louisiana				2	2
7th Louisiana				1	1
8th Louisiana		1		1	2
9th Louisiana				a5	5
Total		1		11	12
<i>Hoke's Brigade.</i>					
54th North Carolina				b2	2
57th North Carolina				1	1
1st North Carolina Battalion Sharpshooters		1		4	5
Total		1		7	8
<i>Gordon's Brigade.</i>					
38th Georgia				1	1
60th Georgia		3	1	12	16
61st Georgia		1	1	9	11
Total		4	2	22	28
<i>Pegram's Brigade.</i>					
13th Virginia				3	3
Total Early's division c		6	2	43	51

a 3 mortally wounded.
b Mortally wounded.

c See inclosure to Hays' report.

Return of killed and wounded in Ewell's (Second) corps, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Aggregate.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
JOHNSON'S DIVISION.						
<i>Steuart's Brigade.</i>						
1st North Carolina		5	1	49	55	
3d North Carolina	a1	6	3	62	72	
10th Virginia		1		10	11	
23d Virginia	b1	5	2	16	24	
37th Virginia	c1	2		5	8	
Total d		3	19	6	142	170
<i>Walker's Brigade.</i>						
2d Virginia		5	4	36	45	
4th Virginia	e2	5	6	42	55	
5th Virginia		6	1	23	30	
27th Virginia		1	1	7	9	
33d Virginia		1		4	5	
Total f		2	18	12	112	144
<i>Jones' Brigade.</i>						
Staff			1		1	
21st Virginia		1		10	11	
25th Virginia			1	4	5	
43d Virginia	g1	7		38	46	
44th Virginia		2	2	14	18	
Total h		1	10	4	66	81
<i>Stafford's Brigade.</i>						
1st Louisiana	i1	3	2	17	23	
2d Louisiana	j1		2	20	23	
10th Louisiana		5	2	15	21	
14th Louisiana		6	1	14	22	
15th Louisiana			2	13	15	
Total		2	14	9	79	104
Total Johnson's division		8	61	31	398	498
RODES' DIVISION.						
<i>Daniel's Brigade.</i>						
32d North Carolina		1		2	3	
43d North Carolina		1		2	3	
45th North Carolina				5	5	
53d North Carolina				2	2	
2d North Carolina Battalion		1		3	4	
Total m		3		14	17	
<i>Doles' Brigade.</i>						
4th Georgia				3	3	
12th Georgia				3	3	
Total				6	6	
<i>Ramseur's Brigade.</i>						
4th North Carolina				1	1	
14th North Carolina		1		1	2	
Total		1		2	3	

a Lieut. James P. Oates killed.
 b Lieutenant-Colonel Walton killed.
 c Lieut. C. F. Thomas killed.
 d Steuart reports 4 officers and 22 men killed, 9 officers and 176 men wounded, and 22 men missing.
 e Capt. J. B. Evans and Lieut. H. H. McCrady killed.
 f Also 10 men missing, according to brigade list.

g Lieut. John Dillon killed.
 h Also 15 men missing, according to brigade list.
 i Lieut. Henry R. Kenna killed.
 j Lieut. F. C. McRae killed.
 k Lieut. J. L. Cotton mortally wounded.
 l Mortally wounded.
 m Also 3 men missing, according to brigade list.
 n 1 man mortally wounded.

Return of killed and wounded in Ewell's (Second) corps, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Battle's Brigade.</i>					
3d Alabama				5	5
5th Alabama				3	3
12th Alabama				2	2
Total				10	10
<i>Johnston's Brigade.</i>					
5th North Carolina				1	1
Total Rodes' division		4		33	37
ARTILLERY.					
Alleghany Artillery				7	7
Courtney Artillery				1	1
Lee Battery	a1	2		1	4
First Maryland Battery		1		1	2
Orange Artillery				1	1
Total	1	3		11	15
Grand total	9	74	33	485	601

a Capt. Charles I. Raine killed.

No. 103.

Report of Brig. Gen. Harry T. Hays, C. S. Army, commanding Early's division.

HEADQUARTERS EARLY'S DIVISION,
Camp near Somerville Ford, January 22, 1864.

MAJOR: In obedience to the instructions of the lieutenant-general commanding, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of Early's division in the affair on Mine Run:

On the night of November 26, 1863, I received orders from Major-General Early, commanding Second Corps, to move with the division to the intersection of the road from Zoar Church to Verdierville with the stone turnpike to Fredericksburg.

Accordingly, between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of November 27, the troops were marched as directed via Old Verdierville, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, with his artillery battalion (consisting of Tanner's, Garber's, and Carrington's batteries), following in rear. Brigadier-General Pegram with his brigade was left to guard Raccoon, Somerville, and Robertson's Fords, with orders to join the division on the stone pike as soon as relieved by the cavalry of General Fitzhugh Lee. Arriving at 6 a. m. at the junction of the roads designated, we were joined by Brigadier-General Gordon and the four regiments of his command, which had been previously sent to this point by Major-General Early's directions in anticipation of a raid in our rear. Here we rested about an hour.

I was then ordered by the major-general commanding to proceed to Locust Grove, and, if practicable, to gain that position before the enemy. The division marched immediately to effect this object, but

on coming in sight of that place I found it already occupied by the enemy with infantry and artillery, apparently in strong force. The division was at once deployed and made ready for action. Hoke's and Hays' brigades, under command of Col. William Monaghan, of the latter, were placed in position with their left resting on the pike, and Gordon's was posted on the extension of this line with his right touching Colonel Monaghan's left. Skirmishers were promptly thrown to the front and within a short distance of the enemy's main body. There being no favorable position for my artillery, and the enemy holding a line of great strength, I deemed it inexpedient to attack without co-operation, and accordingly sent a staff officer to communicate with Major-General Rodes, who, I had been informed, would be about a mile to my left. General Rodes thinking it unadvisable to attack on account of the detention of Johnson's division, I advanced no farther during the day, and the afternoon was spent in desultory skirmishing.

I have to regret, however, that in this affair Captain Bringhurst, a gallant and faithful officer of the Ninth Louisiana Regiment, received a mortal wound.

Brigadier-General Pegram rejoined the division about 2 p. m. with his brigade, and about midnight, by Major-General Early's orders, I withdrew my entire force to the west bank of Mine Run.

Early next morning, November 28, we formed a line of battle and commenced the construction of breastworks. Gordon's brigade was placed with its left on the stone pike and its right a little south of the road from Mine Run to Verdierville, and Hays' and Hoke's brigades were put in line on the right of Gordon's, and connection was established with Major-Generals Anderson and Rodes on the right and left of the division, respectively. Two batteries of Lieutenant-Colonel Jones' artillery were placed in position in rear of Hoke's brigade and on a slight eminence near Rowe's house. These arrangements were scarcely completed when the enemy appeared on the east bank of Mine Run and advanced his skirmishers near the stream. No demonstration, however, was made during the day beyond a slight cannonade directed at Lieutenant-Colonel Jones' artillery, which was replied to.

In this action there were but few casualties and the results were unimportant.

On the night of the 28th, a more desirable line of defense having been chosen about half a mile to the rear of the first, we withdrew under cover of darkness and established it by torchlight. My left now rested a little north of the stone pike and my right on the dirt road to Verdierville. Brigadier-General Pegram with his brigade was held in reserve, as had been the case on the day previous. We commenced fortifying before daylight, and by an early hour in the forenoon had constructed a formidable line of breast-works of logs and earth with strong abatis in front. During the morning the enemy engaged our skirmishers with their own and threw a few shells into our lines, but no movement of importance occurred.

On November 29 and 30 and December 1, our status was unchanged. Skirmishing, however, of light character was continuous.

At 3 a. m., December 2, in obedience to orders, I moved to the right and occupied the trenches just vacated by Major-Generals Anderson and Heth. The whole division was now thrown in line. Brigadier-General Pegram held the right wing, which rested on the plank road; Colonel Monaghan, with Hoke's and Hays' brigades,

held the center, and Brigadier-General Gordon, with his left posted at Gold Mine Furnace, held the left wing.

As soon as it was light, it having been discovered that the enemy had retired from our front during the night, I marched by order on the stone pike (toward Fredericksburg) to the point of its junction with the plank road to Germanna Ford. We then marched on the latter road within 3 miles of the ford, and it having been ascertained that the enemy had recrossed the Rapidan, we retraced our steps to Mine Run, and, arriving there at 10 p. m., bivouacked for the night.

At daylight, December 3, we resumed the march and reached our old camps near Raccoon, Somerville, and Robertson's Fords about 12 m. We then relieved the cavalry that had guarded them in our absence and re-established our former lines.

For further information you are respectfully referred to the accompanying reports of the several brigade commanders. No report has been called for from the commander of Hoke's brigade, as it is now absent in North Carolina. The report of Colonel Monaghan, however, embraces its operations.

A list of casualties is also forwarded herewith.

I take occasion before concluding this report to express my appreciation of the high soldierly spirit evinced by the officers and men of this division in a ready compliance with orders and a cheerful endurance of the privations to which they were subjected, alike meriting the highest praise, and I will add that had the enemy ventured an attack, I feel assured he would have met a bloody and disastrous repulse at their hands.

The members of the division staff—Maj. S. Hale, assistant adjutant and inspector general, and Maj. John W. Daniel, assistant adjutant-general—acquitted themselves to my entire satisfaction, as did also Lieut. W. C. Cage, of my personal staff, and Mr. William Woodville, of Maryland, a volunteer aide-de-camp on the occasion.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARRY T. HAYS,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. G. CAMPBELL BROWN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Army Corps.

[Inclosure.]

Return of Casualties in Early's division during operations near Locust Grove and Mine Run. November 26–December 3.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Hays' Brigade.</i>							
6th Louisiana.....				3		3	4 10 0
8th Louisiana.....		1		1			
9th Louisiana.....	1			3			
Total.....	1	1		7		3	13
<i>Pegram's Brigade.</i>							
13th Virginia.....				3			3
Total.....				3			3

a Capt. A. C. Brughurst, Company B, killed.

Return of Casualties in Early's division, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Gordon's Brigade.</i>							
26th Georgia				2		1	3
38th Georgia				13		14	27
60th Georgia		3	1	8		6	17
61st Georgia		1	1				
Total		4	2	25	1	21	53
<i>Hoke's Brigade.</i>							
54th North Carolina		2				3	5
57th North Carolina				1			1
1st North Carolina Battalion Sharpshooters				5			5
Total		2		6		3	11
Grand total	1	7	2	41	1	27	79

Respectfully submitted.

HARRY T. HAYS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 104.

Report of Brig. Gen. John Pegram, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS PEGRAM'S BRIGADE,
Camp near Somerville Ford, January 21, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on November 27, 1863, having been left on picket at the several fords in this vicinity, I awaited being relieved by the cavalry of General Fitz. Lee, and then proceeded to join the division, which had preceded my brigade to Mine Run. Arriving there early in the afternoon, I took position with the division about 1 mile to the west of Locust Grove, where we remained until withdrawn during the night back to the west side of the run. During the throwing up of the breastworks by the remainder of the division my brigade was held in reserve, and remained bivouacked just in rear of the line of works.

During this time I had two regiments (the Thirteenth and Fifty-eighth Virginia) successively thrown to the front as skirmishers, where they occasionally exchanged shots with the enemy, but with no casualties on our side.

On the morning of December 2, my brigade moved along the works until its right rested on the plank road, where it remained for an hour or two, when, with the rest of the division, it followed after the retreating enemy to within 3 miles of Germanna Ford. We then returned to Mine Run, where we remained during the night and returned to our present position on the next morning.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. PEGRAM,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. JOHN W. DANIEL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, *Early's Division.*

No. 105.

Report of Col. William Monaghan, Sixth Louisiana Infantry, commanding Hays' and Hoke's brigades.

HEADQUARTERS HAYS' BRIGADE,
January 22, 1864.

MAJOR: In pursuance of orders from division headquarters, at 2 o'clock in the morning of November 27, 1863, I put in motion from the camp near Raccoon Ford the brigade of which I was then in command, together with Hoke's brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Tate, which had been placed under my orders, taking up the line of march in the direction of Verdierville. I pursued this route, passing through the old town of Verdierville, taking the turnpike leading to Fredericksburg for about 3 miles. Resting here for several hours, at 8 o'clock we resumed the march on the turnpike, crossing Mine Run, and proceeded a distance of a mile and a half, where we encountered an advance force of the enemy.

At this point, under direction of Brigadier-General Hays, commanding Early's division, I formed a line of battle to the right of the turnpike, my left touching the right of Gordon's brigade. In my own line, Hoke's brigade was on the right and Hays' on the left. Skirmishers were immediately thrown out to the front, and brisk firing at once began, which continued without intermission until night. One officer (Captain Bringham, Company B, Ninth Louisiana Regiment) and 3 privates were killed and 2 privates slightly wounded during the day.

In this position we remained until 1 o'clock in the morning of the 28th, when we fell back to the west side of Mine Run—about a quarter of a mile—from which we occupied a new line of battle, and, as soon as there was light enough, began the construction of a breastwork of logs. In this we were harassed by shelling from the enemy's batteries, without, however, receiving any injury; nor was there any loss in Hays' brigade from the skirmishing which was still kept up in front.

This line we continued to hold until about 9 o'clock that night, when we again changed our position, and, by the aid of torchlights, formed another line of battle about half a mile in the rear of the former, and there early in the morning we constructed substantial breastworks, felling for that purpose the pine and oak trees which abound there in profusion.

Here, during November 29 and 30, we remained, awaiting the advance of the enemy, our skirmishers occupying the line near the west side of Mine Run taken on the night of the 28th.

On November 30, 1 officer (Lieut. F. J. Wehner, Company B, Fifth Louisiana Regiment) and 3 privates were wounded and 1 private taken prisoner in skirmishing with the enemy.

During November 30, the right of my skirmish line fell back in some confusion under the fire from the enemy's artillery, when the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, of Pegram's brigade, was sent out as a re-enforcement. This regiment deployed as skirmishers, and, under the command of Maj. John W. Daniel, assistant adjutant-general of Early's division, drove back the enemy's skirmishers, who had advanced, until we resumed our original skirmish line. One of the enemy was wounded and fell a prisoner into our hands. After the re-establishment of the skirmish line, the companies from Hoke's

brigade occupied that line, and the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment was formed as a second line immediately in its rear.

In this affair Major Daniel conducted himself with the utmost gallantry, having dismounted from his horse and advanced to the extreme front with a gun in his hand.

The night of November 30, it being reported that the enemy intended to make a night attack, in obedience to orders from Brigadier-General Hays, I kept my men in readiness for action by requiring them to sleep on their arms.

December 1, we kept our same position, in constant expectation of the enemy's advance, and at 3 o'clock the morning of December 3, 1863, we moved by the flank a distance of 2 miles in the direction of the Fredericksburg plank road to a point in our line of breastworks vacated by Mahone's brigade, Hill's corps, that corps having moved to the right. In a short time after our arrival in this position it was discovered that the enemy had retreated in the direction of Locust Grove. Returning then to the turnpike in pursuit of the enemy, we recrossed Mine Run, passed by Locust Grove, and continued the route to Chancellorsville until we came in sight of the Wilderness Tavern, when we turned to the left, and for several miles pursued the road leading to Germanna Ford. Here we learned of the enemy's recrossing the river, and retracing our steps we went into bivouac in the neighborhood of our late line of battle.

The morning of December 3 I brought back my command to the camp near Raccoon Ford.

In this report I have omitted mentioning the casualties of Hoke's brigade, as I am not in possession of its loss, and am unable to procure the information on account of the absence of that command.

I cannot close this report without awarding the highest praise to both officers and men for their prompt obedience to orders, their patience under exposure to the severity of the weather, and the ardor of their desire to encounter the enemy—a desire, I regret to add, we were not permitted by the abundance of his prudence to gratify.

To the several staff officers in their respective departments I am under obligations for valuable assistance, and to Capt. Thomas H. Biscoe, Company K, Fifth Louisiana Regiment, I am largely indebted for service rendered as aide-de-camp.

My loss in the whole affair was 1 officer killed and 1 officer wounded; 3 privates killed, 3 privates wounded, and 1 taken prisoner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. MONAGHAN,

Colonel, Commanding Hays' and Hoke's Brigades.

Maj. JOHN W. DANIEL,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Early's Division.

No. 106.

Report of Brig. Gen. John B. Gordon, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS GORDON'S BRIGADE, April 4, 1864.

MAJOR: In accordance with orders from division headquarters I beg to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade from November 26 to December 2, 1863, inclusive:

Early on the morning of the first-mentioned day, as ordered by Brigadier-General Hays, commanding division, I proceeded, with four regiments of my brigade (the Thirteenth Georgia, Colonel Smith; Thirty-eighth Georgia, Lieutenant-Colonel Davant; Sixtieth Georgia, Major Jones, and the Sixty-first Georgia Regiment, Colonel Lamar commanding), to the intersection of the old turnpike with a road leading at right angles to it and by Zoar Church, two regiments of my brigade (the Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first Georgia) having been left on picket at Robertson's Ford, under the command of Col. C. A. Evans, of the Thirty-first Georgia. Having arrived at the point designated in the order, I communicated with Brigadier-General Stafford, at Zoar Church, and as directed by Major-General Early, commanding corps, in order to check an anticipated raid of the enemy's cavalry up these roads, proceeded to post one regiment (Thirteenth Georgia) on the plank road at the junction of this and the Catharpin road, marching to this position by a road leading from Zoar Church across to the plank road by the old gold mine. The Thirty-eighth Georgia was posted on a commanding position on the old pike on this side of and about a fourth of a mile from the point where this road crosses Mine Run. My two other regiments (the Sixtieth and Sixty-first Georgia) I posted on either side of the dirt road leading from New Verdierville to Locust Grove. Having reconnoitered the country between Zoar Church and the plank road, I proceeded to fell timber at such points as, in my opinion, would most effectually obstruct any advance by the enemy's cavalry.

During the night of November 26, my two regiments (Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first Georgia) left at Robertson's Ford, on the Rapidan, reported to me on the old pike near Mine Run.

On the morning of the 27th, I was ordered to march in advance along this road in the direction of Locust Grove. Sending a staff officer to bring up the Thirteenth Georgia Regiment, posted on the plank road, I crossed Mine Run, and, when within half a mile of Locust Grove, came in contact with the enemy's advanced guard of cavalry, supported by infantry. Deploying the Sixtieth Georgia as skirmishers across the road, this line was immediately advanced, driving back the enemy's infantry or dismounted cavalry skirmishers, which had been deployed as we came in sight, for several hundred yards.

In the meantime, while this skirmishing progressed, the enemy had posted one or more rifled pieces on the high hill at Locust Grove to command the road. They fired with considerable precision, rendering it necessary to clear the road of troops. No one was killed or wounded by this fire. At this point I was ordered to halt my skirmishers and to form line of battle across the road. In this position my brigade remained during the day and until withdrawn at night, connecting with the brigade of Brigadier-General Ramseur on the left, and with Brigadier-General Hays' brigade on the right.

Late in the afternoon of the 27th, the enemy advanced his line of skirmishers, with a heavy support, under the cover of the dense underbrush, and drove back the skirmishers on the right of my regiment (Sixtieth Georgia), leaving its right flank exposed. Before this regiment could be withdrawn (the commanding officer, Maj. W. B. Jones, having resolutely held his ground), a few of his men were captured. His loss during the day amounted to: Killed, 3; wounded, 15; missing 13.

During the night of the 27th, my brigade, with the other troops of the division, was withdrawn to the west side of Mine Run.

Early on the morning of the 28th, a line of battle was formed near the run, my left resting on the old pike and connecting with the brigade of Brigadier-General Daniel. This line was partially fortified, when it was thought necessary to change that portion of it occupied by Brigadier-General Daniel's brigade (of Major-General Rodes' division), by Major-General Early's division, and by a portion of Major-General Anderson's division, to one selected about a fourth of a mile to the rear. Upon this line my brigade, with the troops last mentioned, was placed during the night of the 28th.

At early dawn on the morning of the 29th, proceeded to fortify it. My left still connected with the brigade of Brigadier-General Daniel, but was moved the length of one regiment farther to the left, so that one of my regiments was on the left of the pike and posted in the intervals between pieces of artillery belonging to Major-General Rodes' division.

On the 29th, eight companies of the Sixty-first Georgia, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel McArthur, covered the brigade front as skirmishers and were posted near the run. The enemy crossed a force above and to my right, and drove in some of the skirmishers from Major-General Anderson's division.

Riding through the pines in front of my brigade in the direction of the vacated house belonging to Mr. Rowe, I was greatly surprised to meet skirmishers from the brigade of Brigadier-General Hays, and to find myself exposed to fire from the enemy's skirmishers, who had gained the hill near this house. From these men I learned that the line had given way still farther to the right. I could now hear firing in front of my brigade, and sent immediately to learn the cause and the position of my skirmishers. It was ascertained that this line was engaged with the enemy in front, and that he had succeeded in passing in rear of its right, leaving it in a very exposed position. The lost ground was soon recovered and the line re-established. Thus twice during the operations of these few days did the breaking of skirmishers on one portion of the line greatly endanger another.

I cannot too highly commend the conduct of the officers (Lieutenant-Colonel McArthur, of the Sixty-first, and Major Jones, of the Sixtieth Georgia) who commanded the skirmishers from my brigade on the two occasions referred to, in so resolutely holding their positions until withdrawn by orders.

The casualties of the Sixty-first Georgia in this affair were : Killed, 1; wounded, 10; missing, 8.

About 3 a. m., December 2, my brigade, as ordered by Brigadier-General Hays, commanding division, moved by the right flank, following the troops on my right, and occupied a position near the old gold mine. It was soon discovered that the enemy had retreated, and, with the other troops of the division, my brigade followed in pursuit. Having marched about 2 miles beyond Wilderness Tavern, on the Germanna Ford road, I was ordered to move back and encamp on the west side of Mine Run. On December 3, my brigade re-occupied its old camp near Somerville Ford, on the Rapidan.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. GORDON,

Brigadier-General.

Maj. JOHN W. DANIEL,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Early's Division.

No. 107.

Report of Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson, C. S. Army, commanding division.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
February 2, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report and the accompanying sub-reports of the part borne by my division in the action of Payne's Farm, on November 27, 1863, and the succeeding operations on Mine Run:

On the morning of the 26th, the enemy having been reported as crossing the Rapidan in force at Jacobs' Ford, the command was ordered into the breastworks in our front, extending from Mountain to Walnut Run, on a line at right angles with the general course of the river. Stafford's brigade was ordered to Zoar Church to watch the movements of the enemy.

At an early hour next morning, Stafford's brigade having rejoined the command, the troops, in pursuance of an order from the major-general commanding the corps, were moved out of the works and down the road by Bartlett's Mill, with a view to forming a junction with Rodes' division at Locust Grove. In obedience to orders from corps headquarters, the ordnance and baggage wagons were sent by way of Zoar Church. The command moved in the following order: First, Jones' brigade; second, Stafford's brigade; third, the "Stonewall" Brigade, followed by Andrews' battalion of artillery and the ambulances. Steuart's brigade was ordered to bring up the rear, to guard against any sudden dash upon the artillery. Skirmishers were thrown out to the front and on the left of the head of the column. They encountered a few of the enemy's vedettes at the junction of an obscure road leading in the direction of Jacobs' Ford with that along which the column was advancing. These being quickly driven off, the command was moved rapidly forward until the head of the column reached Rodes' left at a point about 3 miles from Bartlett's Mill.

Soon after the column had been halted Brigadier-General Steuart sent forward to the division commander, and apprised him of the fact that the ambulance train in his front had been attacked by the enemy's skirmishers, supposed to be dismounted cavalry. Riding to the rear, he found General Steuart's skirmishers briskly engaged with those of the enemy, who were endeavoring to turn his left. To prevent this, General Steuart was ordered to throw back his left and form his brigade at right angles to the road. The other three brigades were ordered to about-face, close up upon General Steuart's right, and throw out skirmishers.

It was now evident that the enemy's infantry was in our front, heavy bodies of them in line of battle having been discovered. The brigade commanders on the right of Steuart were ordered to feel the enemy, and he was found to cover the front of our entire command with the exception of two regiments on our extreme right. His right extended beyond Steuart's left, so that the opposing forces presented about equal fronts. We, however, had only one line, while the enemy had two or more.

There was heavy skirmishing now along the entire line, and it was in repelling the enemy—who twice in line of battle attempted, and unsuccessfully, to drive back his regiment, deployed as skir-

mishers—that the chivalric Col. Raleigh T. Colston, commanding the Second Virginia Infantry, fell desperately wounded. This brave officer has since died. Here, too, the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Walton, commanding the Twenty-third Virginia Infantry, fell while leading on his men. Though wounded, he had refused to leave the field, when he was shot through the heart and instantly killed. The loss of such men as these, who were at once good citizens, brave soldiers, and cultivated gentlemen, is one equally to be deplored by their country and their comrades.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the position of the enemy having been as well ascertained as the nature of the ground permitted, a general advance was ordered, Stuart being directed to wheel his brigade gradually to the right as he advanced, and the command went forward with loud cheers to drive the enemy out of the tangled wilderness in which he had sheltered himself. The resistance of the enemy was stubborn, but he was steadily driven back for a considerable distance through the woods and pursued across an open field. The density of the thicket through which our men advanced was such, however, that it was found impossible to maintain an unbroken line, and each brigade commander in turn, finding himself unsupported either on the right or the left, and in an open field, ordered back his brigade to the fence skirting the field. By this time our ammunition was well-nigh exhausted, and all efforts to obtain a supply having failed, it was impossible to push our success further. The men, however (many of whom had used all their cartridges), maintained a resolute front along the fence, and a dropping fire was kept up on both sides. Though night was rapidly falling and the fire gradually slackening on the part of the enemy, it was deemed prudent, in view of the exhausted cartridge-boxes of the men, to send to General Rodes, with the request that he should order a brigade to our support. This request was promptly acceded to, and Brigadier-General Doles, having reported, was directed to move to the front. It being now night, my division was ordered back to the road.

During the advance of our troops, a section of Carpenter's battery behaved with great gallantry and efficiency in replying to a battery of four pieces of the enemy, who were pouring grape into the ranks of Stuart's brigade, and dispersed also a column of infantry who were endeavoring to turn our left. A section of Dement's battery, placed in front of our center, though under a galling fire of musketry, played with telling effect upon the ranks of the enemy. The officers and men of these commands (composing part of Andrews' battalion) exhibited on this as on every previous occasion when they have served under me in action, a courage and efficiency of the highest order.

About 12 p. m. the command was marched across Mine Run, by direction of Major-General Early, commanding the corps, and took up its position on the hills along the western bank. We brought off all of our wounded except 2 and some of our dead. The enemy, in retiring before us, had left many of his dead and wounded upon the field. We captured also a few prisoners.

Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing was 545, of which 69 were killed, 429 wounded, and 47 missing. That of the enemy was probably not far from 1,000 men.

My warmest acknowledgments are due the brave officers and men of this division who, attacked while on the march by a greatly supe-

rior force of the enemy from an admirable position, turned upon him and drove him from the field, which he left strewn with arms, with artillery and infantry ammunition, his dead and dying. Opposed by French's and part of Sedgwick's corps, they gained so decided a success that General French was relieved from command by his Government on account of the result of the action, a sufficiently high encomium upon the soldiers whose valor overcame him.

To Brigadier-General Steuart, Brigadier-General Walker, Brigadier-General Jones, and Brigadier-General Stafford, the highest praise is due for the gallantry and skill with which they led their commands.

General Steuart was slightly wounded in the arm; General Jones more seriously in the head early in the action, and was carried from the field, when Colonel Witcher, of the Twenty-first Virginia Infantry, a most gallant officer, assumed command. General Jones reported for duty a few days afterward, before he had sufficiently recovered to justify his doing so, on hearing that a general engagement was imminent.

General Walker, when during the engagement one of his regiments staggered under a terrific fire, seized the colors, leaped his horse over a fence into an open field in front of his command, and waved his men on, while the lines of the enemy, 80 yards distant, directed a fearful converging fire upon him. General Stafford acted with similar daring, but, fortunately, neither was wounded.

I beg leave to call your attention to the accompanying brigade and regimental reports, where special mention is made of acts of gallantry and merit, which would too greatly swell the proportions of this report were they mentioned here.

My thanks are due to the officers of my staff—Maj. R. W. Hunter, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. Edwin L. Moore, inspector; Capt. V. Dabney, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. Oscar Hinrichs, engineer officer, who was wounded under a heavy fire—for their efficient services and the gallantry they displayed during the engagement.

Dr. R. T. Coleman, chief surgeon of the division, deserves much credit for the promptness with which the wounded were removed from the field and their wants supplied.

Sergt. Skipwith Wilmer, chief of signal corps, acted as my aide, and deserves mention for his gallantry and intelligence.

OPERATIONS ON MINE RUN SUBSEQUENT TO THE ACTION.

My division, which was posted on the left of Rodes' division and formed the extreme left of the army, having constructed strong field-works along the western bank of Mine Run, remained in line of battle for several days awaiting the expected assault of the enemy.

He opened a heavy artillery fire on our lines on November 29, about sunrise, to which Andrews' battalion gallantly replied. During this artillery combat, which lasted but a short time, the service and the country lost a most gallant officer and valuable citizen in the death of Capt. Charles I. Raine, of Andrews' battalion, who was killed by a solid shot while fearlessly and ably discharging his duty. There were a few other casualties also in this battalion.

The enemy having retreated during the night of December 1, my division was ordered across Mine Run in pursuit, but on its being ascertained that he had recrossed the river we were ordered back to

our works between Mountain and Walnut Runs, where we remained until ordered into our present quarters.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Maj. G. CAMPBELL BROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps.

No. 108.

Report of Brig. Gen. James A. Walker, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS "STONEWALL" BRIGADE,
December 8, 1863.

MAJOR: In obedience to circular from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the "Stonewall" Brigade, on the 27th ultimo, in the affair at Payne's Farm:

On the morning of the 27th, this brigade moved from the rifle-pits near Rhodes' house, on the road leading by Bartlett's Mill to Locust Grove, following Stafford's brigade, with the ambulances of the division, Andrews' artillery, and Steuart's brigade in our rear. When about 2 miles from Bartlett's Mill, I was informed by Major Moore, division inspector, that the enemy's skirmishers were firing into General Steuart's column from the woods on our left. Halting my brigade and facing it to the front in line of battle, I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Colston, commanding Second Virginia, to deploy his regiment in my front and advance his skirmishers through the woods, which he did, and his regiment remained in front, gallantly holding the enemy in check until the brigade advanced to its support.

I regret very much that Lieutenant-Colonel Colston lost his leg while commanding this line of skirmishers, as he is a gallant and efficient officer, and his services are very much needed with his regiment at this time.

After remaining in line of battle along the road for two hours, I received orders to advance with the rest of the division, and moved forward, with Stafford on my right and Steuart on my left. The ground in my front for about 500 yards was thickly wooded and brushy, and beyond that was a cleared farm owned by a man named Payne. The brigade advanced rapidly through the woods and encountered the enemy at the edge of the open ground, who soon gave way in confusion, and was followed by my men some distance into the open field, when, finding that they were unsupported on our left, and being exposed to a fire from the enemy on that flank posted in the woods, which extended farther on our left than in our front, they fell back to the edge of the woods, where we maintained our ground until dark, when we fell back to the road, bringing off all our wounded and a portion of our dead.

The total loss of the brigade in this action was 20 killed and 124 wounded.

About 10 o'clock that night the brigade moved off with the rest of the division unmolested by the enemy. The subsequent operations

of the brigade during the rest of the campaign were unimportant, and no special report is deemed necessary.

To my personal staff, and especially to Captain Barton, assistant adjutant-general, I am indebted for valuable assistance on the field.

I am, major, very respectfully,

J. A. WALKER,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. R. W. HUNTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Johnson's Division.

No. 109.

Report of Capt. Charles H. Stewart, Second Virginia Infantry.

JANUARY 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to instructions from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Second Regiment in the engagement of Payne's Farm on November 27, 1863:

On the morning of the 27th, we were ordered to move on the Zoar Church road, the Second Regiment bringing up the rear of brigade, crossing Mine Run at Bartlett's Mill, and at the intersection of a road leading off to the left at a point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond the mill the brigade was ordered to halt, sharp but desultory firing being heard apparently in our rear. Lieutenant-Colonel Colston, who was then in command of the Second Regiment, received instructions from the brigade commander to deploy his regiment on the center and move by the left flank till he made a connection with the skirmish line of General Steuart's brigade. In moving our line of skirmishers got in advance of General Steuart's line some 200 yards, and overlapped the right of his line some considerable distance.

While gallantly dashing forward at the head of his line Colonel Colston was dangerously wounded in the leg and removed from the field. At his request I assumed command, and hastening to the left was rectifying this line, placing the left in charge of Captain Randolph, when I received orders from the brigade commander to withdraw my line and to connect it with General Steuart's line, on my left, and General Stafford's line, on my right.

In a few minutes after our lines were established a skirmish fire was opened by the advance of the enemy, which gradually increased in intensity during the engagement. The enemy's line was re-enforced three distinct times, the last time by bringing up a line of battle, who were forced to occupy the line to which we had steadily held their skirmishers during the entire action. The endeavor to advance their line of battle upon the skirmish line was simultaneous with the appearance of our line of battle advancing to the support of the skirmish line. The skirmishers in the center of my line being upon the crest of a hill and directly in line of fire from both lines, I ordered them to fall back upon our line of battle and reform in its rear. Owing to the length of the skirmish engagement, a large number of men had expended their ammunition, but those who had any in their boxes, and those who had supplied themselves from the boxes of their wounded comrades, joined in the charge and pressed forward on the enemy. The engagement was closed at dark.

I cannot speak too highly of the coolness of the officers and men, and of the steady and deliberate manner in which the men delivered their fire.

I have the honor to report the following casualties in the regiment, field, and staff: Lieutenant-Colonel Colston, wounded, since died. Killed, 6 enlisted men; wounded, 3 officers and 35 enlisted men.*

Respectfully submitted.

C. H. STEWART,
Captain, Commanding.

Capt. R. J. BARTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 110.

Report of Maj. William Terry, Fourth Virginia Infantry.

DECEMBER 4, 1863.

In reporting the operations of the Fourth Virginia Infantry in the engagement on the 27th ultimo at Locust Hill, a few lines will suffice.

The regiment, with the brigade, was moving on the road running by [Bartlett's] Mill to Locust Grove, when about 1½ miles from the mill the enemy made their appearance, coming from direction of Jacobs' Ford, on the Rapidan, on the left of General Steuart's brigade, in our rear. Skirmishers from the Second Regiment were thrown out to the left, and, after the skirmishers had been engaged for some time, my regiment, in line of battle, as part of the brigade, moved against the enemy. Advancing through the woods some 250 yards, we became engaged with the enemy in and near the fields in front. The enemy were driven a short distance. This ground we held against the enemy until dark. Our advance commenced between 3 and 4 o'clock and an infantry fight, with some artillery, was kept up until dark, when the brigade was withdrawn to the road. This latter statement is made upon information, as I received a wound in the right shoulder between sundown and dark which compelled me to leave the field.

In this engagement my regiment was posted betw. the Fifth, on the right, and the Twenty-seventh, on the left.

My regiment in this engagement sustained considerable loss. A report of casualties has already been forwarded to brigade headquarters. Two commissioned officers (Capt. J. B. Evans, Company L, and Second Lieut. H. H. McCrady, Company D) killed, and 1 (Lieut. A. P. Bourn, Company F) permanently disabled by amputation (since dead). Capt. H. D. Wade, Company G; Lieuts. I. W. Haymaker and W. F. Wright, Company B, and Lieut. Samuel H. Lyle, Company I, wounded. Five privates killed, and 43 non-commissioned officers and privates wounded, and 4 missing. Among the non-commissioned officers wounded is Color Sergt. J. H. Lawrence, who was severely wounded through both legs while gallantly bearing the colors of the regiment against the foe; and I desire to mention specially the conspicuous gallantry of Private A. T. Barclay, Company I, who seized the colors when Sergeant Lawrence fell and carried them through the balance of the fight.

* See statement of casualties in Second Corps, p. 837.

It is with deep regret that I am called on to record the death of Captain Evans, Lieut. A. P. Bourn, and Lieutenant McCrady, veterans of many hard-fought fields, than whom there are no braver and truer men left. The loss of such men is hard to replace. I trust the survivors will emulate their truly soldierly bearing. Where duty pointed they were ever prompt to lead. Victories are dear when purchased with such sacrifices.

Among the lamented dead is Private George W. Chapin, Company I, for some time clerk at brigade headquarters. His friends may find consolation in the assurance that he fell in the fearless discharge of his whole duty.

Many of the officers and men behaved in the most satisfactory manner, and I do not desire to create any invidious distinction, or to be regarded as disparaging others, by referring specially to Junior Second Lieut. George M. Hanson, Company A, who, though the youngest officer of the regiment in age and commission, was conspicuous for the active discharge of his duty.

It affords me pleasure to say that Adjutant Wade behaved, as usual, with coolness and courage.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. TERRY,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. R. J. BARTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 111.

Report of Col. John H. S. Funk, Fifth Virginia Infantry.

JANUARY 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to circular, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the engagement at Payne's Farm, November 27, 1863:

On the morning of the 26, I was ordered, in company with the brigade, down the Germanna Ford road, which runs through our fortifications, behind which we lay the previous night, and keeping this road for near a mile, we turned off abruptly to the right, crossing Mine Run at Bartlett's Mill. Continuing on the old Culpeper and Fredericksburg road 2 miles, we halted, hearing heavy skirmishing in front. In a few minutes, to my surprise, I heard skirmishing in our rear along the road which we had traveled. We faced about and marched back some 200 yards. Skirmishers were deployed and soon became engaged. We then fronted and moved in advance of the road some 50 paces, when we received orders to erect temporary fortifications.

In a few minutes an order was received from the brigade commander to prepare to move forward, it having been ascertained that there was nothing but the enemy's cavalry in our front. The regiment was immediately put in motion. A charge was commenced on the left of the brigade, which was immediately taken up by my regiment. After proceeding about 200 yards, and arriving at the edge of the field, I found that my regiment was very much scattered, owing to the denseness of the undergrowth. I halted and reformed

it. By this time the left of the brigade became engaged with the enemy's infantry, posted behind a fence at the skirt of a woods which run at right angles with our line of battle. Finding no enemy in my front, I wheeled my regiment to the left and took position in a lane leading to and some 300 yards from the residence of Mr. Madison Payne, which threw me within some 200 yards of the enemy's lines, when we soon became hotly engaged, which was about 4 o'clock. General Stafford's brigade came up on our right and continued the line along the lane.

About sunset Captain Dement's battery was placed in position immediately in my rear, opened fire, but was soon silenced by the enemy's infantry. We were engaged until dark, when I received an order from General Walker to fall back to our fortifications along the old Culpeper and Fredericksburg road, carrying our dead and wounded with us. Owing to a number of horses in the battery being disabled, I sent Captain Hall and a squad of men, who assisted in bringing off the piece. About 1 o'clock, we took up the line of march, moving toward Zoar Church, and took position along Mine Run.

It only remains for me to say that the officers and men displayed their usual gallantry and determination. There was a greater exhibition of personal courage than I have witnessed upon any of the many fields upon which they have fought.

Capt. William T. Hall, Lieut. John M. Brown, Color Sergt. W. Grimm, Sergeant Thompson (Company G), and Sergeant Fauber (Company H), are mentioned for behaving with marked gallantry on this occasion.

I am indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, Major Newton, and Adjt. Charles S. Arnall for their valuable assistance and untiring energy in keeping the men to the post of duty.

My casualties were as follows: Six killed, 24 wounded, and 1 missing; total, 31.

With deep regret at the loss of so many noble and brave men of my command,

I am, most respectfully,

J. H. S. FUNK,
Colonel Fifth Virginia Infantry.

Capt. R. J. BARTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 112.

Report of Maj. Philip F. Frazer, Twenty-seventh Virginia Infantry.

JANUARY 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-seventh Virginia Regiment in the action at Payne's Farm on November 27, 1863:

Pursuant to orders, it left camp near Morton's Ford on the night of November 26, and having marched down to the intrenchments remained in them all night in line of battle.

Next morning received orders to move, and marched on the Locust Grove road, crossing Mine Run at Bartlett's Mill and advancing

from the run about 2 miles. Firing being heard in our rear, we about-faced and marched back about a quarter of a mile and formed a line of battle parallel with the Locust Grove road and constructed temporary intrenchments of logs and rails. We remained in this position for about half an hour, when we were ordered to move forward, which we did through a dense woods.

After moving forward in line about a quarter of a mile we engaged the enemy, who were posted in the edge of the woods. Having driven them back a short distance, we held the ground until after night, when we received orders from the brigade commander to fall back to the breastworks along the road. We here stacked arms and remained for a couple of hours, when we again moved down the Locust Grove road to the stone road, again crossing Mine Run. Near the point of crossing we bivouacked for the night.

Next morning we moved to the right of the road and constructed breastworks, and remained in them until the next morning, when, the enemy opening fire upon us, we were compelled to change position, and again threw up intrenchments at right angles to the ones we had left. We remained here two days, when we were ordered back to camp near Morton's Ford.

The regiment behaved with gallantry, and during the action both officers and men did their entire duty.

Below I submit a report of casualties :

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officer.....		1	
Non-commissioned officers.....		2	
Privates.....	1	8	2
Total.....	1	11	2

Respectfully submitted.

PHILIP F. FRAZER,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. R. J. BARTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 113.

Report of Lieut. Col. Abraham Spengler, Thirty-third Virginia Infantry.

JANUARY 23, 1864.

SIR: The night of November 26, 1863, was passed behind the fortifications running at right angles from the Rapidan, and about 9 a. m. of the next day the line of march was taken up on the road leading by Bartlett's Mill. We had not proceeded more than 2 miles beyond the mill when firing was heard in our front and rear, which was the first indication we had of the near proximity of the enemy. The column was halted in the road, and the momentary confusion caused by the attack upon it was soon displaced by order, quiet, and a feeling of confidence. A line of battle was promptly formed on

the road and skirmishers deployed and marched to the front. While lying in line of battle the men, of their own accord and without orders, busied themselves in some preparations to repel an attack. After the lapse of an hour, perhaps, the line of battle thus formed was ordered to advance, which it did, at first in quick time, and then in double-quick time, and with a shout, it appearing that the enemy with a heavy line of battle was driving our skirmishers back. The advancing line of the enemy was met, hurled back, and pressed for some distance, with considerable loss in killed and wounded.

Our advance was checked and enthusiasm chilled by a report (coming from, it was supposed, a creditable source) that we had fired upon a part of General Steuart's command farther in the advance than ourselves, which was soon ascertained to be false, and our fire re-opened and continued till nightfall on a line of battle of the enemy running nearly perpendicular to ours. This fire, it is believed, was effective, as it was enfilading. The report incidentally mentioned of our firing upon a part of General Steuart's command, it is believed, originated in the fact that his command formed a continuation of the original line of battle, connecting with our left, and its not being closed upon our left, it was supposed to be in advance of us, which was not the case. I informed the brigadier-general commanding that my left was exposed to an enfilading fire, but he ordering me to hold my position, if possible, I protected my left as well as I could, and held the position until ordered away after night.

The casualties of this regiment were 1 killed and 6 wounded. The small number of casualties is attributable in part to the vigorous attack made and in part to the advantageous position occupied by my regiment.

The men and officers of my command generally acquitted themselves well and deserve praise.

I have thus, with such brevity as was consistent with the facts and circumstances, given you an account of the part taken by this command in the action of November 27, 1863.

I am, very respectfully,

A. SPENGLER,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Thirty-third Regt. Va. Infantry.

Capt. R. J. BARTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 114.

Report of Col. William A. Witcher, Twenty-first Virginia Infantry, commanding Jones' brigade.

HEADQUARTERS J. M. JONES' BRIGADE,

December 7, 1863.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders of 4th instant, I submit the following report of Jones' brigade in the action of the 27th ultimo:

At sunrise the brigade moved from its fortifications near Morton's Ford in the direction of Locust Grove. When a short distance beyond Bartlett's Mill, the Twenty-fifth Virginia Regiment was deployed as skirmishers to cover the front and left flank of the column. The skirmishers soon encountered a few of the enemy's vedettes and

drove them away. About 1 mile from Bartlett's Mill firing was heard to the rear and the column was halted, about-faced, and moved a short distance down the road. The brigade was then (about 3 p. m.) fronted and ordered to advance in battle order. This brigade occupied the extreme right of the division, and was ordered, as I learned from Brig. Gen. J. M. Jones, to close and dress to the left. Heavy firing soon commenced on the left of the division, and as the other brigades moved obliquely to the left, it became necessary for our brigade to wheel rapidly in the same direction. Under the difficulties of so long and rapid a wheel, the troops kept in rank remarkably well.

About the time the wheel was completed, and we had formed upon the line of the division, General Jones, while gallantly exposing himself, was struck down by a shot in the head, and the command thereby devolved upon me as senior colonel.

I immediately urged the line forward, but discovering that the brigade was in advance of the troops on our left, I ordered it back to the line of the division, which was along a fence on a ridge some 200 yards from the enemy. Here we continued the fight until dark, when I was informed that the division was moving by the left flank to the former position on the road, which movement I ordered the brigade to follow.

In the course of the action, the command captured 7 prisoners and 2 horses and equipments. Our loss, as will be seen by accompanying reports, was 11 killed, 68 wounded, and 15 missing.

With the exception of some little skulking on the part of individuals, officers and men behaved with the greatest gallantry.

In conclusion, I must express my thanks to Captain Early for efficient aid after I assumed command, other officers of staff being on duty which removed them from my immediate presence.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. WITCHER.

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. R. W. HUNTER,
Asst. Adjt. General.

No. 115.

Report of Lieut. Col. William P. Moseley, Twenty-first Virginia Infantry.

DECEMBER 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state that the Twenty-first Regiment Virginia Infantry, under the command of Major Kelly, left its camp near Morton's Ford on the evening of November 26, and occupied the breastworks near its camp that night.

The next morning, Friday, the 27th, Col. William A. Witcher resumed command, and the regiment was moved in the direction of Chancellorsville. Soon after it had passed Willis' Ford firing was heard in front, and, in the course of half an hour, in rear, when the regiment was halted and moved upon the enemy in rear by changing direction to the left. We engaged the enemy from 3 p. m. until sunset.

During the early part of the action Brig. Gen. J. M. Jones was wounded. Colonel Witcher then assumed command of the brigade and the command of the regiment fell upon me. About this time the left of the brigade fell back a short distance, and the regiment was ordered to the line of the brigade by the colonel commanding brigade. Here the regiment remained until dark, when it moved by the left flank to its former position on the road, where it encamped for the night.

Loss: Killed, 1; wounded, 9; missing, 7.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. MOSELEY,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twenty-first Virginia Infantry.

Capt. SAMUEL J. C. MOORE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Jones' Brigade.

No. 116.

Report of Col. John C. Higginbotham, Twenty-fifth Virginia Infantry.

DECEMBER 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to an order from General Johnson, through General Jones, on the morning of the 27th ultimo I went forward to protect on the march the artillery of the division, and 1 mile east of Bartlett's Mill, on the Locust Grove road, encountered six vedettes of the enemy, which, after a little skirmish of a few minutes, were driven off without injury to us. I then deployed five companies (the right wing of my command) to scour both sides of the road until we reached the pickets of Rodes' division, when they were withdrawn. The regiment resumed its march, and afterward countermarched until near the scene of action.

Near evening, agreeably to your order, I deployed three companies of my regiment, under command of Captain Johnson, to fill in part the interval between Major Anderson's skirmishers and the left of Rodes' division, which skirmishers moved forward well when the brigade advanced in line. I lost sight of the skirmishers of the brigade at the first ravine in the woods, upon the crest of which hill the enemy were posted, and coming so suddenly in their front, I found it necessary to deploy 12 men, with Lieutenant Hendrix, Company A, upon my right to fill the vacancy between Captain Johnson and it, to protect my flank. It was essential for the line of Major Anderson to retire.

We drove the enemy out of their position, and if we had not gotten far beyond the left of the brigade and exhibited the weakness of our flank—the open space nearly a half mile between us and Rodes' left—we could have pushed them much farther. We retired to the skirts of the woods, or rather back to the crest of the hill, and, upon an order from Captain Early, to the fence we had last crossed in advancing, and afterward marched by the left flank with the brigade to the main road.

Company A captured 1 prisoner; Company E, 4; Captain Mathews, of Company I, an adjutant.

My officers exhibited that energy, coolness, skill, and gallantry,

and the men that determined bravery, which has ever made them conspicuous upon every battle-field.

Captain Boyd was severely wounded, and my sergeant-major (D. M. Layton), who has more than once been recommended for promotion, was again hurt. There was no skulking.

My thanks are due Lieutenant-Colonel Lilley and Acting Major Harper for the assistance so nobly extended me, and to Lieutenant Massie, my acting adjutant, I am especially grateful.

I herewith append a list of casualties, and additionally remark that the enemy left some of their dead, knapsacks, canteens, axes, &c., in our possession.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. C. HIGGINBOTHAM,
Colonel.

Capt. SAMUEL J. C. MOORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Jones' Brigade.

[Inclosure.]

List of Casualties in the Twenty-fifth Virginia Regiment.

	Wounded.
Company A :	
Officer.....	1
Private.....	1
Company B : Private.....	1
Company C :	
Non-commissioned officer.....	1
Private.....	1
Company F : Private.....	1
Company G : Private.....	1
Field and staff : Non-commissioned officer.....	1
Total.....	8

E. B. MASSIE,
Second Lieutenant, Acting Adjutant.

No. 117.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert W. Withers, Forty-second Virginia Infantry.

CAMP NEAR MORTON'S FORD,
December 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the late engagement near Mine Run, of the 27th ultimo, in which my regiment participated:

On the morning of the 27th, my regiment received orders to march in direction of Locust Grove by way of Bartlett's Mill. I, being field officer of the day on the 26th, rejoined my regiment on the morning of the 27th at Bartlett's Mill. When we had proceeded about a mile we heard skirmishing in our front, when we came to a halt, during which time we heard rapid firing in our rear and received orders to about-face and march in direction of Bartlett's Mill. After marching about half a mile, we came to a halt and faced to the front and threw up temporary fortifications of rails. In a short time heavy firing

commenced on the left of the division, this brigade being on the extreme right, the right of the regiment resting on the left of the Twenty-first Regiment and its left on the right of the Forty-fourth Regiment.

Between 3 and 4 p. m. the brigadier commanding ordered the brigade forward. We moved forward, inclining to the left, through the woods and field for about one-half mile; halted, then moved by the left flank a short distance, then by the right flank till arriving at the second field, when we made a complete wheel to the left and moved through this field to the crest of a hill near a tannery, on a line occupied by the First, Third, and Fourth Brigades, we being on their right. As soon as we arrived at this line, we engaged the enemy in our immediate front some 200 yards in the edge of the woods. After firing some time, I received an order from Captain Moore, assistant adjutant-general, and from General Stafford about the same time, to forward. I gave the command to my regiment, which promptly obeyed, and moved about 50 yards to the front. Finding that my regiment was the only one that moved, and being under a galling fire and entirely exposed (men falling thick and fast), I ordered them to retire to the fence on the line from which they had advanced. They did so in perfect order and opened again on the enemy. In a short time darkness put a stop to the contest, and we were moved by the left flank to the road occupied by us previous to the engagement.

I am happy to say that the conduct of both officers and men met with my approbation and entire satisfaction. I cannot speak too highly of their gallantry and coolness on that occasion.

I deeply lament, however, the death of Lieutenant Dillon and the brave men that fell with him.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. W. WITHERS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. SAMUEL J. C. MOORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 118.

Report of Col. Norvell Cobb, Forty-fourth Virginia Infantry.

DECEMBER 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the battle of November 27:

My position was on the extreme left of the brigade, and, prior to its forward movement in line of battle, three of my largest companies were deployed as skirmishers to the front, in command of Major Anderson. That left six small companies in position on the left flank of the brigade. As our line of battle advanced, the skirmishers moved gradually by their right flank, and the tendency of the brigade corresponded with the direction of that line until the position we desired to occupy on the field of battle was ascertained. It was then ordered to change direction to the left, which threw the line of skirmishers (after gaining our position on the battle-field) on the right flank of the brigade, where they remained until the termination of the battle.

Major Anderson, who was in command, reported with several prisoners, and among them was a field officer with his horse and equipments.

The brigade coming up by a change of direction to the left, caused my regiment to approach the main line of battle a little in advance of the others. At that moment General Jones, seeing, I presume, some derangement in the ranks of the Louisiana Brigade, ordered me to move by the left flank a little, so as to form in rear and in support of that brigade. This was promptly obeyed, and the timely support caused them to return to their position, and in connection with this regiment a most terrible fire was opened upon the enemy, which continued until the enemy had moved so far to their left as to render ineffectual our fire, in consequence of an intervening hill and the approach of night.

The officers and men all acted well.

Lieutenant-Colonel Buckner was with me in command.

A list of casualties is herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully, &c.,

N. COBB,
Colonel of Regiment.

Capt. SAMUEL J. C. MOORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, J. M. Jones' Brigade.

[Inclosure.]

List of Casualties in the Forty-fourth Virginia Regiment.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Company B: Officer.....		1	
Company D: Private.....			1
Company F: Privates.....		2	
Company G: Private.....		1	
Company H: Private.....		1	
Company I:			
Non-commissioned officer.....		1	
Privates.....	1	2	
Company K:			
Non-commissioned officer.....			1
Privates.....		4	
Total	1	12	2

No. 119.

Report of Col. Robert H. Dungan, Forty-eighth Virginia Infantry.

DECEMBER 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In the engagement of General Johnson's division with the enemy near Bartlett's Mill, on the 27th ultimo, I have to report that the Forty-eighth Regiment occupied that portion of the line of our (Jones') brigade between the right of the Fiftieth and left of the Twenty-fifth Virginia Regiments, and, except the Twenty-fifth Regiment, was on the extreme right flank of the division. In this position every man stood to his post and every officer discharged his duty.

Casualties: James H. Wise, Company B, killed on the field; Capt.

John M. Preston, Company B, wounded in thigh, severely; Private William Wolf, Company D, wounded in thigh, slightly.

A detachment of 84 men, 6 non-commissioned officers, and 2 commissioned officers from this regiment, which had been on picket under the command of Captain McConnell, Company E, was in this engagement. A report of its conduct is inclosed.

Very respectfully submitted.

R. H. DUNGAN,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. SAMUEL J. C. MOORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Jones' Brigade.

No. 120.

Report of Capt. W. L. McConnell, Forty-eighth Virginia Infantry.

CAMP NEAR MORTON'S FORD,
December 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: The detachment of 84 men, 6 non-commissioned officers, and 2 commissioned officers, of the Forty-eighth Virginia Regiment, under my command on picket, was drawn in about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 27th ultimo.

About 10.30 a. m. the detachment joined the rear of General Johnson's division near Bartlett's Mill, when it was fired upon by the enemy. Under the direction of Colonel Williams, Thirty-seventh Virginia Regiment, the detachment formed line on his left and went into the engagement.

All the officers and men behaved with becoming gallantry except Corpl. H. T. Dale, Company D, and Privates H. M. Floyd, Company B; Martin Smith, Company F; William H. Kegley, Nathan Guess, and Samuel Moore, Company I. These men abandoned their comrades in arms early in the action and did not rejoin the command till after the engagement.

Casualties: Killed, none; wounded, none; missing, Sergt. Thomas Tumlinson, Company A; George H. Maiden, Company B; D. W. Martin, Company G, and John M. Minick, Company F.

Respectfully,

W. L. McCONNELL,
Captain Company E, Forty-eighth Virginia Infantry.

Capt. SAMUEL J. C. MOORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 121.

Report of Col. Alexander S. Vandeventer, Fiftieth Virginia Infantry.

DECEMBER 4, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the late battle at Bartlett's Mill, November 27:

After marching from the fortifications on the Rapidan a distance of 4 miles, the regiment was formed in order of battle on the road,

and advanced upon the enemy at 3 p. m. Moved from the road through a large skirt of woods in the direction of the enemy. Emerged from the woods into an extensive cleared field, on the opposite side of which the enemy was discovered. Our lines moved rapidly, and coming within range of the enemy opened fire upon him. The men attacked with much coolness and deliberation, and, under a terrific fire of musketry, advanced to within short range of the enemy. The fire was continuous until the regiment was ordered to retire a short distance, which was accomplished in good order. At one time the fire of the enemy was so heavy as to cause some confusion, but the exertions on the part of the officers soon restored order.

With but few exceptions the men and officers behaved with becoming gallantry. The regiment was principally commanded by Lieut. Col. L. H. N. Salyer, whose conduct during the engagement was that of a man of true courage.

During the engagement, Capt. Francis W. Kelly was detached from his company to act as major. He displayed great coolness and exhibited every mark of a brave man.

At nightfall the regiment retired to a new position, bringing off the dead and wounded.

The loss of the regiment during the engagement was 1 man killed, 4 wounded, and 3 missing.

Very respectfully,

A. S. VANDEVENTER,

Colonel, Commanding Fiftieth [Virginia Infantry].

Capt. ROBERT D. EARLY.

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 122.

Report of Brig. Gen. George H. Steuart, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS STEUART'S BRIGADE,

December 12, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade in the engagement of Friday, November 27, at Payne's Farm:

Leaving the intrenchments at Walnut Run early that morning, the brigade marched immediately in rear of the division until after crossing Mine Run at Bartlett's Mill. Here I was ordered to move in rear of the artillery and ambulances. This I did, adopting the usual precautions to guard against a sudden attack.

About midday, while passing through a dense wood between 1 and 2 miles from the mill, several of the ambulances suddenly turned and came back in confusion, reporting the train was being fired into by the enemy. Ordering them back into the train, I immediately deployed skirmishers to cover the left flank of the brigade, and forward and to the left of the road, to protect the ambulances. This line of skirmishers was ordered to advance and drive back the enemy, supposed to be dismounted cavalry. They had scarcely proceeded 20 paces, however, when they encountered a strong line of infantry

skirmishers. These were driven back some distance and the enemy discovered drawn up in line of battle. At this time the enemy also opened upon us with one or two pieces of artillery. Colonel Williams, commanding the Thirty-seventh Virginia (the left regiment), reporting that a body was crossing the road on his left for the evident purpose of flanking the brigade, I ordered him to change front to rear on his first company.

Shortly afterward the major-general commanding arrived, and by his order the brigade took up a position at right angles to its former line, the right resting on the road and connecting with the left of the "Stonewall" Brigade. I was subsequently ordered to throw forward and to right oblique my left, so as to occupy a position nearly parallel to that previously held along the road. This I did, ordering the rest of the brigade to conform to the movement. I was instructed at the same time to keep up the connection on my right, so as to leave no interval between it and the "Stonewall" Brigade. The movement was a slow and difficult one, inasmuch as it was necessary at the same time to connect on my right and extend the left to prevent its being outflanked, and in the consequently increased intervals between regiments (and between files themselves) the extraordinary density of the thicket prevented the different parts of the line from conforming to the movement with regularity and promptitude. While it was yet in execution, the brigade was ordered to move forward directly to the front.

The enemy were soon encountered, and although portions of my line, from causes mentioned before and others explained in the accompanying reports of regimental commanders, were little more than deployments of skirmishers, still they were pushed steadily back. On the right and center they were driven several hundred yards. The left regiment, however, had greater difficulties to contend against. Although there was a large interval between that regiment (the Thirty-seventh Virginia) and the Third North Carolina, on its right, and the files of the former were separated, so that it covered far more than its proper regimental front, yet the line of the enemy extended a considerable distance on its flank, and, after driving the force immediately in front, the regiment was compelled to halt and form a new line to repel a flank attack.

The enemy soon afterward drove in the thin line between the Thirty-seventh Virginia and the Third North Carolina, and the latter regiment, having exhausted its ammunition and unable to obtain a fresh supply, was forced finally to resume the position whence it had originally advanced. The heavy loss sustained is sufficient evidence that this was not done until rendered necessary. The Thirty-seventh Virginia was at one time cut off, but extricated itself and joined the Third North Carolina. These two regiments were, by order of the major-general commanding, retained in that position to guard against any further attack on the flank.

Meanwhile the right regiments (Tenth Virginia, Twenty-third Virginia, and First North Carolina), having exhausted their ammunition, and the ordnance wagons not being at hand to supply more, and deprived of support on the left, were compelled to retire a short distance, but held a position far in advance of the line which they had formerly occupied. Soon after dark, the firing having ceased, the brigade was relieved by Doles' brigade and ordered to form on the road.

That the enemy in my front were not more signally defeated is to

be attributed, in the first place, to the fact that my long and attenuated line was so outnumbered immediately opposite and outflanked on the left, and, in the second place, to the impossibility of obtaining more ammunition when almost every round had been fired.

Both officers and men behaved with that gallantry and steady conduct which they have exhibited so often before in the service of the cause for which we are contending. Great credit is due to the several regimental commanders for the judgment and determination with which they handled their commands in their somewhat isolated situations, the nature of the country and the line of battle rendering communication and support unusually difficult. -

In the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Walton, commanding the Twenty-third Virginia, the service lost a most accomplished officer and chivalrous gentleman. He had been previously wounded, but refused to leave the field.

Capt. S. C. Williams, Twenty-third Virginia; Lieut. C. F. Thomas, Thirty-seventh Virginia, and Second Lieut. James P. Oates, Third North Carolina, were also killed in the conspicuous discharge of their duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Parsley, Major Ennett, and Acting Adjutant Mallett, Third North Carolina; Capt. S. A. Sellers and Second Lieut. William K. Jennings, Company I, Tenth Virginia, and Asst. Surg. M. M. Butler, Thirty-seventh Virginia, are mentioned by their regimental commanders as deserving special praise.

I cannot close this report without acknowledging the valuable assistance rendered me by the officers of my staff, First Lieut. McHenry Howard, acting assistant adjutant-general, and First Lieut. Joseph L. White, acting inspector-general and aide-de-camp, their gallantry being only equalled by their promptness and efficiency.

My casualties were: Killed, 4 officers and 22 enlisted men; wounded, 9 officers and 176 enlisted men; missing, 22 enlisted men; aggregate, 233.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. H. STEUART,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. R. W. HUNTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Johnson's Division.

No. 123.

Report of Capt. Louis C. Latham, First North Carolina Infantry.

DECEMBER 8, 1863.

LIUTENANT: I have the honor to herewith forward to you my official report of the loss sustained by the First North Carolina Troops in the engagement of the 27th ultimo, near Bartlett's Mill.

After leaving the intrenchments occupied by the brigade on Thursday night, the regiment crossed at the mill and halted on the opposite bank to rest. From here the line of march was taken up and continued for about 2 miles, keeping the main road running east to

* See revised statement, p. 837.

Fredericksburg, when the head of the column was suddenly fired into by a party of the enemy's skirmishers deployed in the woods to our left. The line was immediately halted, fronted, and ordered to load. Companies A and B were thrown out as skirmishers and advanced into the woods. At this point quite a brisk fire was kept up, and occasionally a shot from the enemy's battery passed over the road.

The fire on the line of skirmishers considerably slackening, the direction of our line of battle was changed, the First Regiment, together with the rest of the brigade, being formed in another road, cutting that on which we were marching nearly at right angles, the First occupying the center.

From this position, at 2 p. m., the order was given to forward. The road was crossed in good order, and the line dashed up to a rail fence which bounded an uncultivated field of about 10 acres on the south side, behind which the enemy's skirmishers were concealed, driving them back upon the main line drawn up behind the fence on the north side. The regiment then charged across this field, routing the enemy in disorder from their position. We followed them into the woods about 150 yards, when, our left becoming detached from the right of the Third North Carolina (that regiment having moved by the left to connect with the Thirty-seventh Virginia), it was thought necessary to fall back upon the position originally occupied by the enemy. It was here that Lieutenant-Colonel Brown was wounded and quit the field.

The command devolving upon myself, and the enemy again advancing, I ordered a second charge, driving the enemy in disorder before us and inflicting heavy punishment upon his ranks. Had not our ammunition at this time unfortunately given out, the battery stationed in our front would have fallen into our hands. I sent at different times two messengers to the rear (Lieutenant Day and Sergeant-Major Allen) for a fresh supply of cartridges, both messengers returning with the reply that none could be obtained. I formed the line in rear of the south fence as a support to the cannon stationed in the road, and held the position until relieved by a portion of General Doles' brigade.

Night having set in, I had our wounded and those left by the enemy removed from the field.

From the aspect of the ground over which we fought, I am of the opinion that the enemy must have suffered severely, losing at least three to our one, though from the report of prisoners their number largely exceeded ours.

I regret extremely that we were in a great degree deprived of the courage and skill of Brigadier-General Steuart, whose attention was occupied at a much more important point on our left.

I have no special mention to make of any particular officer or soldier. Where all acted so well, to single out any individual would be doing injustice to his comrades.

The casualties, of which a statement has been forwarded, amount to 5 killed and 50 wounded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. C. LATHAM,

Captain, Commanding First North Carolina Troops.

Lieut. MCHENRY HOWARD,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

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No. 124.

Report of Col. Stephen D. Thruston, Third North Carolina Infantry.

DECEMBER 4, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the battle of November 27, near Bartlett's Mill:

On the morning of November 27, having slept the previous night in the trenches, my regiment with the rest of the brigade took up the line of march along the public road crossing Bartlett's Mill and running east of Mine Run. Having crossed Mine Run at Bartlett's Mill, proceeded about 2 miles, when the head of the column (my regiment being the fourth battalion in order of battle) was fired upon by the sharpshooters of the enemy. I immediately received orders to load and throw out skirmishers to feel the enemy. This order was accordingly obeyed by sending forward First Lieut. George W. Ward with the regular detail of skirmishers, connecting his line with that of the regiments on my right. This line pushed forward until it came upon a heavy line of the enemy's skirmishers, when Lieutenant Ward informed me of the fact and of his inability to hold his position. I then ordered my left company, commanded by Capt. John B. Brown, to his support, and a second company, commanded by First Lieut. J. W. Stokley, was held as a reserve to both.

Captain Brown, assuming command of the first and second detachments of skirmishers, now formed on one line, vigorously pushed forward, driving the enemy's sharpshooters back, and discovered the enemy drawn up in force in the edge of a field and under a rail fence. Captain Brown here received one volley from the main line and was in turn driven in. Just here the skirmishers were withdrawn except the regular detail, and the line of battle was formed in a ravine behind, about 400 yards from and in a diagonal line with this road.

I here received an order that the Thirty-seventh Virginia (on my left) should move farther to the left, and that as soon as that was done I should close to the left and go immediately forward. Before this order could be obeyed, and after the Thirty-seventh had moved off to the left, the whole right of the brigade moved forward, and I then received the order to forward with it, thus changing my guide to the right instead of to the left, as previously ordered, and leaving a space of 300 or 400 yards between my left and the Thirty-seventh Virginia unoccupied.

My regiment immediately moved forward in as perfect order as the thick undergrowth and nature of the ground would admit, meeting the enemy just where their line crossed the road. Here the action was quite sharp for a short time, when the men with a yell charged the position, driving in confusion three strong lines of the enemy before them. The pursuit was followed for about 800 yards, when I discovered the enemy turning my left.

I immediately changed front, but three companies on the right, not hearing the command, did not follow the movement, and afterward formed on the First North Carolina Regiment, on my right, with six companies, my left company having been thrown out previously to

aid the Thirty-seventh Virginia. I changed my front so as to meet the flanking party, but being largely outnumbered, retired to the field beyond the road, where a temporary work had been thrown up of rails and such material as could be hastily gotten together. Here I met the brigade commander, and being soon joined by the Thirty-seventh Virginia, was ordered to remain in that position, with sharpshooters thrown well forward. I remained here until an order was received to form in line with the rest of the brigade on the road. This being done, rested for four or five hours, when we moved on beyond Mine Run, and bivouacked for the night.

The officers and men behaved with their usual coolness and courage, and where all acted well no distinction can be made.

The accompanying list* of casualties will show with what determination the men entered the contest.

I cannot speak in too high terms of my lieutenant-colonel (Parsley) and Major Ennett for their coolness and precision in discharge of their respective duties; and my thanks are due First Lieutenant Mallett, acting adjutant, who had his horse killed under him while conveying my orders, for the faithful performance of his duties.

Respectfully submitted.

S. D. THRUSTON,

Colonel Third North Carolina Infantry.

Lieut. MCHENRY HOWARD,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Stuart's Brigade.

No. 125.

Report of Col. E. T. H. Warren, Tenth Virginia Infantry.

DECEMBER 5, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with instructions from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the action of November 27:

On the morning of the 27th, the brigade (Tenth Virginia in front) moved out on the Bartlett's Mill road and marched in the direction of Locust Grove. When we had proceeded about a mile beyond the mill the ambulance train, which was moving in front of my regiment, was fired into by the enemy's skirmishers. Under orders from General Steuart, I deployed five companies and moved them forward so as to cover the train and the remainder of the regiment, encountering, a short distance from the road, a strong line of infantry skirmishers, when a sharp fire ensued. The road being cleared of the train, the remainder of my regiment formed the right of the line formed by the brigade, my right resting on the road. Afterward my left was thrown forward, and from this position I was ordered to advance directly to the front and close up to the left of the "Stonewall" Brigade. In my effort to do so, I was compelled to oblique to the right, and continued to do so until I reached the cabin in the hollow and near the corner of a field, where I found the enemy in force directly in my front, and also found that if I moved any farther to the right, I would become separated from the regiments on my left. I therefore advanced directly to the front, driving the enemy beyond

* Not found. See revised statement, p. 837.

the crest of the hill in the woods. This left an open space of about 150 yards between my right and the left of the "Stonewall" Brigade, which was covered by deploying my two right companies.

My regiment being thus diminished, as well as by previous details for skirmishers (who, owing to the nature of the ground, and brush, I was unable to rally in time to aid me materially in the advance), I was unable to push my advantage farther. In fact, I did not have men enough to form a self-sustaining line, and my ability to hold my position depended upon the support I received both on my right and left, while the thick undergrowth and the gathering twilight prevented me from knowing to what extent I was supported. In this situation I was informed by Captain Yancey, of my regiment, that I was some distance in advance of the left of the "Stonewall" Brigade. I immediately sent an officer to General Walker to inform him of my situation, and of my purpose to hold it and request assistance, but before I could hear from him the line on my left began to retire, when I ordered my line back and returned slowly to the cabin. The enemy did not pursue.

Soon after I took up that line I received a message from General Walker that I must hold on, and he would support me. I immediately advanced my line without difficulty and held the position as long as it was advisable or necessary, and again fell back to the cabin, the enemy not pursuing. It was now dark, and I was out of ammunition. Shortly after dark I was relieved by a portion of Doles' brigade, and having received orders I returned to the road.

I inclose a list* of casualties.

During the entire action, Capt. Samuel A. Sellers, of Company I, and Second Lieut. W. K. Jennings, of same company, exhibited the most reckless courage, for which I think they deserve special notice.

I am, lieutenant, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. T. H. WARREN,

Colonel Tenth Virginia Regiment.

Lieut. MCHENRY HOWARD,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Stuart's Brigade.

No. 126.

Report of Maj. John P. Fitzgerald, Twenty-third Virginia Infantry.

DECEMBER 5, 1863.

I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the engagement near Bartlett's Mill, November 27:

The regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. S. T. Walton, left the breastworks with the brigade on the morning of the 27th and marched immediately in the rear of the Tenth Virginia Regiment, crossing Mine Run at Bartlett's Mill, the brigade at this point being placed in rear of the artillery as a guard. While marching by the right flank, about a mile beyond the mill, the column was fired upon by skirmishers of the enemy from the woods on the left of the road. The column was immediately halted and Company C, commanded by First Lieut. R. A. Gates, and Company H, commanded by Capt. E. E. De Priest, were thrown out as skirmishers and engaged those of the enemy. The regiment was formed in line of battle along the

* Not found. See revised statement, p. 837.

edge of the road and perpendicular to the road. At this point a breastwork of rails was constructed. The regiment was ordered to move from this position, and, wheeling to the right, formed in line of battle in rear of and parallel to the road. At this point Company B, commanded by Capt. C. C. Scott, was ordered forward as skirmishers, it having been reported that no skirmishers were in our front.

A general advance being ordered, we moved forward and engaged the enemy, driving him from the woods to the north across an open field some 200 yards beyond, and charging across this field, which was some 150 yards wide, drove him from the edge of the woods on the north side of the field and continued the pursuit far into the body of the woods. Perceiving that the left of the brigade had given back, we fell back to the edge, and taking shelter behind a fence on the north side of the open field, held the enemy in check for nearly an hour, but were forced again to fall back, the regiment on our left having first given way.

It was while posted behind this fence that Lieut. Col. S. T. Walton was killed by a ball passing through his head. I immediately took command of the regiment, and after retiring across the open field rallied it behind the fence along its southern border and continued to fire upon the enemy, separated from us only by the open field, until night set in, and two regiments of Doles' brigade, of Rodes' division, came to our support. My ammunition being exhausted, I collected the men, who had been somewhat scattered by falling back, and rejoined the brigade, then being formed in the road along which we had been marching when attacked in the morning, leaving those regiments of Doles' brigade to hold the position from which I retired.

I herewith forward a list* of killed, wounded, and missing.

Respectfully,

J. P. FITZGERALD,

Major, Commanding Twenty-third Virginia Regiment.

Lieut. MCHENRY HOWARD,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 127.

Report of Col. T. V. Williams, Thirty-seventh Virginia Infantry.

DECEMBER 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report as the part taken by my regiment in the action of 27th instant [ultimo?], near Bartlett's Mill:

As my regiment was the rear of division, I received orders from Brigadier-General Steuart to detail a company for rear guard; also to throw out a few vedettes about 100 yards in rear of this company. This disposition being made, I moved some distance in rear of the main column. After moving perhaps 1½ miles, my left flank was fired into by the enemy's skirmishers. I immediately halted and loaded, at the same time throwing skirmishers to my left, in order to protect that flank. About the time this was completed the column

* Not found. See revised statement, p. 837.

moved off. I followed, directing the skirmishers to move by the right flank, so as to cover my left, but soon the column halted, and I noticed the enemy crossing the road about 400 yards in rear of my regiment. I then changed front to the rear of my first company, making my line perpendicular to the road, my right resting near the left of the regiment previously on my right. I made this disposition of my regiment, in the first place, from being fired into from my left flank; secondly, to resist more successfully an attack on the rear of the column.

After considerable maneuvering, I received orders to advance and attack the enemy in my front. I complied with the order as promptly as possible, and found the first line of the enemy in the road. This I charged and drove back, taking a few prisoners, and after driving it some distance to a cleared field, I received information from Major Coffman, who was commanding a small detachment on my left, that the enemy, a brigade strong, was turning my left flank. I at once ordered him to change the direction of his line perpendicular to the direction in which he was then moving, at the same time changing my line to correspond with his; but finding that the enemy had gotten so far in my rear as to still flank me, I had the whole line, including Major Coffman's detachment, deployed as skirmishers, so as to cover the enemy's front.

My object in making this disposition was to induce the belief on part of the enemy that I was supported by the line of battle. In this I think I succeeded, inasmuch as I succeeded in driving the party flanking me beyond the road and maintaining that position until a body of the enemy, passing around my right flank, or over the ground occupied by the regiment on my right, succeeded in gaining my rear. Finding it impossible, thus situated, to procure assistance from the brigade, and also finding myself surrounded, I at once took steps to extricate myself from this difficulty. I only succeeded in effecting my escape by the determined valor of my command, with a loss of perhaps 8 or 10 men.

I am happy to state that both officers and men conducted themselves with the most deliberate gallantry.

My loss was 3 killed, 13 wounded, 4 missing. I attribute my small loss to the manner of fighting as skirmishers.

My special thanks are tendered to M. M. Butler, my assistant surgeon, who for the time forgot his position and most gallantly aided me in managing my long line.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. V. WILLIAMS,

Colonel Thirty-seventh Virginia Regiment.

Lieut. MCHENRY HOWARD;

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 128.

Report of Brig. Gen. Leroy A. Stafford, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS STAFFORD'S BRIGADE,

December 5, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor herewith to submit an official report of the engagement of the 27th ultimo, so far as participated in by this

brigade, with the movements immediately preceding and following the action.

In obedience to orders from division headquarters, the brigade which I have the honor to command moved from its camp on Mountain Run at early dawn on Thursday, November 26, in the direction of Zoar Church, for the purpose of checking any force of the enemy which might make a demonstration in that direction. Immediately upon our arrival at the church, strong pickets were posted on the roads leading to Locust Grove and Verdierville and a strict watch kept for any movements of the enemy. Communication was soon after established with Brigadier-General Gordon, who had moved with his brigade to the point at which the road from Zoar Church to Verdierville intersects the old turnpike from Orange Court-House to Fredericksburg, and measures for mutual defense were concerted. No advance of the enemy in the direction of the church was observed on that day.

Early on the following morning, 27th, the brigade, in obedience to orders, rejoined the division and took its position in line of battle in the breastworks near Mountain Run, having been relieved at Zoar Church by Daniel's brigade, of Rodes' division.

At about 11 a. m. on the 27th ultimo, the line of march was taken up with the remainder of the division on the road leading to Germanna Ford. About 2 p. m. several volleys of musketry were heard at a short distance in the rear. The brigade was ordered to face about and the road retraced as far as Payne's Farm, where line of battle was formed, skirmishers thrown out immediately, and temporary breastworks constructed in front of the position and along the Germanna Ford road.

About 4 p. m. a general advance was ordered, and this brigade moved forward, supported on the right by Jones' and on the left by the "Stonewall" Brigade. An advance of some quarter of a mile freed us from the woods with which our front had been covered. The enemy's skirmishers were immediately driven in, and his forces found posted in rear of a ridge upon which rested the left flank of this brigade. Our front was changed at once, and the line advanced with a cheer to the support of the "Stonewall" Brigade, which was already engaging the enemy. The action soon became furious. An effort was made to charge the enemy from his position, where he maintained a galling fire of musketry; but as the brigade of Brigadier-General Jones had not yet reached its position on our right, we found it impossible to advance beyond the crest of the ridge upon which our line was formed. Soon after, the brigade of Brigadier-General Jones reached the scene of action and took position on our right.

Again we endeavored, under a murderous fire, to charge the enemy from their temporary works; but as no concert of action was manifested by the remainder of the line, the attempt was futile, resulting only in the loss of several gallant soldiers. Finding that no farther general advance was anticipated, and orders having been received to hold my present position, the brigade was ordered to lie down beneath the crest of the ridge and cease firing, as the position of the enemy was too obscure for accurate firing, ammunition was running low, and an advance of the enemy was feared. No advance, however, took place, and night put an end to the conflict.

Soon after dark information was given me that the "Stonewall" Brigade, on our left, had been ordered to withdraw from the field and resume its position in the breastworks on the road leading to Ger-

manna Ford. My left being thus entirely unsupported and exposed to a flank movement of the enemy, I at once gave orders to retire to the breastworks in front of our original position on the same road. The necessity of this movement was much regretted, as it compelled us to leave many of our dead and several wounded on the field of battle. An effort was made to bring off the wounded during the night, but the skirmishers of the enemy having advanced and occupied that portion of the field which we had abandoned, it was found impossible to do so.

About midnight orders were received to move off from our position, and, together with the rest of the division, we crossed Mine Run, encamping on the north side. The next morning we were ordered to our old position at Zoar Church, in the vicinity of which we remained until the retreat of the enemy, on the 2d instant.

Our total loss in the engagement of the 27th ultimo was 24 killed and 87 wounded. A tabular list* of the casualties is inclosed.

The conduct of both officers and men in the action was excellent.

I regret to say that Capt. D. T. Merrick, of the staff, was seriously wounded in the head while gallantly cheering on the line to the charge. I have also to regret the loss of many other officers killed and wounded. The proportion of killed and mortally wounded is unusually large, owing to the exposed situation of our line upon the crest of the hill.

Very respectfully,

L. A. STAFFORD,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. R. W. HUNTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 129.

Report of Capt. E. D. Willett, First Louisiana Infantry.

JANUARY 30, 1864.

In accordance with General Orders, No. 76, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, I submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the battle of Payne's Farm, November 27, 1863:

We left camp on the morning of the 27th, and while on the march toward Germanna Ford, about 3 p. m. of the same evening, the enemy fired into the rear of the column. The brigade immediately formed on the left of the road and perpendicular with it, the First Louisiana Regiment occupying the extreme left of the brigade. Heavy firing having commenced by the rear brigade (Steuart's), we were ordered for action.

About an hour after the attack was commenced on our rear, we were ordered to advance simultaneously with the balance of the division. After advancing some 300 or 400 yards we came to an open field near Payne's house, when, finding the enemy were not in our immediate front, but firing on our left flank, which necessitated a change of front, after which we became engaged. We were then ordered to charge, but were retarded by two rail fences, which took some time for the men to remove, under a heavy fire from the enemy,

* See revised statement, p. 837.

who were in line behind a rail breastwork about 350 yards in our front. Our men advanced to within about 200 yards of the enemy, when the general commanding, finding the brigade on our right (Jones') had not come up, as they had such a *détour* to make, caused us to make a retrograde movement back to the line of fences, when we were joined by Jones' brigade. We then held our position until after night. When darkness hid our movements, we were ordered to fall back to our original position on the road. After removing our wounded we marched to the west side of Mine Run, where we threw up breastworks.

We entered the fight at Payne's Farm with 100 enlisted men and 12 officers.

List of casualties as follows: 1 officer and 7 men killed, and 2 officers and 18 men wounded.

E. D. WILLET, ,
Captain, Commanding, Regiment.

Capt. H. E. HENDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 130.

Report of Capt. M. C. Redwine, Second Louisiana Infantry.

JANUARY 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of this regiment during the battle of Payne's Farm on November 27, in compliance with your circular of yesterday:

This regiment at the time of the fight was on the extreme right of the brigade, which was formed in line of battle as soon as we were apprised of the presence of the enemy. We remained in line on the road for an hour or more, when we were ordered forward. We started in quick time through a skirt of woods whose density forbade the maintenance of that good order so necessary upon such occasions, but the advance was continued in this way for about three-quarters of a mile, when on mounting a hill we suddenly received a volley from the enemy's sharpshooters, who were posted behind a fence on an eminence in a field immediately in our front. This circumstance caused some confusion, and a report came down the lines that a halt had been ordered.

We here endeavored to reform, but the fallen timber and the thickness of the undergrowth precluded all possibility of rectifying our alignment. In a few moments we were again ordered forward, and on reaching the foot of the hill we encountered a heavy fencing that inclosed the field in which the enemy were posted. Here confusion again ensued, which caused a brief delay, but we were soon in the open field and began the ascent, at a double-quick, of the hill upon which was posted the enemy's sharpshooters, who kept up an incessant fire during the time. Ere we reached the crest of the hill we found it necessary to change forward on the left, which was done in as good order as the circumstances would permit, returning the enemy's fire as we reformed. This position we held until the close of the engagement, at dark, when we were ordered back to our original position on the road, from whence that night we accompanied the brigade to Zoar Church.

Our casualties in this affair were 4 killed and 19 badly wounded. Among the former was Lieuts. J. L. Cotton and F. C. McRae.

Very respectfully, &c.,

M. C. REDWINE,

Captain, Commanding Second Louisiana.

Capt. H. E. HENDERSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 131.

Report of Lieut. Col. Henry D. Monier, Tenth Louisiana Infantry.

JANUARY 31, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with orders from brigade headquarters, I beg leave to submit the following report of the operations of the Tenth Louisiana Regiment in the battle near Payne's Farm:

On November 27, 1863, while a portion of our troops was on its way to Germanna Ford, the firing of musketry was heard in the rear of our column. I received orders to form my command in line of battle parallel with the road, and to erect breastworks, or some kind of protection for my troops in case of an attack.

At 5 o'clock in the evening, orders to move forward were received. I advanced my regiment as far as the lane leading to Payne's Farm; here I was ordered to charge. I executed the command, but want of support compelled me to fall back. Three times I attempted to charge, but without success. I finally received orders to defend the position my command held without any further attempt to dislodge the enemy. This position I held until darkness came and put an end to the conflict, when we were withdrawn from the battle-field and went to Zoar Church.

In justice to my regiment, I will say that both officers and soldiers behaved with gallantry. It is useless to describe the conduct of every one. I will only state that Color-Bearer J. Boykin, of Company E, was conspicuous for his coolness and bravery, bearing his colors within 40 or 50 yards of the enemy's line.

The loss of the Tenth Louisiana Regiment in the engagement is: Killed, 6; wounded, 20.*

The ambulance corps of the regiment deserve much credit for their exertions in bringing out our wounded from the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HY. D. MONIER,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Tenth Louisiana Infantry.

Capt. H. E. HENDERSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Stafford's Brigade.

No. 132.

Report of Capt. J. W. T. Leech, Fourteenth Louisiana Infantry.

JANUARY 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report of the part borne by

*See revised statement, p. 837.

the regiment in the engagement of Payne's Farm, November 27, 1863:

This regiment (at that time commanded by Lieut. Col. D. Zable) left our line of breastworks south of Bartlett's Mill with the balance of the brigade about 9 a. m., marching on the road leading to Germanna Ford. At the time we crossed the run at Bartlett's Mill firing was heard in the direction of Germanna Ford, and about an hour later firing was heard in our rear. We were halted immediately and ordered to throw up breastworks of logs, rails, and whatever was most convenient. Skirmishers were thrown out, and an attack from the enemy awaited.

The enemy not seeming disposed to advance, about 3 o'clock our skirmishers were ordered forward, driving in those of the enemy. We followed pretty close in the rear of our skirmishers, advancing through a dense forest about one-fourth of a mile in depth. After getting through this forest we came to an open, undulating field. It was then discovered that the enemy were in position on our left flank, a moderate sized hill intervening. We were then marched by the left-oblique, formed a line of battle, and were ordered forward.

We advanced as far as the brow of the hill, where we were momentarily halted to tear down two fences that ran on either side of a lane. These rails offered a shelter to the men which they were not slow to take advantage of. We were again ordered forward, and advanced in good order some 25 or 30 paces beyond the crest of the hill, but not being properly supported, were forced to fall back to the rail breastworks, where we remained until dark. We then marched by the left flank to the Germanna road; thence across Mine Run, where we encamped for the night.

The casualties in the regiment were 6 killed, 20 wounded, and 2 missing.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. T. LEECH,

Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. H. E. HENDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 133.

Report of Capt. J. F. Witherup, Fifteenth Louisiana Infantry.

JANUARY 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with orders from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this regiment in the engagement of Payne's Farm, November 27, 1863:

On the afternoon of November 27, the regiment (at that time under the command of Col. Edmund Pendleton) marched with the rest of the brigade down the road leading from the breastworks, and near which the fight occurred. At the time Steuart's brigade was fired into in our rear, we formed line on the road, facing a thick woods, the regiment occupying the right center of the brigade, the Second Louisiana being upon our right and the Tenth Louisiana on our left. After building breastworks of rails on the line of the

* See revised statement, p. 837.

road, the brigade being ordered forward, we advanced over these rude works in line through the woods, and then across an open, undulating field to the brow of a hill, within about 150 yards of the enemy. At this point, being exposed to a very heavy fire, and it having been discovered that the rest of the brigade had halted in line at a fence some yards in our rear, it was deemed advisable to retire to this more protected position and form with the other regiments. This movement was executed in good order. In this position at the fence we remained until dark put an end to the conflict, when we were withdrawn, with the other regiments, moving by the left flank of the brigade to the woods.

Our loss in the engagement was none killed and 2 officers and 15 men wounded*.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. WITHERUP,

Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. H. E. HENDERSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Stafford's Brigade.

No. 134.

Report of Maj. Gen. Robert E. Rodes, C. S. Army, commanding division.

HEADQUARTERS RODES' DIVISION,

February 25, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor herewith to submit my report of the operations of my division during that advance of the enemy which ended at Mine Run.

About 12 o'clock on the night of November 26, by order of Major-General Early, then acting as corps commander, my division moved from Morton's Ford to the ridge between Mine Run and Walnut Branch, occupying a line extending from the last-named stream to Zoar Church.

This line was being fortified roughly, when, about 8.30 a. m., I received from the corps commander in person an order to move by the country road to the Locust Grove and Raccoon Ford road, by which Johnson's division was moving, and thence, preceding Johnson, to move to Locust Grove, where the whole corps (Early's division moving by the old turnpike about a mile to the right of my line of march) was to concentrate and await further orders.

Upon reaching the Locust Grove road (and before this, in fact), I heard slight musketry fire on the old turnpike in front of Early's division. Two efforts to communicate with Johnson's division failed by reason of the enemy's cavalry holding the road between us; but as it was reported to be cavalry and in small force, I moved on to Locust Grove, hoping to get in rear of the cavalry (as it was supposed to be) then skirmishing with Early's division. Arriving in sight of the grove, I discovered the enemy's infantry had occupied the ground before me in heavy force and had a good position. It was clear that the position could only be carried by an assault with my whole force. The division was therefore deployed—Daniel's brigade first of all to resist a demonstration made by the enemy as soon as

* See revised statement, p. 837.

he discovered us, under cover of the woods about three-quarters of a mile from the grove, and in such manner as to connect with Early's division—Daniel in the center covering the road, Battle's brigade (O'Neal commanding) on his right, Ramseur on the extreme right, and Johnston on the left of Daniel. Johnston had orders to watch a road which led to my left and rear from Germanna Bridge. Doles, who had been left at Morton's Ford to await the arrival of the cavalry, and who had moved with great alacrity when so relieved, having rejoined the division, was held in reserve.

Finding from General Hays, commanding Early's division, who communicated with me through Major Daniel, adjutant-general, that the enemy in force was strongly posted in his front and out-flanked him, I advised him that under the circumstances, as the corps commander, who was detained at headquarters, had not arrived, and communication had not yet been opened with Johnson's division, that I would connect my line with his and remain in position until Johnson's division arrived and until I had examined the ground more closely.

The enemy had in the meantime fired on Early's division with artillery, and had attacked Daniel's skirmishers with vigor—an attack which was handsomely sustained by the latter. Before completing my examination, which resulted in the discovery that I could use no artillery to advantage, except from one point, and from that only in the event of the enemy's attacking Early's division, General Johnson was announced, and immediately thereafter the corps commander. A complete examination of the ground developed the fact that an assault upon the enemy's position would be attended with heavy loss, and must be made in force if at all.

My division remained in position the remainder of the day. Carter's battalion of artillery, which had followed closely the movements of the division, was placed at the only place where it could be used—in rear of my right flank.

With a view to obtain possession of a cleared subordinate ridge in front of Daniel's brigade, from which the enemy's movements could be better watched, and to be rid of the annoyance given us by his sharpshooters, my skirmishers were advanced several hundred yards, driving in the enemy's with ease. This advanced position, with some alternations of success in the center, was held until we abandoned the position.

During the day the enemy fired a few shells at my troops, but without damage. The casualties during the day amounted to about 15 or 20 killed and wounded.

Before General Johnson's division had joined mine, he discovered the enemy in his rear and engaged him. Late in the afternoon, under orders, I sent General Doles' brigade, which had been placed so as to cover, as far as possible, the interval between Johnson's division and mine, to General Johnson's assistance, and later still—the enemy being reported by Brigadier-General Johnston, of my division, to be deploying in his front and extending to his left—Ramseur's brigade was removed from the right to the left of the division to confront this movement. This disposition was maintained until after midnight, when, according to orders, General Johnson's division having retired beyond Mine Run, I moved, commencing with the left brigade, around the enemy's position to the rear of Early's division, and thence by the old turnpike across Mine Run.

After a few hours' rest on the morning of the 28th, the division

was placed in line of battle on the left (north side) of the old turnpike, occupying a commanding ridge which overlooked immediately the valley of Mine Run. The right rested on the old turnpike and the left touching the county road by which I had advanced the day before from Zoar Church, and at the same time touching Johnson's division, Doles' brigade being held in reserve. The whole position was so much exposed to the enemy's artillery that the troops were ordered to intrench. This they did with great energy and success, though the enemy was in sight on the opposite side of the run before a shovelful of earth was thrown. The intrenchments by the morning of the 29th were generally artillery proof, and on that day they were repeatedly tested by the enemy's artillery. Carter's artillery and other batteries were placed on my front, and when permitted to fire did good work.

During November 29, 30, and December 1, the division occupied substantially the same position as on the 28th, disturbed occasionally by the enemy's artillery from his commanding position across the run. Daniel's brigade, in consequence of a general change of line on my right, was thrown back, turning on its left, on the night of the 28th, and notwithstanding his men were very much fatigued, they had by the morning of the 29th erected substantial breast-works.

During the 28th and 29th, the opposing skirmishers kept up a pretty brisk fire, resulting in a few casualties, principally in Daniel's brigade.

Early on the morning of December 2, according to orders, my division was extended in open order to the right, Doles' brigade being placed in line at same time, and the whole division executing a flank movement to the extent of placing my left where my center had been theretofore. The line of skirmishers executed a corresponding movement. This movement, by distracting the attention of the troops and officers on outpost from the enemy, prevented the discovery until after daybreak, and after the execution of the flank movement of the enemy's retreat, which took place at the very time we were moving. My division was, under orders, concentrated and moved in pursuit of him at once, but discovered no organized force on this side the Rapidan, except a small detachment of infantry, 137 men of which were captured by 19 of General Doles' sharpshooters after very slight resistance.

General Doles mentions appropriately the gallant conduct of his men in this affair, and especially that of Private Charles Grace, who had charge of them.

Brigadier-General Johnston speaks highly of the conduct of Capt. Benjamin Robertson in the advance of the skirmishers before mentioned at Locust Grove.

I beg to call attention to these gentlemen and to Lieutenant Stitt, of General Daniel's staff, whom General Daniel especially mentions for gallantry. I also desire to bear testimony to Lieutenant Stitt's gallantry.

In the pursuit the division captured about 260 prisoners, including the detachment above referred to, 300 muskets, and over 200 sets accouterments.

During the whole affair the officers and men of my command acted admirably, and were in most excellent spirits.

The total loss of the division during the five days' operations was 45, of whom 8 were killed, 25 wounded, and 12 missing.

The reports of brigade, and of such regimental commanders as have made them, are herewith submitted, and attention is respectfully called to them.

I am, colonel, truly and respectfully, yours,

R. E. RODES,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. A. S. PENDLETON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Corps, Army of Northern Va.

No. 135.

Report of Brig. Gen. Junius Daniel, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DANIEL'S BRIGADE,
Camp near Orange Court-House, Va., February 22, 1864.

MAJOR: In compliance with instructions received on the 20th instant, I have the honor to report the following as the operations of my brigade in the affair at Mine Run, and to inclose the reports of the regimental commanders, except that of Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis, Forty-third North Carolina Troops (which regiment is temporarily absent from the brigade), which will be forwarded as soon as received:

My brigade (consisting of the Thifty-second North Carolina Troops, Colonel Brabble; Forty-third North Carolina Troops, Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis; Fifty-third North Carolina Troops, Colonel Owens; Forty-fifth North Carolina Troops, Major Smith, and the Second North Carolina Battalion, Capt. Edward Smith) moved with the division about 1 o'clock on the morning of November 27, 1863, from its breastworks at Morton's Ford to Zoar Church, and there took a position in the road, the right resting at the church.

About 8 a. m. the same day the division moved toward Locust Grove, this brigade being in advance. On reaching the hill near Locust Grove, my skirmishers came in contact with the enemy, who appeared in very strong force upon the Germanna road. I was ordered by the major-general commanding to form my line across the road. Before this order was executed I received further orders from the same source to hold the enemy in check with my line of skirmishers and occupy with my brigade a position about 1,000 yards in rear, upon a wooded hill, and hold it until the remainder of the division came up and could be placed in position. During the execution of this order the enemy, greatly outnumbering our troops, pressed my line of skirmishers, but were gallantly held in check by them, under the command of Captain Foster, until the main body of the division came up and threw out skirmishers on his right and left, driving his sharpshooters beyond the crest of the hill.

We occupied this position until about 2 a. m. of the next day, the enemy occasionally feeling our position, but making no direct attack. From here I moved with the division to Mine Run, and occupied the west bank of that stream, my right resting on the turnpike. This position we fortified strongly, and held until the morning of December 2. During this time my skirmishers were frequently engaged with those of the enemy. Captains Foster and Hines, commanding

them, behaved with great coolness, as did the officers and men under their command. Lieutenant Stitt, my acting aide-de-camp, was here conspicuous for his good conduct.

On the morning of December 2, I moved, agreeably to instructions, by the right, and crossed the turnpike and occupied the position previously held by Anderson's division, my right resting at a small stream near a furnace. As soon as it was light I discovered that the enemy had retired from my front and pushed my skirmishers well forward to find his whereabouts.

A short time after sunrise I received orders to move to the turnpike and follow the division in pursuit of the enemy on the Germanna road. After marching some 5 or 6 miles on this road, I was ordered to countermarch, and bivouacked for the night near Locust Grove. The next morning I returned with the division to Morton's Ford.

The casualties in the brigade were as follows:

Command.	Killed	Wounded.	Missing.
32d Regiment North Carolina Troops :			
Non-commissioned officer.....		1	
Privates.....		2	
43d Regiment North Carolina Troops :			
Non-commissioned officer.....		1	
Privates.....	2		1
53d Regiment North Carolina Troops :			
Privates.....	2		
45th Regiment North Carolina Troops :			
Privates.....	1	5	2
2d North Carolina Battalion.			
Privates.....	1	2	
Total.....	6	11	3

In closing this report, I feel it my duty to state that, in consequence of the extremely inclement weather, the constant labor, marching, and loss of sleep, my officers and men were greatly fatigued; notwithstanding, they were very vigilant, and evinced great cheerfulness and good conduct in the discharge of all their duties.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JUNIUS DANIEL,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. G. PEYTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 136.

Report of Col. Edmund C. Brabble, Thirty-second North Carolina Infantry.

FEBRUARY 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In pursuance of circular of to-day, I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of this regiment at Mine Run:

Having reached Zoar Church early in the morning of November 27, it moved that day in the direction of Locust Grove until the enemy was met. The Thirty-second Regiment, being in the ad-

vance, was thrown out to the right of the road and then fell back on a line with the rest of the troops. It remained nearly in the same place until after nightfall, when it, with the rest of the brigade, moved to the right and crossed Mine Run.

On the 28th, it was at its position on the right of the brigade west of Mine Run, and remained in its position until the morning of 30th, when it was ordered back in reserve. There it remained until the morning of December 2. It then moved to the right with the brigade and afterward marched toward Germanna Ford. In the afternoon it started back toward Morton's Ford, and on December 3 reached the camp near Morton's Ford, which it had left on November 26.

The casualties in the regiment were 3 men slightly wounded: Sergt. Thomas Williams, Company H; Private Lawrence Barnes, Company A; and Private James H. Cooke, Company K.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. BRABBLE,

Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. H. WHITE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Daniel's Brigade.

No. 137.

Report of Lieut. Col. W. Gaston Lewis, Forty-third North Carolina Infantry.

MARCH 3, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with orders received from brigade headquarters, I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of this regiment at Mine Run from November 27 to December 3, 1863:

On the night of November 27, orders were received to march while we were lying in line of battle in front of Morton's Ford, on the Rapidan River. We marched down a road leading to the Madison turnpike, and were halted a short time before daylight near Zoar Church, and ordered to construct temporary defenses. Before we had accomplished much, we were ordered to march forward to meet the enemy. We continued the march toward the turnpike until we came very near the pike at a place called Locust Grove, where we encountered the enemy's sharpshooters in front of his line of battle. I received orders to form line of battle on the left and at right angles to the road we were marching on, which was promptly done. Before the regiment finished loading we were ordered to fall back about 100 yards to a better position, where we remained until about midnight, skirmishing going on in our front nearly the entire time. Several times my sharpshooters drove the enemy's to their line of battle.

In this skirmish James F. Whitehead, a private in Company D, was killed. He was a boy, and a brave and excellent soldier.

About midnight of November 28, I received marching orders. Our line of march was by a by-road running nearly parallel to the turnpike for some distance, and then turning into the turnpike near Mine Run. We crossed Mine Run and formed line of battle on the hills on the west side of the run.

About 9 o'clock of November 29, I received orders to construct defenses of logs and earth for the distance of my regimental front. This was made proof against solid shot from field pieces before dark of the same day. Considerable skirmishing was going on in our front all day.

About dark the same day I received orders to change my line to the crest of the hill, it having been built on the side of the hill at first. The logs were moved and sufficient earth thrown up to resist projectiles from rifled field pieces by 9 o'clock next morning. My line was constructed with traverses about 30 feet apart, to prevent an enfilade fire. The traverses were also made artillery proof. We worked on this line strengthening it until the morning of December 2, when we received orders to march by the right flank and occupy the position just vacated by Anderson's division.

On December 1, the enemy kept up a brisk fire at times on our line, but did no damage. On the morning of December 2, at daylight, the enemy's retreat was discovered, and we were ordered in pursuit down the turnpike toward Fredericksburg. We pursued nearly to the Rapidan, and the enemy having made good his escape across the river, we were ordered to march back toward Morton's Ford. We encamped on the night of December 2 about a mile from Locust Grove. On December 3, we returned to our old camp near Morton's Ford.

The entire loss of the regiment during the time was 2 killed and 1 wounded.

Very respectfully submitted.

W. G. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. H. WHITE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 138.

Report of Maj. T. McGehee Smith, Forty-fifth North Carolina Infantry.

FEBRUARY 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Forty-fifth North Carolina Regiment from November 27 to December 3, 1863, inclusive:

On the morning of November 27, 1863, this regiment marched from Zoar Church to within a mile of Locust Grove. Here, the enemy being found in force, line of battle was formed and skirmishing began. Only two or three shells passed over the regiment during the day. Private Holt, of Company H, was wounded in hand in the skirmish.

About 3 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, 28th, Rodes' division moved and took position behind Mine Run. On account of failure to relieve our post on the skirmish line, in withdrawing, Privates Hemphill, of Company K, and Griffith and Evans, of Company H, of this regiment, were captured next morning. Privates Steele, of Company C, and Talley, of Company H, were at this same post, but deserve creditable mention for the manner in which they managed to escape and rejoin their regiment.

The whole of Saturday the Forty-fifth was in reserve and took no

part in the construction of the earth-works. Capt. S. H. Hines, of Company I, this regiment, in command of the Second Corps of brigade sharpshooters, held the enemy in check in a heavy skirmish this day, while his right flank and front was exposed to a distressing fire. Private David Nine, of Company H, a brave boy of seventeen years, whose conduct on former occasions and on this deserves especial notice, was killed, and Private Cohle, of Company B, was wounded in thigh.

Saturday night our line was drawn back to the crest of the hill, and the Forty-fifth during the night and most of the following day was throwing up breastworks.

Sunday evening the regiment was put in reserve some 150 yards in rear of our line.

Monday, the 30th, was spent in same position until the enemy's thick shelling, which, being in reply to our guns (several of which were immediately in front of the regiment), was so very warm and so directly in range of the regiment, that, in accordance with General Daniel's instructions in this event, it was moved to a more sheltered spot to its right, but not before 2 men were very slightly wounded—Privates Bryant, of Company A, and Perkins, of Company I. In moving under this fire the regiment did so in quite as good order as if on drill. Private Quate, of Company C, was wounded in the skirmish line by a piece of shell.

Tuesday was spent in reserve. Wednesday, December 1. the Forty-fifth moved $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the right and put in the trenches near the Mine. Information being received that the enemy was falling back, the regiment in its position in the brigade marched in pursuit, and returning went into camp on the road to several of the Rapidan fords. Thursday, December 2, marched to Morton's Ford. Friday, December 3, was spent in camp at this place.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

T. McGEHEE SMITH,

Major, Comdg. Forty-fifth North Carolina Regiment.

Capt. J. H. WHITE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 139.

Report of Col. William A. Owens, Fifty-third North Carolina Infantry.

SIR: The following is a report of the operations of this regiment from November 27 to December 3, 1863, inclusive:

About 1 o'clock on the morning of November 27, I moved with the brigade to Zoar Church. About 8 that morning we moved down the road leading to Locust Grove. About 10 o'clock, and when within about a mile of the latter place, we discovered the enemy in our front, when, in obedience to orders from Brigadier-General Daniel, I deployed my regiment in a field at the foot of a hill, my center resting on the road. I had no sooner deployed than the enemy appeared on a hill in my front, and I fell back about 100 yards to the crest of a hill in my rear, so that my men might be sheltered by the woods.

I remained at this place until about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 28th, when we moved by the right flank up the turnpike to Mine

Run, on the west side of which we formed line of battle, where we remained until morning. At daylight I threw out skirmishers in my front and commenced throwing up breastworks on the side of the hill. Just after dark that night I moved up to the crest of the hill, where I threw up a new line of works.

We remained at this place until just before light on the morning of December 2, when we moved by the right flank about a mile across the turnpike. As soon as it was light that morning, finding that the enemy had disappeared from our front, I moved by the flank with the brigade down the turnpike in the direction of Germauna Ford, and after going about 5 miles we halted, faced about, and marched back to Locust Grove, near which place we bivouacked for the night.

On December 3, we returned to Morton's Ford. On November 29, P. A. King, Company B, and H. Cullen, Company C, while acting as sharpshooters, were mortally wounded, and died within a few hours after receiving the wounds. Several others were slightly wounded at the same time, but returned to duty after a few days.

Respectfully,

W. A. OWENS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. H. WHITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 140.

Report of Capt. Edward Smith, Second North Carolina Battalion.

DECEMBER 4, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations and conduct of the Second North Carolina Battalion, and casualties occurring therein, from November 27, to December 3, 1863, inclusive, while at Mine Run, Va.:

The battalion was exposed both to musketry and shelling during the time above stated, and acted very well, suffering the following loss.*

Respectfully submitted.

ED. SMITH,
Captain, Comdg. Second North Carolina Battalion.

Capt. J. H. WHITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 141.

Report of Brig. Gen. George Doles, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DOLES' BRIGADE,
January 4, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this brigade in the recent engagements near Mine Run, Va.:

This brigade was left on picket duty at Morton's Ford on the night

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 837.

of November 26, with orders to rejoin the division next day, November 27.

At daylight on November 27, we were relieved from picket duty at Morton's Ford by a detachment of cavalry of General Fitz. Lee's command. Moved at daylight. Rejoined the division at Zoar Church about 9 a. m. that day. Marched toward Locust Grove. Held in reserve during the day. About 3 p. m. formed in line of battle on the left of the division in the woods near Locust Grove. About 5 p. m. received orders from Major-General Rodes, by Capt. Lewis Randolph, acting aide-de-camp, to move to the left to the support of Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson, whose division was then engaged with the enemy at Payne's Farm, and whose right was at that time threatened. Moved in double-quick. On arriving on the ground, found General Johnson's immediate right not in need of support. Formed in line in rear of brigades of Generals Jones and Walker, the two right brigades of General Johnson's division, who were at that time warmly engaged.

As we were moving forward into action received an order from General Johnson by an officer (Lieutenant Wilmer, aide-de-camp) to move rapidly to the left, as the position of General G. H. Steuart, who was on the extreme left, was being overpowered by superior numbers. We moved in double-quick to the left to support General Steuart. Arrived on the ground about dark. The Fourth Georgia, under command of Lieut. Col. William H. Willis, and the Twelfth Georgia, under command of Col. Edward Willis, moved to the front in line of battle and engaged the enemy. The Twenty-first Georgia, under command of Col. John T. Mercer, and the Forty-fourth Georgia, under command of Col. William H. Peebles, were ordered into position to support the left of General Walker's and the right of General Stafford's brigades. These two regiments, Twenty-first and Forty-fourth Georgia, were not actively engaged. The engagement ceased at 7 p. m.

We remained on the field until about 11 p. m., when, in obedience to orders from Major-General Early, we withdrew, following in rear of Major-General Johnson's command. We rejoined General Rodes' division early next morning, about 1 a. m., then marched to Mine Run, where Rodes' division formed in line of battle on the north of the old pike.

On the morning of the 28th, this brigade was held in reserve immediately in the center of the division. Remained in reserve the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 1st.

At 3 a. m. of December 2, the brigade was ordered to occupy the intrenchments occupied by the brigade of General Battle, commanded by Colonel O'Neal. Sharpshooters were advanced with orders to feel the enemy. Finding he had retreated, they were ordered to follow, when the whole division moved down the old pike in the direction of Germanna Ford. Sharpshooters, under command of Maj. J. T. Carson, of the Twelfth Georgia, pursued and captured 206 prisoners.

Arriving at the cross-roads near Germanna Ford, and finding the enemy had made good his retreat and recrossed the Rapidan, we were ordered back to our old bivouac at Morton's Ford, where we arrived the next day, December 3.

I would respectfully mention Private Charles Grace, of Company B, Fourth Georgia, for special gallantry. He and 18 other sharpshooters came across the enemy's rear guard, numbering about 300,

posted behind an embankment on the plank road; charged and captured 137 of the enemy.

I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the gallantry of the officers and men of this command during the entire operations near Mine Run, both in action and on the march.

The following are the casualties of the brigade :

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
4th Georgia Regiment		3		3
12th Georgia Regiment	1	2	3	6
44th Georgia Regiment			1	1
Total	1	5	4	10

I am, major, most respectfully, &c.,

GEO. DOLES,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. G. PEYTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 142.

Report of Brig. Gen. Stephen D. Ramseur, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS RAMSEUR'S BRIGADE,
January 22, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with circular from division headquarters, January 21, I have the honor to report that my brigade moved with the division about 3 o'clock on the morning of November 27. Formed line of battle along ridge road leading by Zoar Church; remained here several hours, right resting near the church, left near right of Major-General Johnson's intrenchments, and then took up line of march toward Locust Grove. Met the enemy in heavy force near and this side of Locust Grove. Division was again formed in line of battle and advanced a short distance, developing the enemy in strong force; then halted, and my brigade, on the right, was thrown forward so as to connect with the left of Major-General Early's division, Brigadier-General Gordon's brigade. Remained thus in line of battle, with sharp skirmishing in front, until dark. My brigade was then moved from the right to the left of the division, partially covering a wide gap between Major-General Rodes and Major-General Johnson.

About 12 o'clock at night the division fell back from its advanced position near Locust Grove, and took up line of battle again on Mine Run. My brigade was left to cover this movement. This line was strongly and rapidly fortified, and here we awaited the onset of the enemy, November 28, 29, and 30, and December 1. This he declined to make, and during the night of the 1st retreated to the north bank of the Rapidan.

At daylight Wednesday morning, December 2, advanced with my brigade and followed the retreating enemy as far as the river, picking up some 50 or 60 stragglers. Returned to camp at Morton's Ford December 3.

Loss: Killed, 1; wounded, 2.
Respectfully submitted.

STEPHEN D. RAMSEUR,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army, C. S.

Major PEYTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 143.

Report of Col. Edward A. O'Neal, Twenty-sixth Alabama Infantry, commanding Battle's brigade.

HEADQUARTERS BATTLE'S BRIGADE,
Near Orange Court-House, Va., January 26, 1864.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders from division headquarters, I submit the following report of the operations of this brigade on Mine Run:

It became apparent on November 26, 1863, that the enemy were moving in force to our right, and, as expected, they crossed the Rapidan on that and the succeeding day. The brigade was in line of battle on the 26th, at the works near Morton's Ford, and so remained till the morning of the 27th, when, in obedience to orders, I moved to the right of Major-General Johnson's division and took the road which intersects the turnpike at Locust Grove. Proceeding down the road, and when near Locust Grove, the enemy was discovered, and I was ordered to form line of battle to the right of the road on which the division was moving, my left connecting with General Daniel's and my right with General Ramseur.

The position being a weak one and not very defensible, I ordered such works to be thrown up as our means would permit, having no intrenching tools and but few axes. Here we remained in line of battle and under arms till 1 o'clock the next morning. As soon as I was ordered to form line of battle, I threw forward the First Corps of Sharpshooters, under Capt. Watt Phelan, who soon encountered those of the enemy, and rapid firing and heavy skirmishing was kept up the balance of the day. My skirmishers were connected on the right and left with those of Generals Daniel and Ramseur. Late in the evening the whole line of our skirmishers were advanced, in obedience to orders from the major-general, and drove those of the enemy handsomely before them, and did considerable execution; but encountering the enemy in line of battle, were forced to fall back to their original position, which they held till we fell back that night to Mine Run.

On the morning of the 28th, in obedience to orders, I fell back to Mine Run, and reached the position shortly before day. I was ordered to take a position on General Daniel's left and to the left of the turnpike. Giving the troops what rest they could get, I had them under arms at break of day, and immediately placed them in line of battle and commenced fortifying the position. Here I re-

mained during Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, fortifying and strengthening my line, so as to make it proof against the fire of the enemy's heaviest artillery, their works on the hill on the opposite side of Mine Run being plainly visible to the naked eye.

During this time the officers and men suffered much from cold, the loss of sleep, and the want of food, but all bore it with patience and fortitude, and all were anxious for the advance of the enemy, satisfied we could hold our position and repulse him with great ease and slaughter.

Before day on Wednesday morning I moved, in obedience to orders, to the right of the turnpike about half a mile, and at daylight pushed forward my sharpshooters to feel for the enemy, when it was found he had retreated. I was ordered to move by the flank down the turnpike toward Germanna Ford. The whole division moved rapidly, hoping to overtake the enemy before he could cross the river; but after a fatiguing march and when within a few miles of Germanna Ford, it was found he had made good his retreat. Finding that the enemy had recrossed the river, I was ordered back to our old camp at Morton's Ford, which I reached the next day.

While in line of battle at Mine Run the enemy occasionally shelled us, and once or twice furiously; but our works being strong, no material injury was done.

It is but proper to add that both officers and men manifested the greatest anxiety to meet the foe, satisfied that a glorious triumph would have crowned our arms if he had assaulted our line. I have never in an experience of nearly three years seen officers and men in so fine a condition for action.

Inclosed you will find the reports of regimental commanders and list of casualties.

Casualties: Killed, none; wounded, 6; missing, none; total, 6.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD A. O'NEAL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. G. PEYTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 144.

Report of Col. Charles Forsyth, Third Alabama Infantry.

JANUARY 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, calling for a report of the actions of this regiment in the operations at and near Mine Run, I have the honor to report that the regiment was not engaged at all, excepting a detachment of sharpshooters with the brigade corps, under Lieut. John T. Huggins, of Company E.

The following is the list of wounded: Columbus Dunn, Company A, slightly wounded; Benjamin Woodwell, Company K, severely wounded; W. T. Hall, Company B, slightly wounded.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, &c.,

C. FORSYTH,
Colonel.

Capt. A. H. PICKETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 145.

Report of Col. J. M. Hall, Fifth Alabama Infantry.

JANUARY 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, requiring a report of the operations of my regiment during the recent campaign at Mine Run, commencing November 26 and ending December 3, I have the honor to submit the following:

On the morning of November 26, an alarm being given that the enemy were endeavoring to force a passage of the river at Morton's Ford, my regiment was marched out to its works in front of my encampment, where we remained all day and a portion of the night under arms.

Friday, about 2 a. m., in obedience to orders from the brigade commander, I moved, together with the rest of the brigade, to the right of Major-General Johnson's division, where I was halted and ordered to hold my regiment in readiness for action. In a short time I was ordered to move still farther to the right toward Locust Grove.

After proceeding to within a few miles of this place, the presence of the enemy being discovered, my regiment, with the rest of the brigade, was filed into the woods on the right of the road and deployed in line on the right of General Daniel's brigade. My sharpshooters were immediately thrown out and in a short time were hotly engaged in skirmishing, which was kept up till some time after dark. Two men belonging to my First Corps of Sharpshooters were wounded during the day.

About 11 o'clock that night I moved several miles to the right, crossed Mine Run, and at daylight had my command busily engaged in erecting breastworks. I continued working on these all day, notwithstanding a heavy rain was falling, and when I had nearly completed them was ordered to occupy the works vacated by a regiment of General Johnston's brigade.

Finding these very imperfect, I caused my men to work upon them a greater portion of that night and the next day, although they were suffering very much for want of rest and sleep, not having had any repose of consequence for the two preceding nights. By the afternoon of Sunday, November 29, I had rendered my position proof against field artillery.

I remained here till Wednesday morning, when I moved some distance to the right and occupied the works erected by a part of Early's division. Soon after sunrise, information being received that the enemy had retreated, I was ordered in pursuit down the Germanna Ford road. After a severe march to within a few miles of Germanna Ford I was halted, and after a rest of a few hours ordered to return to my old camp at Morton's farm, which I reached the following day.

During the entire short but severe campaign the men and officers of my command acquitted themselves handsomely, performing the hard labor required in erecting the fortifications with the greatest cheerfulness, and enduring the inclemencies of the weather, the fatigues of the marches, loss of sleep, and the very short supplies of rations with unmurmuring fortitude. The greatest anxiety was expressed by both officers and men that the enemy would attack us,

and the best of spirits was preserved by the entire regiment throughout the whole time.

Most respectfully submitted.

J. M. HALL,
Colonel Fifth Alabama Regiment.

Capt. A. H. PICKETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Battle's Brigade.

No. 146.

Report of Maj. Isaac F. Culver, Sixth Alabama Infantry.

CAMP NEAR ORANGE COURT-HOUSE,
January 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following as the part taken by my regiment during our recent operations along Mine Run:

On November 27, we filed out from the trenches at Morton's Ford, on the Rapidan, and moved toward the Fredericksburg and Orange pike. Early in the day we approached the pike at Locust Grove, when skirmishing began along the front of the column. We were immediately deployed to the right into line of battle. Our position being a poor one, we threw up breastworks along our front. The sharpshooters from the regiment were sent forward, and a very brisk skirmish was kept up by them during the entire day, the contest being for a hill immediately in our front. Several times the sharpshooters advanced, drove the enemy back, but as often they were advanced upon and compelled to fall back. After night we were moved to the left along the line of works about one-quarter of a mile, halted, remained some time, and then moved back to our original position.

At 1 a. m. on the 28th, we filed out to the right and soon intersected the Fredericksburg and Orange pike about 1 mile from Mine Run. Crossed the run, moved to the right, and took position on the range of hills immediately on the right of the pike. At 7 a. m. we moved to the crest of the hills and formed line of battle; commenced to throw up breastworks. The enemy being immediately in our front, their sharpshooters advancing, my sharpshooters were soon engaged, the enemy also using artillery. A dense fog and heavy rain here put a stop to the firing and everything became quiet. This opportunity was improved by us in throwing up breastworks. Night came and the regiment slept near the trenches.

November 29, the weather changed during the night to be extremely cold, and the ground was completely frozen. The day was employed in strengthening the works, as heavy traverses had to be erected along my whole line. There was an occasional exchange of shots between my sharpshooters and the enemy's. Night came and the regiment slept in the trenches.

November 30, remained in position at the breastworks. The enemy opened on our works with artillery. Several shots took effect, but no injury was done. At night the regiment again slept in the trenches. December 1, at 4 a. m., the regiment was under arms at the works and there remained during the day.

December 2, at 3 a. m., we were moved along the line to the right about 1 mile and placed in position. At sunrise it was ascertained that the enemy had withdrawn from our front. We immediately moved forward, crossed the run, and pursued the retreating column about 6 miles in the direction of Germanna Ford. Here we were halted and then ordered to about-face. The line of march was taken up, and on December 3 we again encamped at our old position at Morton's Ford.

There was not the slightest casualty in my regiment during these operations.

Respectfully,

I. F. CULVER,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. A. H. PICKETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 147.

Report of Maj. Adolph Proskaner, Twelfth Alabama Infantry.

JANUARY 22, 1864.

SIR: The morning of November 26 found my regiment on picket at Tobacco Stick Ford. Shortly after daylight I was informed by the officer of the day that the enemy in force (composed of cavalry and artillery) were making demonstrations to cross at Morton's Ford. I deployed my reserve, its left resting in rear of the Buckner House, to prevent any surprise on my left flank or rear, and was thus prepared to meet successfully any attack in my front.

In the evening, relieved by the Twenty-sixth Alabama Regiment, I moved the regiment behind its works, when I received orders from the brigade commander to be ready to move at 3 a. m. At 12.30 a. m. I was notified to take up line of march immediately, which I did. We crossed Mine Run and marched with little interruption until about 11 a. m., when we met with the enemy. Skirmishers were ordered to the front and the men were busily employed in throwing up light earth-works, digging with their bayonets and hands. During the night of November 27-28, we fell back across Mine Run and threw up very formidable fortifications.

On the 29th, the enemy shelled our position furiously, but, owing to the strength of our works, no damage was sustained. To prevent a surprise, a fourth of the men were ordered to be on post during the night, and I compelled the balance of the men and officers to sleep in the trenches, where I also remained constantly, and convinced myself by personal inspection of the efficiency of the men on post.

With the exception of a few shells thrown at our works on the 30th, the enemy remained remarkably quiet on the two succeeding days.

During the night of December 1-2, we were ordered to move to a position farther to our right, fronting in one rank when concealed by woods and in two ranks when in open field.

At daybreak our skirmishers advanced and found that the enemy had left their position during the night, retreating across the river. We immediately took up line of march and pushed on to within a

mile from Germanna Ford, when we retraced our steps, bivouacking during the night near Mine Run, and next morning, December 3, reached our fortifications near Morton's Ford.

The casualties in the regiment are: One man wounded on November 27 in skirmishing, and 1 man on November 28, both belonging to the First Corps of Sharpshooters.

Respectfully submitted.

A. PROSKANER,
Major Twelfth Alabama Regiment.

Capt. A. H. PICKETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 148.

Report of Lieut. Col. John S. Garvin, Twenty-sixth Alabama Infantry.

JANUARY 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to circular from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Twenty-sixth Alabama Regiment at Mine Run:

On November 26, 1863, the regiment went into line of battle at the breastworks in front of Morton's Ford. Soon after (about noon) it was ordered to relieve the Twelfth Alabama Regiment on picket at Tobacco Stick Ford. It remained on picket until near 12 p. m., when it was relieved and the brigade took up the line of march toward Locust Grove, for a short time supporting Johnson's division to the right of Broad Run, I believe. At this point the regiment was again placed on picket to guard the blind fords on the run, near the residence of Mr. Rhodes. It was soon after relieved, and the brigade continued the march toward Locust Grove, and went into line of battle near this place on the evening of November 27 ultimo.

We continued in line, throwing up temporary breastworks, until the morning of the 28th, at 4 a. m., when we were moved to Mine Run, occupying the crest of the ridge to the left of the Brock road, in a very exposed position. The regiment was employed on November 28, 29, and 30, in throwing up breastworks and otherwise strengthening their position, subjected occasionally to a cannonade of the enemy, with no casualties, only one shell striking the breastworks, fortunately doing no damage.

On December 1, the enemy again opened upon our position with their artillery, but with no effect, as far as this regiment is concerned. We remained in this position until the morning of December 3, when we were moved by the right flank some 2 miles along the breastworks, and had just taken our position when the enemy were reported as in full retreat. The brigade started in pursuit, and continued it within a few miles of Germanna Ford, without, however, overtaking the enemy, he having crossed the river. The brigade then returned to the old camp near Morton's Ford, where it arrived on December 4.

Being in no active engagement, there were no casualties in the regiment worthy of reporting; but I cannot close this report without

bearing testimony to the patience and endurance of the officers and men of my command. They occupied a position in the open field on the crest of the ridge which exposed them to the cold winds and very inclement weather, and, being poorly clad, suffered very much from exposure. For twenty-four hours or more they had no rations, but they bore all without a murmur, only anxious to meet and hurl back the invading foe. Much of the sickness now in camp may justly be attributed to their exposure on that field.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. GARVIN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Captain PICKETT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 149.

Report of Brig. Gen. Robert D. Johnston, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSTON'S BRIGADE,

January 24, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the late active operations:

The threatening demonstrations made by the enemy's cavalry at Morton's Ford, on November 26, detained the brigade in the intrenchments covering that ford until after sundown, when, in obedience to orders, I withdrew my command to their camps and prepared two days' rations.

At an early hour on the morning of the 27th, this brigade, with the division, moved down the river about 4 miles and formed in line of battle on the left of the road leading to Zoar Church. After a short delay, we were moved by the right flank, turning to the left at Zoar Church on the road that leads into the Orange and Fredericksburg pike at Locust Grove Tavern. We came into the enemy's immediate front at Grassy Branch, where, by direction of the major-general commanding, I formed my brigade in line in the woods on the west bank of the run, with General Daniel on my right. Skirmishers were thrown forward, and were engaged continuously throughout the day.

My brigade occupying the left of the division, and being unable to find out where General Edward Johnson's division was, I directed Colonel Toon, commanding the Twentieth North Carolina Regiment, on the left of the brigade, to throw forward two companies to protect my left flank; but fortunately the enemy did not discover and take advantage of the gap thus left between the two divisions. Very soon after dark the whole command was withdrawn behind Mine Run and bivouacked on the pike (Orange and Fredericksburg) near where it crossed the run.

Early on the morning of November 28, under the direction of the major-general commanding, I placed my troops in line on the left of the division, connecting with General Edward Johnson's right. The Twenty-third North Carolina Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Davis commanding, was placed in position in the rifle-pits about 400 yards in advance of the main line. Our position was strengthened by

heavy earth-works and abatis. The enemy pursued with alacrity, and the skirmishing began early in the morning and was continued throughout the 28th and the following day, a large amount of ammunition being expended without any result. Some half dozen of the enemy were killed and wounded by my skirmishers.

On the morning of December 2, the enemy's skirmishers retired from our front. The operations of my command after this time are familiar to the major-general commanding, and I deem it unnecessary to add anything further in reference to them.

I cannot close this report without calling attention to the efficient service rendered by my sharpshooters, particularly on November 27, when Capt. Benjamin Robinson, with the two corps, about 75 strong, drove in the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, killing and capturing a number of them, including a lieutenant-colonel. I would cordially recommend Captain Robinson for promotion. His courage and coolness have been conspicuous upon every battle-field of the last campaign.

The casualties in my command were very few: Killed, 1; wounded, 3; missing, 2; total, 6. They have already been reported, as also the captures.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 ROBT. D. JOHNSTON,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. H. A. WHITING,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

No. 150.

*Report of Maj. Carter M. Braxton, C. S. Army, commanding
 Artillery Battalion, Second Army Corps.*

JANUARY 28, 1864.

GENERAL: * * * This battalion, on November 27, 1863, at 4 a. m., by orders from Col. J. T. Brown, moved from its camp near Morton's Ford and joined Johnson's division near Humes' house. From that point, on the same day, the division moved toward Locust Grove via Bartlett's Mill. Carpenter's battery was detached and thrown forward with Jones' brigade, the three remaining batteries of the battalion marching in rear of the "Stonewall" Brigade, the third in column.

As the battalion was passing the junction of this road with the one leading from Jacobs' Ford, an attack was made by the enemy's right (he having formed his line of battle perpendicular to the road upon which he was marching—Jacobs' Ford road—and nearly parallel to our line of march) upon the rear of the ambulance train of the division, which was immediately in rear of the battalion. The country being almost an unbroken forest, the battalion was retired at once to a small field to the right of the road, where it came into battery until a position could be selected and the intentions of the enemy ascertained.

At 4 p. m. a section of Napoleons from Carpenter's battery was placed in position at the junction of the road from Bartlett's Mill to Locust Grove with the road from Jacobs' Ford, in the woods. It opened fire, and kept it up until 7.30 o'clock, when it was retired. A

section of Napoleons from the First Maryland Battery, commanded by Lieutenant Hill, was ordered to report to Col. J. T. Brown, and was placed in position on the left of General Stafford's brigade by him. This section was engaged but a short time when the enemy pressed our left wing back, necessitating the withdrawal of these guns under a heavy flank fire from infantry. As our left receded our right advanced, turning, as it were, upon Carpenter's position as a point, exposing his left flank while he was hotly engaged in front. This caused him to fire to the left, changing front to the rear with his left gun, and, opening at the same time with canister, soon compelled the enemy to retire.

It having been decided upon to take up a new line on the south side of Mine Run, the battalion moved in column to a point near Zoar Church, where it went into position on General Johnston's front.

The enemy was quiet on our front during the 28th and 29th, but a little after sunrise on the morning of the 30th, he opened on our left at a distance of 800 or 1,000 yards with Napoleons, and soon thereafter from the front and right with guns of various caliber, ranging from 10-pounder to 30-pounder Parrotts. The enemy's fire was returned, first by Captain Raine, then by Lieutenant Chew and Captain Carpenter.

In this engagement, which lasted about an hour, Capt. Charles I. Raine, commanding Lee Battery, was killed; also 2 privates killed and 2 wounded in the Lee Battery. Carpenter lost 5 privates wounded. On Friday, the 27th, the battalion sustained a loss of 1 non-commissioned officer killed and 1 non-commissioned officer and 3 privates wounded. Eleven horses were killed and wounded. On the 30th, 16 horses were killed and disabled.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CARTER M. BRAXTON,

Major, Commanding Battalion.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LONG,
Commanding, &c.

No. 151.

Report of Lieut. Gen. Ambrose P. Hill, C. S. Army, commanding Third Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
Orange Court-House, January 27, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Third Corps in the recent advance of the enemy across the Rapidan River:

On the morning of November 27, in obedience to orders already received, my corps took the route to Fredericksburg by the plank road, the advance division (Heth's) reaching Verdierville about 1 p. m. I was then directed to move on down the plank road and bivouac for the night. About 2 miles from Verdierville information was brought me that the enemy were advancing down the plank road and driving back our cavalry. Riding forward some 2 miles farther, I found General Stuart in the advance and disputing the passage of the enemy with a small body of cavalry. Heth's division, having been hurried up, was thrown into line, and Walker's brigade deploying its skirmishers, with some sharp fighting, checked the

farther advance of the enemy, and finally drove them back from a position which was considered advantageous for our artillery. Haskell's battalion was then put in position. This was about 4 p. m.

An order was received from the general commanding to send a division to the support of the Second Corps, on my left, and to establish communication between my own corps and the Second. Leaving directions for Anderson's division to be diverted for this purpose, I galloped over to the left to examine the ground. Anderson was soon put in communication with General Hays, commanding Early's right. Upon my return to the plank road I found the general-in-chief, and upon a reconnaissance and consultation it was deemed advisable not to advance that night. Later information was received that the whole force of the enemy was in our front, and that one corps of the enemy had made its appearance on our left and rear. This fact, taken in connection with another more cogent reason, that the ground we then occupied was unfavorable to receive an attack, determined us to occupy the west side of Mine Run, a position about 1½ miles in rear of our then position.

Orders were accordingly issued, and by daybreak next morning my line of battle was formed, its left (Anderson's division) resting on the old turnpike, and the right (Wilcox's division) crossing the plank road and resting upon the Catharpin road, Heth's division in reserve. The artillery of the corps, under Colonel Walker, was posted in advantageous positions along this line: McIntosh, Cutts, Poague, and Haskell on the left of the plank road; Pegram and Garnett on the right. The troops rapidly threw up rifle-pits and gun-pits, and when the troops of the enemy were displayed upon the opposite hills, we were ready to receive them. Affairs remained thus during the 28th.

On the 29th, it was found the enemy were concentrating, and extending on our right.

Before day on the morning of the 30th, Wilcox had been extended two brigades to the right and the interval replaced in the center by two of Heth's brigades. The night of the 30th, Wilcox extended still farther to the right, resting on Antioch Church, and Heth's whole division was put in the front line.

The next day, finding that the enemy did not attack, it was determined by the general-in-chief to attack, and I was directed to concentrate Anderson's and Wilcox's divisions on my extreme right, with a view to making the attack on Wednesday morning. This was done, and Early's troops closed up on my left.

At daybreak on the 2d, it was discovered that the enemy had left during the night. My corps was moved down the plank road in pursuit, but upon reaching Proctor's [Parker's] Store it was found that the rear guard had recrossed the Rapidan, and the troops were ordered back to their old camps on the Rapidan. In the pursuit we picked up some 200 prisoners and a few muskets. During the time of the occupation of our lines at Mine Run there was some skirmishing daily between our pickets and those of the enemy, and some little artillery practice.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. P. HILL,

Lieutenant-General, Commanding Third Corps.

Col. R. H. CHILTON,

Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Army of Northern Virginia.

No. 152.

Report of Maj. Gen. Henry Heth, C. S. Army, commanding division.

HEADQUARTERS HETH'S DIVISION,
January 20, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my division at and near Mine Run, from November 27 until December 2:

About 2 p. m. on the 27th, when near Verdierville, on the plank road leading from Orange Court-House to Fredericksburg, I received an order to move down the road. After marching 2 or 3 miles I was directed by General Hill to take the position then occupied by General Stuart's cavalry, who were at the time skirmishing with the enemy.

Walker's brigade leading, was ordered to relieve the cavalry skirmishers, and to drive from our front the enemy's skirmishers, to enable our artillery to obtain a suitable position. General Walker threw forward a line of skirmishers, which were soon driven in by the enemy's skirmishers.

After several unsuccessful attempts to clear his front by skirmishers, I rode to the rear to report the state of affairs to General Hill. Not finding General Hill, but meeting General Lee, I reported to him, and requested him to permit me to advance with my entire division and feel what was in my front. To this he consented. I directed General Davis to take position with his brigade on Walker's left, and Kirkland's brigade (Colonel Singeltary commanding) to take position on Walker's right, holding Cooke's brigade (Colonel Hall commanding) in reserve.

Before giving the order to advance, I deemed it advisable to inspect my lines. I found, to my astonishment, Kirkland's brigade (Colonel Singeltary commanding) out of position, having gone half a mile or more too far to the right. Before this error was rectified the original design of the lieutenant-general had been accomplished; the enemy's skirmishers had been driven from our front so far as to enable our artillery to take position, and as it was quite late in the day, I thought it advisable again to communicate with either General Lee or General Hill.

On riding to the rear, I met near my line of battle General Lee and Lieutenant-General Hill. General Lee directed no advance until he had inspected the ground in my front. Soon after I was informed by General Hill that no attack would be made that evening. My division remained in line of battle during the night of the 27th.

On the morning of the 28th, I was ordered to retire in the direction of Verdierville. After crossing Mine Run, I was ordered to halt and take position with my division as a support in rear of General Wilcox. Works were partially thrown up, before completing which my division was ordered forward to a position nearer Mine Run. Works were thrown up in this new position, where we remained until December 2, when, the enemy having retreated, I was ordered to my old camp near Orange Court-House. Walker's brigade was the only brigade of my division engaged on the 27th.

A list of the casualties in this brigade will be sent in; also General

Walker's report as soon as it is received. Walker's brigade now being on detached service will account for his report not accompanying this.

Very respectfully, major, your obedient servant,
 H. HETH,
Major-General.

Maj. WILLIAM H. PALMER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Corps, Army of Northern Va.

No. 153.

Report of Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 30, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my command from November 26, 1863, when the enemy crossed the Rapidan near Germanna, to December 3 following, when he abandoned his aggressive movement, and by a retrograde march at night recrossed the river near the same point:

Major-General Hampton's division was on the right flank of the army, while Major-General Lee's was on the left, a portion of the horse artillery, commanded by Maj. R. F. Beckham, serving with each division.

The enemy was, during the 26th, discovered from Clark's Mountain moving through Stevensburg in force toward Germanna. Orders were issued putting everything in readiness. General Rosser, whose brigade was near Fredericksburg, on Hampton's right, was notified by telegram, while a dispatch was sent to General Hampton, who was with Young's and Gordon's brigades near Twyman's Store, by relay couriers, notifying him of the enemy's movement, and directing him to be ready to move to the support of his pickets, the latter being at Germanna, Ely's, &c.

To General Fitz. Lee was assigned the duty of holding, with one brigade, the Rapidan west of Clark's Mountain, while with the two remaining he was directed to relieve also the infantry occupying the river line east of that mountain as far down as Morton's Ford, connecting across the country with the left of the infantry line of battle subsequently established along Mine Run. This march was executed during the night, enabling the infantry to move before daylight to their new destinations. Another dispatch was subsequently sent to General Hampton, late in the afternoon of the same day, directing him to move his command at once across to the plank road.

I proceeded myself that night down the plank road, with the view to meet him and give further direction to his movements. Contrary to my expectations, his column did not arrive until 9 o'clock next day. The enemy was enabled, therefore, to make much more progress than he could have done had we, by a prompt and vigorous move, by a night march, such as I intended, met him early on the 27th.

I pushed forward with Gordon's brigade, meeting the enemy's advance near New Hope Church. It was for some time checked, but Young's brigade being not yet up, it had to maintain a very unequal contest, which was greatly aggravated by a deficiency in ammunition for carbines and rifles, fighting on foot, owing to the

peculiar undergrowth, being the only practicable mode of warfare. The enemy was, however, kept back some distance beyond Mine Run till the arrival of Heth's division, which relieved the cavalry in front, and a portion was sent to the right, and some to the left to the turn-pike road, where a column was also advancing. Capt. (since Maj.) W. H. H. Cowles was assigned to the command of the last-mentioned detachment and all cavalry on that road.

Brisk skirmishing was going on, and a pretty good position for line of battle was found about 2 miles beyond Mine Run. Hampton having arrived at this time with Young's brigade, the greater portion of that brigade was dismounted, and, deploying as skirmishers, moved directly upon the enemy's flank engaged with Heth, and dislodged him from a strong position, the object being more particularly to determine the strength of the enemy.

In the meantime Haskell's battalion of artillery, Heth's division, having come to me on the right, was placed in position where a very effective fire was opened on the enemy. The enemy was now reported to be deploying in line about a half mile to our front. It was near night, and before our troops formed in line darkness set in. The infantry having been withdrawn at dark to a stronger line on Mine Run, the cavalry of Young's brigade replaced it.

Nothing occurred on the 28th but desultory skirmishing. During the night of the 28th, I received orders from the commanding general to move to the enemy's left and rear, with the view to force a reconnaissance of his position and situation. I communicated this intention to General Hampton during the night, directing that his command be in readiness at an early hour.

I marched from my position near Verdierville to General Hampton's command on the Catharpin road near Grasty's and Allman's, several miles from my headquarters. Not finding General Hampton on the ground, I sent to his headquarters, which were some distance off, and waited some little time for his arrival. But the movement contemplated, however, not admitting of delay, one brigade (Rosser's) was put on the march at once down the Catharpin road, hoping by the time it started General H. would arrive. I wished to keep one brigade on this flank, and to defer to his selection which it should be. I gave no orders, therefore, when I moved with Rosser's brigade (as I expected General Hampton to overtake me every moment, when I could give them to him), except to follow. Not knowing what my wishes were, he moved both brigades after Rosser, except the pickets, under Colonel Waring, Jeff. Davis Legion. After several miles' march I crossed over, so as to strike the plank road at Parker's Store. Before reaching this point I heard from Channing M. Smith, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, whom I had previously sent on a reconnaissance, giving me the desired information, which was transmitted quickly to the commanding general.

At Parker's Store a camp of the enemy's cavalry was surprised. Rosser's brigade, after a sharp skirmish, drove the enemy from the ground, as narrated in his report, one column, under the brave Lieutenant-Colonel Massie, Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, pursuing them several miles down the plank road. This was a brigade of Gregg's division. All the camp equipage was captured and several wagons, which, however, except one, were fired by the enemy. The enemy brought forward re-enforcements rapidly, and the situation of the old railroad cut rendered it absolutely necessary to take position on the south side of it, as the enemy were about to use it as

a cover to gain our rear. The fight was, however, kept up in this new position till Hampton arrived with Gordon and Young and a portion of Hart's battery.

The whole again advanced and the enemy was driven entirely from the ground, and we were still following him when information reached us that the enemy's infantry, marching up Mine Run, had reached the Catharpin road, stretching beyond our infantry right, and that an attack was imminent. General Young, in advance, moving up the plank road, had reached a position where the enemy's artillery commanded the only approach (the plank road) for a long distance, the ground on either side being covered with the dense scrub-oak characteristic of that wilderness region. In view, therefore, of the small cavalry force left on the right flank of the main body, I moved by a direct country road for Dr. Allman's. General Hampton, being with the advance, captured a prisoner soon after reaching the Catharpin road after dark, from whom we learned that the Second Corps (Warren's) was on that road and that we were in rear of it. My column then made a *détour* to the left and reached the vicinity of Antioch Church, Richmond road, during the night.

Over 100 prisoners were captured, with arms and equipments. Also a large amount of small stores. One good wagon and team secured.

Our losses were slight in number, but 2 valuable officers of the North Carolina brigade (Captain Reese and Lieutenant Copeland, Second North Carolina) were killed. General Rosser lost 3 killed and 15 wounded. Private Richard Baylor, Company B, Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, a soldier of distinguished bravery, and one of those who volunteered to pass through the enemy at Auburn in October, was among the killed. Private Barton, Ninth Virginia Cavalry, of my escort, was killed, and Private Walden wounded.

Very early on the 30th, my command was placed on the right of our infantry, stretching across Terry's Creek in advance of Jacobs' Mills, so as to run at right angles to our line at Antioch Church. The country was covered mostly with pine and undergrowth, but the cavalry was dismounted and held in readiness for action during the day, occasionally skirmishing with the enemy. Major Beckham, commanding horse artillery, also posted some rifled pieces near the creek, which brought an enfilading fire upon the enemy's line in case of his advance. The cavalry on the right were also engaged in reconnoitering the enemy's position on Grasty's Hill, and kept an outpost at Allman's, below the enemy, on the Catharpin road. Besides this, during all these operations scouting parties were patrolling the country as far as Spotsylvania Court-House, and General Rosser left a picket below Chancellorsville.

On December 1, nothing of importance occurred. During the night a dispatch was received from a very reliable scout (Michler) that the enemy were prepared for an attack early in the morning; but it was found when day dawned, December 2, that no enemy was to be seen in our front. I hastened to the right, sending orders to the nearest cavalry to push on in pursuit. Rosser's brigade was the first. General Hampton, not being on the ground, was notified to follow up with the remainder of his command. The enemy was followed to the Brock road and thence to Ely's Ford. A number of stragglers of the Second and First Corps (Warren's and Newton's) were caught and pickets re-established on the Rapidan. Rosser's brigade resumed its position near Fredericksburg.

Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's report, herewith, shows how his command was occupied during these operations.

The gallantry, energy, and ability displayed by Brigadier-Generals Rosser, Young, and Gordon throughout, and especially at Parker's Store, where General Gordon had his horse shot under him, deserve special mention. They were ably seconded by their officers and men. These general officers exposed themselves in the most fearless manner, setting the example of individual prowess to their commands.

Capt. W. H. H. Cowles, First North Carolina Cavalry, already referred to as having been assigned to the command of the cavalry on the turnpike on the 27th, was severely wounded soon after reaching that road. Not hearing of his misfortune, the cavalry on that road was left without the skillful leadership and direction which otherwise would have been supplied.

Private J. Marion Shirer, Company B, Second South Carolina Cavalry, was severely wounded while behaving with great gallantry on the 27th. Private Benjamin Weller, Company E, First Virginia Cavalry, in charge of my couriers, was painfully wounded on the 27th near the plank road.

Capt. Charles Grattan, chief of ordnance of Cavalry Corps, had his horse killed at Parker's Store.

My staff are entitled to my thanks for efficient and zealous assistance rendered throughout. The medical director, Surgeon Fontaine, was particularly efficient, all the wounded as well as killed being removed safely from the field.

General Young's loss was 2 killed and 3 wounded.

Attention is respectfully asked to the accompanying reports, as entering more into details. No report has been received from the horse artillery, but it did gallant and efficient service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[P. S.]—I beg leave to include in this report the operations of General Rosser's command near the intersection of the Brock and plank roads on the 27th while he was detached from the remainder of the division. His report, herewith inclosed, gives the details of this gallant exploit, for which he and his brigade deserve great credit.

No. 154.

Report of Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS HAMPTON'S DIVISION,
 January 5, 1864.

MAJOR: Inclosed I have the honor to forward the reports of the brigadier-generals commanding my three brigades of the fight at Parker's Store on November 29.

On the morning of that day orders from the major-general commanding to have my command supplied with ammunition as soon

after daylight as possible reached me at 4 a. m., and were immediately executed. Expecting further orders, I remained at my headquarters until a courier from General Stuart informed me that I would find the major-general commanding at General Gordon's or General Rosser's quarters, where he would wait for me. On my arrival at General Gordon's (in a few minutes after the message reached me), I found his brigade in motion. Ordering General Young to follow, I rode to the quarters of General Rosser and found that he had moved off.

In the absence of all orders and without any intimation of the direction or destination of Rosser's brigade, which had been taken by General Stuart (except the notice given by the major-general commanding that he proposed to attack the enemy), I followed the line of march of this brigade. Couriers whom I met on the road informed me what route had been taken by General Stuart and gave me orders to follow him. When within 2 miles of the plank road I heard firing, indicating that Rosser had attacked the enemy, and soon after General Stuart ordered me to push on rapidly. I sent General Gordon at once with one piece of artillery (the only one I could get across a bad bridge), ordering him to take a road which would bring him out on Rosser's right, and as soon as Young could cross the stream, I took him direct to Parker's Store to strike the enemy in flank. The movements of both of these brigades were successfully executed, and the enemy were at once driven back and scattered.

The accompanying reports give full particulars, and I beg to refer to them, only expressing my satisfaction at the conduct of officers and men on this occasion.

I am, very respectfully,

WADE HAMPTON,
Major-General.

Major McCLELLAN,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

No. 155.

Report of Brig. Gen. James B. Gordon, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS NORTH CAROLINA CAVALRY BRIGADE,
December 26, 1863.

MAJOR: In reporting the operations of this brigade at Parker's Store on November 29, I have the honor to state that when within 3 miles of the scene of action I was ordered by General Hampton to move on a road intersecting the plank road running from Orange Court-House to Fredericksburg, about 1 mile east of Parker's Store, coming in on the right of General Rosser, who had attacked the enemy's camp at that place. Before reaching that point I received orders through courier from General Stuart to move up rapidly; that the enemy were pressing back General Rosser. As soon as I got up I reported to General Stuart, who directed me to attack on the right of General Rosser. I dismounted the Second North Carolina and a portion of the Fifth, all under the command of Captain Reese, Second North Carolina. The First North Carolina was held as a support for the artillery and dismounted men. The skirmishers were thrown forward.

At the same time Lieutenant Bamberg, with one gun of Hart's battery, opened within short range upon a column of mounted men on the plank road at the store (their sharpshooters considerably in advance). The accuracy of the range was so perfect that at the third fire the mounted men fled in confusion.

My dismounted men were ordered to charge the Yankee skirmishers, which was done in handsome style, driving them from the railroad cut across the plank road out of their camps, and scattering them through the woods, capturing a number of prisoners, some horses, overcoats, blankets, guns, and their camp equipage. A larger number of prisoners would have been captured (as my right had swung around to the right and rear of the enemy's left) had it not been for a false rumor brought in by courier that a column of Yankee infantry were moving up the plank road in my rear. I received orders from General Rosser (stating they were from General Stuart) to withdraw my command east of the plank road, which stopped the pursuit on the right.

When I arrived at the scene of action, I found General Rosser's command on the east of the railroad cut (which here runs parallel with and near the plank road) about 800 yards from Parker's Store, save one regiment on the plank road about a mile east of the store. He was falling back skirmishing with the enemy on the east of the road. The regiment down the road was not near the enemy. When I made the attack on the left, and diverted the pressure from the front, General Rosser moved forward and formed a junction with General Young, who came in on his left, and continued the pursuit some distance up the road. I was ordered to hold the road at Parker's Store, from which point I was relieved in about an hour and ordered to camp.

In the meantime, the Fifth North Carolina had been ordered back with the prisoners and most of the artillery.

I lost 2 most gallant and accomplished officers, Captain Reese and Lieutenant Copeland, of the Second North Carolina. My loss otherwise was comparatively small.

Very respectfully,

J. B. GORDON,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. T. G. BARKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hampton's Division.

No. 156.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ROSSER'S BRIGADE.

December 7, 1863.

MAJOR: On the 25th ultimo, I learned that the Federal General Gregg was threatening my line at or near Ely's Ford with a division of cavalry, and I caused three days' rations to be prepared, my wagons held in readiness to move, horses hitched, &c.

Late in the afternoon my pickets at Ely's Ford were driven in and about a regiment of cavalry crossed. As soon as this was reported

to me I sent a regiment to the relief of the picket, but before its arrival the enemy recrossed the river, leaving a strong picket at the ford.

Early on the morning of the 26th, I doubled my line and moved my command up in direction of Chancellorsville; but about 8 a. m. my pickets at Ely's and the Gold Mine Fords reported the enemy crossing in force and advancing toward Chancellorsville. But before I could reach Chancellorsville I was able to learn from scouts that the enemy was moving up the river. I therefore moved to Todd's Tavern, in order that I might guard the roads leading toward the Central Railroad and the flank of General Lee's army. I encamped at this point during the night, within a mile and a half of Gregg.

From scouts I learned that a large wagon train was encamped near Ely's Ford, and thinking that I would probably have an opportunity of attacking it the next morning, I concluded that, inasmuch as Gregg had so much the larger force, I having no artillery, I would let him pass, seeing that he was only moving upon the flank of Meade's army and had no idea of a raid. As soon, therefore, as he passed I moved, by way of the old Brock road, across to the plank road, where I attacked the wagon train loaded with the ordnance stores of the First and Fifth Army Corps.

This train was strongly guarded by a corps front and rear, but the flanks were exposed, and while the Twelfth and Seventh Regiments kept up a brisk skirmish with the First Corps, which was marching in rear, I succeeded in destroying 35 or 40 wagons, brought off 8 loaded with ordnance stores, 7 ambulances, 230 mules and horses, and 95 prisoners, with the loss of 2 men killed and 3 wounded.

The infantry then coming up in superior force compelled me to retire. I moved back to Todd's Tavern, where I received your order to rejoin the division.

The ordnance stores were turned over to W. S. Bell, ordnance sergeant at Hanover Junction.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS L. ROSSER,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. T. G. BARKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Division.

[Indorsements.]

Respectfully forwarded.

This affair reflects great credit on General Rosser, and I beg to call the attention of the major-general commanding to the inclosed report.

WADE HAMPTON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
December 16, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

The conduct of General Rosser and his command is especially commended to the favorable notice of the commanding general.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

December 16, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

General Rosser in this as in other cases has well performed his duty.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ROSSER'S BRIGADE,

December 12, 1863.

MAJOR: Early on the morning of the 29th ultimo, I was ordered by Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart to put my command in the saddle, and was conducted by him from my position on the right of our line (by way of the Catharpin and other blind roads) in direction of Parker's Store, on the plank road, near which place I arrived about 12 m., unobserved by the enemy. There was about a regiment of cavalry on duty at the store, and with large supports of Gregg's division upon the right and left of them, all picketing upon the plank road, facing south to guard well the flank of the hesitating Meade, who had taken up and fortified a strong position stretching across the old pike to the plank road along Mine Run, a few miles west of this point. The pickets were posted a few hundred yards in advance of the reserve, which was immediately upon the plank road. Without reconnoitering or pausing for a moment's reflection, the gallant Captain Hatcher, of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, who commanded the advance guard, dashed upon the pickets (10 or 15 in number) and killed or captured them all.

This skirmishing around the enemy's reserve (which was well at hand, bridled and saddled, and which made immediate preparations to receive me by placing a number of dismounted men in the thick underbrush, which makes this country impenetrable except by the roads), and the narrowness of the road by which I approached being such that I was compelled to debouch upon a small field near by in a column of twos and under a very heavy fire from the enemy's sharpshooters just beyond, threw my advanced regiment into some confusion, and the first effort to charge into the camp was not successful. Seeing this, I ordered the dashing White to charge them upon the right flank, while the gallant Massie threw his magnificent squadrons (led by his brave and chivalrous adjutant, Harman) upon them in front, sweeping everything before them and killing quite a large number. Indeed, I have never seen dead bodies more thickly strewn than they were in the small thicket of brush in which the enemy's sharpshooters were posted.

My loss was slight, 3 killed, and 1 officer and 15 men wounded.

I captured a good many arms and equipments, horses and mules, and three wagons, but only one of them could be brought off for the want of harness, the enemy having cut the mules away and rode them off. The other two were destroyed.

Some other skirmishing occurred in my effort to capture a few stragglers that had run into the thickets, which were so dense that it was impossible to pursue them on horseback. General Stuart then ordered me to withdraw to a small field which was near by and reassemble my brigade, which had got a little scattered in the fight. When this was done, about two or three of the enemy's squadrons

returned to the old railroad near the store and dismounted a few riflemen, who began firing at me at long range, but the remainder of the division arrived just at this time with artillery, and the little skirmishing which followed, being under the immediate eye of the major-general, it is unnecessary for me to mention here.

I am, major, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS L. ROSSER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. T. G. BARKER,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Hampton's Cavalry Division.

[Indorsements.]

HDQRS. HAMPTON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
December 16, 1863.

Approved and respectfully forwarded.

Without detracting in the smallest degree from the credit due to this brigade, I think General Rosser underestimates the services performed by the other two, the arrival of which was most timely, and whose share in this fight I regard as quite equal to that of Rosser's gallant brigade.

Very respectfully,

WADE HAMPTON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
April 28, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

General Hampton's remarks are concurred in, except that in the first struggle for the store none of the other brigades participated, as explained in my report.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

No. 157.

Report of Brig. Gen. Pierce M. B. Young, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
December 29, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit this my report of the operations of this brigade on the morning of November 29.

On the morning of November 29, about 8 o'clock, I received an order from General Hampton to move my brigade, following Generals Rosser and Gordon. I suppose I must have been an hour behind General Gordon, who had been moved on by General Stuart's order. I moved down the Catharpin road, following General Gordon's trail. About 10 a. m. we turned off to the left, moving toward the plank road. When in about 4 miles of the plank road, I was ordered by General Hampton to take up position and await the artillery. In a few minutes after this, I heard firing in the direction of Parker's Store, which I learned was General Rosser engaging the enemy.

General Hampton then ordered me to hurry on, he having received information from General Stuart that he was pressed and wished General Hampton to hurry on to his support. I moved on at a brisk walk and finally at a trot, piloted by one of General Stuart's couriers. The firing became heavy as I advanced. I was informed that Rosser and Gordon were falling back. I soon arrived on the field, where I found one or more regiments in some confusion, who told me that they had just charged and that the enemy were pressing hard. The skirmishing was very brisk.

I immediately dismounted two regiments (the Cobb and Phillips Legions), bringing them up on the enemy's right flank, charging on foot. The First South Carolina I carried up the plank road at a trot, hoping to have an opportunity to charge. We moved on briskly under a pretty warm fire, but which did me little damage. I soon found myself in possession of the field. I was still pushing the enemy when I was ordered to withdraw my troops and cover the rear of the column.

We encamped that night at Antioch Church.

My loss in this engagement was 2 killed and 3 wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. M. B. YOUNG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. T. G. BARKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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No. 158.

Report of Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, C. S. Army, commanding cavalry division.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
April 21, 1864.

MAJOR: In compliance with instructions from the major-general commanding, I have the honor to report the following operations of my command during the advance of the enemy which terminated at Mine Run:

My division moved from its camp in Madison County on the night of November 26, 1863, and relieved the corps of General Ewell in the vicinity of Morton's and Raccoon Fords, Lomax's brigade being placed at the former, Wickham's at the latter, and Chambliss' at Pisgah Church, where he was in position to watch the Upper Rapidan or support the remainder of the division. These positions were kept until I was relieved by the infantry, on December 3, when I returned to my camp.

Kilpatrick's cavalry division confronted me at Morton's and Raccoon Fords, crossing at those points on two or three occasions, but was driven back each time with the loss to me of 2 or 3 wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FITZ. LEE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. H. B. McCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps.

No. 159.

Confederate Roll of Honor.

GENERAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 No. 64. } *Richmond, Va., August 10, 1864.*

I. The following Roll of Honor is published in accordance with Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 131, 1863. It will be read to every regiment in the service at the first dress-parade after its receipt.

* * * * *

BATTLE OF LOCUST HILL.

Virginia.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry:

Capt. J. B. Evans,* Co. D.	Private Jesse Henkle,* Co. C.
Second Lieut. George M. Hanson, Co. A.	Private John Parish,* Co. D.
Second Lieut. Isaac W. Haymaker, Co. B.	Private Byron Long, Co. F.
Second Lieut. H. H. McCrady,* Co. D.	Private Thomas Ailstock, Co. H.
Second Lieut. A. P. Bourn, Co. F.	Private George W. Chapin,* Co. I.
Sergt. W. J. Wood, Co. A.	Sergt. J. H. Lawrence, color-bearer.

Other companies declined to select. Sergeant Lawrence, color-bearer, was selected upon recommendation of regimental commander. Private Ailstock was selected, upon recommendation of company commander, for special gallantry, the company declining to select.

BATTLE OF PAYNE'S FARM.

Virginia.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry:

Capt. William T. Hall, Co. G.	Private George W. Wiseman,* Co. F.
First Lieut. J. M. Brown, Co. F.	Private Cornelius Donahoe, Co. G.
Corpl. Reuben L. Gillock (since dead), Co. A.	Corpl. Jacob Brown, Co. H.
Private Kenney S. Henderson, Co. C.	Private Daniel Wicle, Co. I.
Corpl. Samuel Lucas,* Co. D.	Private James W. Sprougt, Co. K.
Sergt. John S. Lightner, Co. E.	Private Albert Ramsey, Co. L.
	Sergt. Washington Grimm, color-bearer.

* * * * *

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

NOVEMBER 30, 1863.—Skirmish at Licking Run Bridge, Va.

Report of Col. Chapman Biddle, One hundred and twenty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps.

CATLETT'S, VA.,
 December 1, 1863.

MAJOR: Last night about 11 o'clock the guard stationed at Licking Run Bridge, consisting of 21 men, was attacked by a party variously estimated at from 20 to 50 men, who captured 7 of them; the

* Killed in action.

remaining 14 escaped. The alarm was given, and a squadron of cavalry immediately started in pursuit and scoured the country in the vicinity of Fayetteville and also near the bridge, but without discovering any traces of the guerrillas.

I do not consider such a small guard of any value at such an important point, as it only invites attack and does not furnish the proper means of defense.

Very respectfully, major,

CHAPMAN BIDDLE,

Colonel 121st Pa. Vols., Commanding First Brigade.

Maj. E. C. BAIRD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECEMBER 5, 1863.—Scout from New Berne toward Kinston, N. C.

Report of Maj. Floyd Clarkson, Twelfth New York Cavalry.

CAMP AT ROCKY RUN,

Near New Berne, N. C., December 5, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with permission from the colonel commanding outposts, I sent out a scouting party of 92 men, under the command of Capt. C. H. Roche, A Troop, with directions to move out upon the Kinston road, learn where the enemy were, and, if possible, capture a picket of 10 men said to be near Noble's; returning, to visit the Trent River, with the view of making a dash upon the enemy in or near Trenton, and re-enter our lines at the Red House.

Lieutenant Wells, of the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania, now acting upon the staff of the colonel commanding outposts, accompanied Captain Roche, and from his knowledge of the country was of much service. They left at 4 a. m. Captain Roche reports that arriving at Haskins, he halted the column, dismounted 20 men, and, with Lieutenant Wells, he took them through the swamp to the rear of the picket, said to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above. Their guide got lost in the swamp and took the party over a much greater extent of country than was required, striking the main road 5 miles above the picket station and about 10 miles from Kinston. During their progress to the rear, the party was seen by a negro, who was at too great distance for capture, and who, as the captain has reason to believe, informed the enemy of his presence in that vicinity.

Upon his reaching the main road, he proceeded under cover of the woods in the direction of the picket, and when within 2 miles of their station ordered his party to halt. A few moments after a party of 20 of the enemy's cavalry appeared in sight, to all appearances endeavoring to find his whereabouts. When opposite to where our men were, Captain Roche directed his men to charge, and gaining the road ordered the enemy to halt. The rebels broke and ran, our boys firing, but they were too far in the swamp to make their fire effective. Captain Roche followed as rapidly as possible and got a few nose bags and haversacks. Here Lieutenant Wells left his compliments to the rebels, abolishing that picket post. Returning to his party he waited for more than an hour, hoping that he might be followed up by the rebel cavalry. He countermarched and proceeded down the road leading from Haskins to Trenton. Finding

the river unfordable, he returned to Nethercutt's Forks, and, after recrossing Beaver Dam Creek, he took a turpentine path through the woods to the Red House.

Captain Roche reports that as far as he could learn the enemy made no attempt to follow. Their camp consists of 75 cavalry, Captain Perkins' company, and about the same number of infantry, Captain Foy, and is located at Chincapin Chapel, 5 miles from the Kinston road on the north side of the Trent road, to approach which two streams would have to be crossed; over one is a bridge and the other is fordable.

I have also to report that from information brought in by negroes the following day, I learn that a company of 62 men came down the road taken by Captain Roche (Kinston road) some three hours after he passed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

FLOYD CLARKSON,

Major Twelfth New York Cavalry, Commanding.

Lieut. A. A. NEAL,

Adjutant 132d New York Infantry.

DECEMBER 5-24, 1863.—Expedition from Norfolk, Va., to South Mills, Camden Court-House, etc., N. C.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Edward A. Wild, U. S. Army, commanding expedition.

CURRITUCK C. H.,

December 21, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that we are slowly tending homeward. I wrote last from South Mills, whence we sent home the cavalry, artillery, prisoners, sick, contraband train, and Colonel Holman's regiment. Since then we have traversed Camden and Currituck Counties in three columns, one landing at Powell's Point and marching up; another, ferried across at Camden Court-House and marched down through Shiloh, then up via Indiantown; the third, from South Mills to Indiantown and up hither. We all concentrated here late on Saturday evening, including our steamboats. The gunboat Flora Temple reported to me here, having proceeded to Elizabeth City in vain.

We have spent yesterday and a good part of to-day in resting our men (now sadly worn) and in embarking some loads of contrabands to Roanoke Island, by the gunboat, the Coleman, and a schooner in tow. We have also sent a party by steamer to land on Knott's Island and march thence homeward, under Colonel Draper. We are now loading on the Three Brothers and bateau some provisions, our sick, lame, and wounded, a few prisoners, and a good pile of contrabands, with their baggage, to send to Norfolk. I would like to have these boats return immediately to take up a load of corn and baggage. We shall try to make a few miles this evening toward home.

We have had some encounters with guerrillas since I last wrote; had 4 men killed, 7 wounded, 1 prisoner. We have burned two more guerrilla camps located in the center of impenetrable swamps;

also burned several more houses and barns and two distilleries connected with guerrillas, and taken some relatives as hostages. I would most particularly desire that these hostages remain in my own custody, to be dealt with as they shall deal with the prisoners taken from my party. We have taken between 40 and 50 more guns in these last two camps, mostly nice Enfields; also 1 drum. In one encounter we killed and wounded 13 of the guerrillas.

We have many sick, including 9 with small-pox.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD A. WILD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Brigadier-General BARNES.

HEADQUARTERS COLORED TROOPS,
Norfolk, Va., December 28, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit a succinct account of my late raid, with observations thereon.

We started December 5. Those from the camps outside of Portsmouth (700 from the First U. S. Colored Troops, under Colonel Holman, and 400 from the Second North Carolina Colored Volunteers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pratt, afterward under Colonel Draper, who joined us at Elizabeth City, having ridden through almost alone in one night) went by Deep Creek and the Dismal Swamp Canal. Those from the intrenched camp northeast of Norfolk (530 from the Fifth U. S. Colored Troops, under Colonel Conine, and 100 from First North Carolina Colored Volunteers and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts, under Captain Jones) went by Kempsville, Great Bridge, and Northwest Landing to South Mills. I accompanied the former party.

Two small canal steamers were loaded with rations, to accompany us along the canal, but by some unaccountable blunder they were sent astray through the wrong canal. At South Mills, after a short pause, finding they did not come up, I sent back orders to have them meet us at Elizabeth City. We were thus obliged to live on the country for a few days, which we did, judiciously discriminating in favor of the worst rebels.

I then marched southward to Camden Court-House, and back to South Mills. Here our two columns met, and we were re-enforced by two companies of cavalry (120 men from the Fifth and Eleventh Pennsylvania) under Captains Skelley and Faith, and a section of the Seventh New York Battery, under Lieutenant Thompson, all under direction of Captain Skelley. I then built a substantial bridge over the Pasquotank, below South Mills, constructed by Colonel Holman and Major Wright, of materials taken from the house and barn of a rebel captain near by. We crossed and marched to Elizabeth City, which we occupied seven days. While there I sent out expeditions in all directions, some for recruits and contrabands' families, some for guerrillas, some for forage, some for firewood, which was scarce and much needed by us. Every man was constantly employed.

Our little steamers joined us here. We unloaded them and kept them in use, one towing schooners to and from Roanoke Island loaded with negroes, their baggage, horses, and carts; the other

taking armed parties for loads of wood, &c., or landing them at points on the coast, to work their way back to Elizabeth City, overland, with trains of negroes. Two of our expeditions nearly reached Hertford, but found the bridges burned and all communication cut off. A small army gunboat sent to aid us burst her cylinder head in Currituck Sound. Lieutenant Lippe, in charge, transferred his load of oats to the W. W. Frazier, a transport steamer passing empty through the canal, and brought them to us, then returned her. Dr. Ray, a citizen who had followed in our train, then volunteered to sail to Plymouth in an open boat and bring a naval gunboat to support us. He did so, and returned next morning with Commander Flusser and the Miami, having met them on the sound. They kindly staid by us until we evacuated the place. General Wessells also paid us a brief visit on his return from Roanoke Island.

The guerrillas pestered us. They crept upon our pickets at night, waylaid our expeditions and our cavalry scouts, firing upon us whenever they could. But in marching, our flankers breaking up the woods, generally drove them. We ambuscaded them twice without success; pursuit was useless. Colonel Holman burned two of their camps between Elizabeth and Hertford, taking some of their property, such as guns, horses, provisions, and clothing; catching some of their abettors, but only one of their number, Daniel Bright, of Pasquotank County, whom I afterward hanged, duly placarding thus:

This guerrilla hanged by order of Brigadier-General Wild.

All our prisoners had the benefit of a drumhead court-martial. Finding ordinary measures of little avail, I adopted a more rigorous style of warfare; burned their houses and barns, ate up their live stock, and took hostages from their families. This course we followed throughout the trip, and we learned that they were disgusted with such unexpected treatment; it bred disaffection, some wishing to quit the business, others going over the lines to join the Confederate Army. I exchanged communications with two of the captains concerning these hostages, which was satisfactory as far as it went.

On quitting Elizabeth City, I sent 250 to land on Powell's Point and march up, ferried 400 across to Camden Court-House, and returned with the rest to South Mills. There I dismissed the cavalry and artillery and sent home Colonel Holman's regiment with our trains; marched with the remainder to Indiantown, met Colonel Draper, who had gone southward with his party to Shiloh, thence northward again.

He had had three encounters with guerrillas. At Shiloh they made a strong night attack, driving in his pickets and pouring in volley after volley upon his camp fires. But Colonel Draper had previously withdrawn all his men to sleep inside the church, leaving the fires burning. The picket reserve having been secretly posted, returned the fire and drove away the enemy before the colonel could form his men and reach them. He pursued them in vain. The next day he was waylaid at Sandy Hook by a force estimated at 200, who had taken a position at the edge of a swamp 400 yards distant, which they held with some determination long enough for the colonel to bring 300 guns to bear upon it, and to send two flanking parties round their right and left. One of these, charging with the bayonet, they did not wait to receive, but vanished in the swamp. The

guerrillas, as we afterward learned, lost in this fight 13 killed and wounded, although sheltered, thus faring worse than our men, who lost 11, though exposed.

After crossing Indiantown Bridge, his rear guard holding the bridge was attacked, but drove back the enemy. The next day, with our combined force, I went back to meet them, drove them a long chase into their swamp, and after much trouble struck their trail, viz, a succession of single felled trunks leading into their citadel. We filed in single, burned their camp, took many guns, chiefly new Enfields (Tower mark, 1863), considerable fine ammunition, drum, clothes, provisions, &c. After burning the neighboring houses and giving them another chase, we marched to Currituck Court-House, where we met our little steamer again, also the army gunboat *Flora Temple*. Sent more loads to Roanoke Island.

Sent out Colonel Draper with 170, to attack Captain Grandy's camp, situated like the others in the center of a swamp on Crab's Island, accessible only by single file over a pathway of felled trunks, from a third to half a mile long. He burned the camp, took a few guns and equipments, some provisions, some new uniforms (of course, gray), and some shoes.

The next day I landed Colonel Draper, with 250 men, on Knott's Island, to find his own way home; thence sweeping in negroes, and attending to the guerrillas of Captain Coffey's company. I then loaded the wounded, sick, and lame on the remaining steamer and a bateau, together with a large number of contrabands and their baggage, and started them for Norfolk.

While making these preparations, Colonel De Forest, at Northwest Landing, sent down Major White, with a party of cavalry, to warn me that the rebels were moving in force, with cavalry and artillery, to cut me off. As my strength was now reduced to 400 infantry, and very much the worse for wear, and encumbered with a train of seventy-three teams, with many contraband families, I felt the need of retreat. I took 100 lame men off the boat and made a forced march by moonlight to Northwest Landing, sent the train next day to the city, and lay still two nights, ready to support Colonel De Forest in case of attack. Colonel Draper rejoined me there, having heard of the danger, and ferried across at Pongo Bridge. He came to reinforce us. At Pongo Bridge he came in collision with Lieutenant-Colonel Wead, Ninety-eighth New York, who attempted to take a prisoner from him *vi et armis*.

The personal violence inflicted upon Colonel Draper and Lieutenant Conant, and the imminent danger of a pitched battle between the respective armed parties, have already been made the subject of a special complaint, and forwarded to department headquarters.

The menaced attack from the rebels apparently blown over, we left Northwest Landing and marched home divided (one party by Deep Creek the other by Great Bridge), arriving December 23 and 24.

In enumeration, we sent by water 9 loads to Roanoke Island and 2 to Norfolk, besides 4 long trains overland. Their exact numbers it was impossible to count, as they were constantly coming and going, but we estimate 2,500 negroes released and migrated.

But few results were gained, as the able-bodied negroes have had ample opportunities for escape heretofore, or have been run over into Dixie, perhaps from 70 to 100 in all. We burned 4 guerrilla camps, took over 50 guns, 1 drum, together with equipments, ammu-

dition, &c.; burned over a dozen homesteads, 2 distilleries, &c. Took a number of prisoners, including 6 Confederate soldiers, provided with furloughs, some with a printed clause stipulating that they should provide themselves with horses before returning; also 4 hostages for our men taken prisoner, 3 women and 1 old man. Hanged 1 guerrilla, captured 4 large boats engaged in contraband trade, and took many horses.

We lost 7 killed, 9 wounded, 2 prisoners. One man died of poison, 3 of sickness, many were taken sick by fatigue and exposure, 9 with small-pox, many with mumps; 3 horses were fatally shot, 2 cavalry and 1 an officer's; 4 guns were lost by the swamping of a boat, 4 by the accidental conflagration of a temporary small-pox hospital, and 1 captured.

The men marched wonderfully, never grumbled, were watchful on picket, and always ready for fight. They are most reliable soldiers.

I would respectfully remark that the line of the Dismal Swamp Canal and the Pasquotank would be a much better frontier line than the one we hold, which is disjointed, rambling, and unsupported. It would not only include more territory, but would require less force to hold it, having natural defenses. The whole length of canal is protected by the Dismal Swamp; and south of Deep Creek there is no crossing, except the canal bridge at South Mills, which leads over to only a limited vicinity, the road beyond traversing the swamp, and having a dozen small bridges destroyed, rendering it impassable for teams. The Pasquotank is a natural barrier, being wide and deep. There is no crossing, my bridge being now destroyed by the rebels, and no ferry-boats remaining in any part of its length.

The canal could be cleared of obstructions in twenty-four hours, so as to be put in running order. The entire navigation could be placed in complete repair in one week. The advantages of such communication would be very great. It would go further toward reclaiming the inhabitants of that region than any other measure. The only drawback or danger, arising from the guerrillas, I could rectify in two weeks of stern warfare.

The included territory comprises exceedingly productive tracts, which would be brought to bear next season, if the inhabitants could be insured against further alternation of masters and have confidence of protection. Much more might be said in favor of a frontier line to include the Chowan, Blackwater, Suffolk, &c. A very extensive territory would be gained to us and lost to the rebels—a region notoriously productive, from which the rebels have been and are at this moment drawing vast supplies for their army and for their great works. I captured one of their agents engaged in this very business, who is now in Norfolk jail. A great channel of contraband trade through our own lines would be cut off. The double line of canal communication with the sound would be freed from all suspicion of molestation, and would require no further guarding.

We should gain a tract in which there is at this moment a larger proportion of able-bodied whites than in any other part of the South, and who should be compelled to do good loyal service in return for protection. We should gain not a few black recruits, and hosts of negro families would be restored to their rights. This line, by the free use of gunboats in the Chowan, would be as easily defended as our present line, and could have been always held but for the enemy

in the rear, viz, guerrillas. That enemy I would now engage to exterminate in two months by means of my colored infantry—with the aid of colored cavalry, in much less time. Confidence could be rapidly restored, and the protection of the whole region would be greatly increased.

The guerrilla thrives best on neutral ground. Let there be no neutral ground between us and the enemy, and his occupation is gone. If we take this new frontier, we would attract on the lines great numbers of blacks from the region beyond, yet undrained, almost untouched.

I have spoken of contraband trade. There has been a great deal of this. Supplies from across the Banks and from Roanoke Island, landed anywhere between Elizabeth and the Chowan, found their way without obstruction to the rebels. This has been connived at by the authorities of Roanoke Island, probably for gain. Sutlers' stores changed hands largely. The post sutler of Roanoke Island was implicated. Months ago I complained of these things, apparently without effect. If we occupy that country, and patrol the Chowan, this contraband trade would be choked, and a legal traffic spring up. If we do not hold the Suffolk-Chowan line, any further raiding in that country would be impracticable without ample supply of water transportation; indeed, it would be dangerous, from the liability to be cut off by a force from Richmond, which could reach us promptly, and pursue us much faster than we could move our trains of negro refugees. I am warned of this necessity by our late experience with the miserably frail and insufficient steamers assigned to our use.

The organization of the guerrillas is loose and improper, and ought not to be recognized. Governor Vance gave commissions to the officers to raise their companies, ostensibly for State defense. They are entitled "North Carolina Defenders." Each captain is his own mustering officer; musters men into the service of North Carolina, and the men are paid, or expect pay, from the State only. Governor Vance supplied them with excellent arms (new Enfields) and ammunition. There appears to be some person acting as commissary near each company, to keep a small stock of provisions in camp; but the bands do not scruple to live on the inhabitants, individually and collectively. The captain is allowed to encamp where he pleases, and to operate when and where he sees fit, his proceedings being as independent, arbitrary, and irresponsible as those of any chief of bandits. The men have never been obliged to report to anybody except the captain. The captain only must go at stated intervals to Murfreesborough or to Raleigh, probably to vouch for the pay.

They are virtually bandits, armed and hired by Governor Vance. They have not defended and cannot defend their State, nor any portion of it. They can only harass us by stealing, murdering, and burning; by stopping negroes from reaching us, and by driving them over the lines, and harass their own State by plundering, terrifying, and even murdering Union citizens. There are jealous disaffections among them—not only between the individuals of a company, but between one company and another—amounting to rancor. There are more than enough for one regiment of infantry between Hertford and the Atlantic; also quite a large mounted force, centering about Gatesville. Of late, attempts have been made to bring them together into a regiment. They are called the Sixty-sixth [Sixty-eighth] North Carolina State Troops, and the different companies are lettered,

Hinton to be colonel, Yellowley to be lieutenant-colonel, &c. But they will not come together. Some from the neighborhood of Hertford, variously reported from 300 to 450, with one field piece (taken at Shiloh), are gathered in an intrenched camp, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles out of Hertford, but the rest will not quit their separate localities.

Colonel Hinton's orders being disregarded, Governor Vance himself ordered them to meet. They flatly refused, and when he sent for their arms they secreted them and kept out of the way. They refused even to meet at stated intervals for regimental drill. Some of the captains are: Elliott, Sanderlin, Etheridge, Hughes, Walston, Grandy. I had planned to destroy their camp near Hertford, but was obliged to give it up for want of transportation.

We found the majority of people along our track to be reasonably neutral; that is to say, although sympathizing with the South, they were tired of the war, or weary of their own distresses and privations; harassed by the frequent alternation of masters, being plundered by both sides; or despondent of the ultimate success of the South; or convinced of the doom of slavery; or aware of the mischief arising from the presence of guerrillas in their midst; or, if really neutral, or sympathizing with the North, they were usually (and reasonably) afraid to speak their minds on account of guerrillas, &c.

But the rapid development of loyal sentiment as we progressed with our raid was really surprising, if not comforting. Several public meetings were held in Camden, Pasquotank, and Currituck, passing resolves, asking instructions, claiming protection, appointing delegates and committees, &c., taking action against guerrillas, against the rebel conscription, &c.

Without pretending to draw invidious comparisons between the mercenary disposition of the North and the chivalrous spirit of the South, it is yet curious to see how keenly the property question touches the raw. I am convinced it has always been, and will be, their controlling motive. I should depend upon it not merely to recall the doubtful and the timid to their allegiance, but also to quench the ardor of the guerrillas themselves.

The people have managed to fend off the recent conscription, in spite of the presence of guerrillas, by unanimously hanging back, by neglecting the summonses, not attending the meetings, refusing to be examined, pleading exemptions, and some by secreting themselves. They have exercised a sort of *vis inertia*—at least this has been the case throughout our route. But nearer the Chowan it has been less successful. And I think that the Hertford camp is made up largely of conscripts. Lieutenant-Colonel Yellowley has been particularly busy in drumming up the conscripts, so that he has made himself very obnoxious to the people. His position is not safe.

We found some sound Union men, truly loyal, some who have hired their slaves on share of profits, a few even who pay them money. They have, of course, been cautious and silent; but they have been persecuted more or less. The intensity of their feelings may be estimated by the accompanying document, marked A. This was written by a professional gentleman of excellent judgment, discretion, and experience, residing at Elizabeth. He, with all the rest, supposed that we were intending to occupy the city permanently, and he urged me to issue a proclamation and follow it up by action. He offered this as the edict. Of course I had no authority to do such a thing. I could only promise to forward it to Major-General

Butler. But, in case our line should be extended to the Chowan, I would recommend that his advice be taken, and that a proclamation be issued something like the annexed, marked B.

After careful inquiry, I have been able to make out a list of genuine Union citizens of Elizabeth and vicinity. I would respectfully suggest that such men deserve some extra discrimination in their favor, in the way of protection, &c. A copy thereof I have the honor to annex, marked C.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD A. WILD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Capt. GEORGE H. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure A.]

A TIMELY WARNING.

General Butler intends to exterminate all guerrillas east of Chowan River, and will use any and all means to do so. If it cannot be done otherwise, property of all sorts will be destroyed, and the country entirely laid waste.

If citizens wish to prevent such universal destruction of their property, they must aid our authorities in ridding this country of these land pirates. It now rests with them to save themselves and property, or not. We have force now here sufficient to accomplish our purpose, and we shall immediately enter upon the work. Now is the time for the people to come forward.

[Inclosure B.]

To the inhabitants of Currituck, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Gates, and Chowan Counties:

All guerrillas are on a par with pirates, and are to be treated as such. The fact of their being paid by the State, and being called "Partisan Rangers," does not help the matter. Neither the Governor of the State nor Jefferson Davis can legalize such a style of warfare.

You will never have any rest from us so long as you keep guerrillas within your borders. It will be for your interest, therefore, to exert yourselves actively in driving them out. You can do this, not only by refusing them food, shelter, and support, but by giving information against them to the military and naval authorities at every opportunity, and by arming yourselves against them whenever possible. All slaves are now at liberty to go where they please, or to stay. By assisting them on their way with food and transportation, you can save yourselves the necessity of visitations from the colored troops.

By thus avoiding the two causes of molestation, you can preserve peace within your borders.

[Inclosure C.]

LIST OF UNION CITIZENS.

Elizabeth City: George W. Brooks, C. W. Hallowell, George D. Pool, W. G. Pool (M. D.), J. J. Grandy, Jerry Wilson, Thomas Gaskins, S. M. Chapman, John Pailing (captain), Isaiah Cartright, J. Asherr, William Stager, J. H. Zerglas, Isaiah Fearing, Sudford Cohoon, and Grand E. Sampson.

On the road from Nixonton to Woodville: Miles Sawyer, J. M. Price, and Butler Overman.

Up the Little River: J. S. Wood, Simeon Mondon, sr., and J. H. Perry.

Nixonton: William A. Price, John D. Markham, R. R. Smithson, and J. R. Banks.

On the road from Elizabeth to Nixonton: William Newbold (sheriff), Edward Chaucey, and W. J. Harwell.

On the road from Elizabeth to the river bridge: Gardner Sawyer, William P. Pritchard, Isaac Pritchard, Sim Pritchard, and Edward Daileys.

On the river road and in the lower part of the county: Nathan Trueblood, Joseph C. Johnson, Caleb Cartwright, William Modlin, Richard Brothers, George W. Brothers, Harry De Lon, Stephen De Lon, James B. Shaw, Simeon Rogerson, Fred. Brothers, Thomas Keaton, F. M. Godfrey, John Pailing, William Pailing, Joseph Pailing, Henry Bray, James C. Banks, and Stanton Meads.

DECEMBER 7-11, 1863.—Scout in Hampshire, Hardy, Frederick, and Shenandoah Counties, and Destruction of Columbian Iron-Works, W. Va.

Report of Col. John E. Wynkoop, Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

CAMP NEAR SPRINGFIELD, W. VA.,

December 11, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that Capt. Theodore F. Singiser, commanding scouts sent out in pursuance of an order from your headquarters, has returned. His force consisted of 96 men, and with this command he marched through the counties of Hampshire, Hardy, Frederick, and Shenandoah, penetrating to a distance of 15 miles south and west of Woodstock, traveling ground for the first time passed over by the Federal troops. Captain Singiser marched from this camp on Monday last, reaching the Cacapon Bridge about sunset.

On the following day he moved in the direction of Wardensville, his advance harassed by small parties of the enemy, who fired upon them from the mountain sides. Information of his approach having been communicated, about noon of the following day he encountered the enemy's cavalry, some 25 men, commanded by Lieutenant White, of White's battalion, whom he charged and dispersed, capturing 2 of their number. He pushed on rapidly with his command toward the Columbian Iron-Works, which are situated 15 miles west of Woodstock and an equal distance from Mount Jackson, General Imboden's headquarters (and about 75 miles from Springfield). Here he was met by the enemy's vedettes, who were completely surprised and fell into his hands without resistance. Hurrying forward, he scattered the reserve, 3 of whom were severely wounded.

He then proceeded to destroy the iron-works, which he did most effectually, burning the structure and breaking up the engine. These works were of an extensive character, employing 35 men, and have been in operation for a long period, furnishing large quantities of material to the rebel Government. The enemy had frequently boasted that their position secured them from danger. It is believed that the loss will be keenly felt and can be but illy supplied.

Three miles beyond the Columbian are situated Newman's Iron-Works. Captain Singiser received information that these were guarded by 160 men, with two pieces of artillery. The strength of his command did not warrant him in attempting an assault and he made preparations to return.

At Woodstock he dispersed the rebel pickets, cut the telegraph wires, and moved on rapidly toward Strasburg, reaching there at nightfall, where he received intelligence that White, with 400 men, had started in pursuit, and was then but 8 miles in his rear. He made but a brief halt and pushed on toward Winchester, near which he bivouacked, passing through the town on the succeeding day, eluding White, and arriving safely in camp at an early hour this morning, without the loss of a single man, bringing with him 5 prisoners and a team of 7 mules marked with the government brand.

I would most respectfully commend the conduct of Captain Singiser, his officers and men, to your consideration, their exploit, in my opinion, reflecting great credit upon themselves and the regiment.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. WYNKOOP,

Colonel, Comdg. Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Lieut. WM. H. ROSE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECEMBER 8-25, 1863.—Raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and Demonstrations up the Shenandoah Valley and from the Kanawha Valley.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

- Dec. 8, 1863.—Averell's command advances from New Creek, W. Va.
 Scammon's command advances from the Kanawha Valley.
- 10, 1863.—Wells' command advances from Harper's Ferry, W. Va.
- 11, 1863.—Skirmishes at Big Sewell and Meadow Bluff, W. Va.
 Skirmish at Marling's Bottom Bridge, W. Va.
- 12, 1863.—Skirmish at Gatewood's, W. Va.
 Skirmishes at Lewisburg and Greenbrier River, W. Va.
- 13, 1863.—Skirmishes near Strasburg, Va.
- 14, 1863.—Skirmish on Blue Sulphur road, near Meadow Bluff, W. Va.
- 16, 1863.—Descent upon Salem, Va.
- 19, 1863.—Skirmish at Scott's, on Barber's Creek, Va.
 Skirmishes on Jackson's River, near Covington, Va.
- 25, 1863.—Averell's command reaches Beverly, W. Va.

REPORTS.

- No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army, commanding Department of West Virginia.
- No. 2.—Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, commanding expedition to Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.
- No. 3.—Capt. Ernst A. Denicke, signal officer, U. S. Army.
- No. 4.—Col. Augustus Moor, Twenty-eighth Ohio Infantry.
- No. 5.—Col. George D. Wells, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding demonstration up the Shenandoah Valley.

- No. 6.—Brig. Gen. Eliakim P. Scammon, U. S. Army, commanding demonstration from the Kanawha Valley.
- No. 7.—Lieut. Harrison G. Otis, Twelfth Ohio Infantry, of skirmish (14th) on the Blue Sulphur road, near Meadow Bluff, W. Va.
- No. 8.—Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Western Virginia.
- No. 9.—Brig. Gen. John Echols, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
- No. 10.—Col. William L. Jackson, Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry.
- No. 11.—Col. William Wiley Arnett, Twentieth Virginia Cavalry.
- No. 12.—Capt. James Wade, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, C. S. Army, of stores lost, &c.
- No. 13.—Maj. Gen. Jubal A. Early, C. S. Army, commanding detachment from Army of Northern Virginia.
- No. 14.—Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division, Army of Northern Virginia.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army, commanding Department of West Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cumberland, Md., February 18, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations in this department during the month of December, 1863, which resulted in the cutting of the enemy's communications, and the destruction of his depots at Salem, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad:

In pursuance of the intimated wishes of the General-in-Chief, on the 5th of December, I ordered Brigadier-General Averell, commanding First Separate Brigade, to move with all his available force, via Petersburg, Franklin, and Monterey, to the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, at Bonsack's Station, in Botetourt County, or Salem, in Roanoke County, and there destroy the railroad to as great an extent and as thoroughly as practicable. To assist in this movement, Colonel Thoburn, First [West] Virginia Infantry, commanding brigade, was ordered to report to General Averell with two regiments of infantry and a section of artillery, to be left at some selected point on the route, for the purpose of guarding the forage trains and supporting the return of the expedition. The object of the expedition accomplished, General Averell was ordered to return to any station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between New Creek and Harper's Ferry that might be found most convenient.

To withdraw the enemy's attention from the movements of the main column, and to prevent his penetrating its real design, it was thought advisable to make double feints on either flank, menacing Staunton and New River Bridge, respectively.

On the 1st of December, Brigadier-General Scammon, commanding Third Division, was ordered to advance from Kanawha, via Lewisburg and Union, threatening the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at New River.

On the 8th of December, Brigadier-General Sullivan, commanding First Division, received orders to send all his cavalry force, with two regiments of infantry and a battery, up the Valley of the Shenandoah, to occupy Harrisonburg, and from thence to threaten Staunton with the cavalry, remaining until the 22d of the month.

In addition, Colonel Moor, Twenty-eighth Ohio Infantry, with two regiments of infantry, was ordered on the 7th of December to report to General Averell, and to move forward from Beverly to Droop Mountain, for the purpose of seconding the expected attack on Lewisburg by the forces under General Scammon.

In conformity to orders, Brigadier-General Averell, whose detailed report is herewith submitted, moved from New Creek, on the morning of the 8th of December, with four regiments and a battalion of mounted troops and Ewing's battery. On the 10th, he was joined by Colonel Thoburn at Petersburg, Hardy County, and the united command marched southward until near Monterey, in Highland County. The greater portion of the train was here left in charge of Colonel Thoburn, who, with his force, took the road to McDowell.

On the 12th, General Averell, with his column, took a secluded road down Back Creek, and during the second day's march fell upon and dispersed the rear guard of the rebel (Jackson's) force, which was retreating before the advance of Colonel Moor, toward Droop Mountain. Four wagons loaded with ammunition and commissary stores were captured and destroyed on this occasion. Upon his arrival at Callaghan's, General Averell was informed of the occupation of Lewisburg by General Scammon's forces, and the consequent retreat of Echols toward Union. After making a false advance toward Covington General Averell moved from Callaghan's by an obscure road up Dunlap's Creek to the Sweet Springs. At this place he learned that General Echols was encamped 4 miles north of Union, and that General Scammon had retired from Lewisburg.

The capture of a rebel quartermaster in this vicinity assured General Averell that his movements were as yet unsuspected. From the Sweet Springs he marched eastward toward New Castle, halted to feed and rest 12 miles from that place. Having sent a squadron to make a false advance on the Fincastle road, he passed through New Castle during the night, and entered Salem with his advanced guard about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 16th. With such admirable skill and secrecy had this march been conducted, that the appearance of our troops was a complete surprise to the inhabitants of Salem, and General Averell found there large depots of military stores without any guard whatever.

Shortly after his occupation of the place, he was advised of the approach of a train of cars loaded with troops of the enemy. As the main body of his force was not yet within supporting distance, and his advance guard consisted of only 350 men and a section of artillery, he thought it imprudent to permit the nearer approach of this train, and accordingly opened on it with his artillery, and drove it back. When the main force arrived he sent parties 4 miles to the eastward and 12 miles to the westward, who destroyed five important bridges, and damaged the railroad track between those points as extensively as their limited time permitted. Meanwhile, he burned the depot buildings in the town, destroying an immense quantity of commissary, quartermaster, and ordnance stores accumulated for the use of General Longstreet's army.

Having thus successfully accomplished his mission, at 4 p. m. on the same day General Averell started northward, returning by the same route that he had advanced. As his column had marched the last 80 miles of their journey in thirty hours, both men and animals were much exhausted, and in consequence he encamped for the night 7 miles from Salem. A severe rain-storm commenced the same even-

ing, which continued during the ensuing day and night, rendering Craig's Creek (which the column was obliged to cross frequently on the march of the 17th) a dangerous and almost impracticable torrent. By extraordinary exertions, however, the artillery and wagons were saved, and on the evening of the 18th the command reached New Castle, with damaged ammunition and otherwise in bad condition.

Here General Averell received information that Fitzhugh Lee, with his brigade of cavalry, was at Fincastle, and that Samuel Jones was in force on the Sweet Springs road. At 9 p. m. he made a feint advance toward Fincastle, and then with his column took the Sweet Springs road. In this direction he presently met the enemy's pickets, and drove them 12 miles to the junction of the Sweet Springs and Fincastle turnpike. Here a halt was ordered, camp fires built and left burning, while the column moved northeastward by an unfrequented road leading directly toward Covington.

At a point 8 miles from Covington our troops encountered the enemy about 300 strong, routed him, and pursued so closely that he was prevented from destroying the bridges over Jackson's River, although combustibles had been prepared for that purpose. The possession of these bridges (one 5 miles distant from, and the other immediately at, the town of Covington) was essential to the safety of General Averell's command, as Jackson's River was greatly swollen and covered with floating ice. In this vicinity a dispatch from Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones to Major-General Early was captured, which betrayed the plans, positions, and forces of the enemy, and indicated to General Averell the mode of counteracting them, an advantage which was promptly and successfully used.

After the main body of our forces had crossed the first bridge, the baggage train was assailed by Colonel Jackson, who captured their ambulances, some sick, and about 100 men. The bridge was then burned by our troops, thus cutting off the regiment which formed the rear guard. The baggage train, which was very small, was destroyed under orders, to prevent its falling into the enemy's hands, and the regiment rejoined the command by swimming the river, losing only 4 or 5 men drowned.

The following day the command concentrated at Callaghan's, and from thence crossed the Alleghany Ridge, striking Antony's Creek between White Sulphur Springs and Huntersville, and on the 21st, by a very obscure route, reached and crossed the Greenbrier River opposite Hillsborough, encamping that night at the northern base of Droop Mountain. On the 24th, General Averell with his command reached Beverly, after a march of 400 miles, altogether one of the most difficult and hazardous that has been yet accomplished by any troops.

Brigadier-General Scammon, who was ordered to press the enemy from the west for the purpose of diverting his attention from the movements of General Averell, advanced from the Kanawha and occupied Lewisburg on the 12th, driving out Echols, and capturing a few prisoners. He then fell back to Meadow Bluff with his main body, leaving General Duffié with his cavalry and a section of artillery at Lewisburg. Disturbed by the operations of guerrillas in his rear and rumors of re-enforcements to the enemy in front, he retired with his whole force to the Kanawha earlier than was contemplated in his orders.

In accordance with the general plan, Colonel Moor with his infantry advanced from Beverly to Droop Mountain, and forwarded

a messenger to communicate with General Scammon at Lewisburg. This messenger having been captured by guerrillas, he ordered Lieutenant Adams with 20 cavalry to force his way through. On reaching Lewisburg this officer found the town nearly deserted and could hear nothing definite of General Scammon. He returned to Colonel Moor on the 14th, reported that he had been fired on by the enemy in the outskirts of Lewisburg as he left. Failing to communicate with General Scammon, and perceiving that parties of the enemy were blocking up the road in his rear, he retired, carrying with him our wounded left in the vicinity of Droop Mountain after the battle of November 6, and reached Beverly on the 17th, skirmishing on the march with guerrillas, and capturing 8 prisoners.

Colonel Thoburn, after separating from General Averell on the 12th, near Monterey, moved to the left, and threatened Staunton by way of McDowell. Having successfully assisted in attracting the enemy's attention to that point, he returned without molestation to his original position at Petersburg, bringing with him General Averell's wagon train, and carrying out his instructions in the most satisfactory manner.

The column sent by Brigadier-General Sullivan up the Valley of the Shenandoah first encountered the enemy at Strasburg, and drove him back, after sharp skirmishing, in which we took some 30 prisoners. Occupying Harrisonburg according to instructions, Colonel Wells, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding, threatened Staunton, completely deceiving the enemy, holding Imboden with 1,200 men on guard, and for several days diverting the forces of Generals Fitzhugh Lee and Early from the movements of Averell.

The enemy attempted to cut off this detachment by sending Colonel Rosser with a brigade of cavalry to fall upon its rear by way of Front Royal. A counter movement was made by General Meade, by sending General Gregg with a cavalry brigade to Luray. Owing to the swollen condition of the Shenandoah River the movement made by Rosser failed, while General Gregg entered Luray, destroyed some rebel property, and retired without meeting the enemy in force.

The command of Colonel Wells retired to its original position at Charlestown and Harper's Ferry, arriving on the same day that General Averell reached Beverly (24th), having killed, wounded, and captured a number of the enemy, and having materially assisted in the successful accomplishment of the general plan.

The results of this combined movement have been highly satisfactory and important, inflicting a loss on the enemy of not less than 400 men, an immense amount of provisions, material, and machinery, and the cutting off for a number of weeks of his most important line of communication.

The behavior of the troops has been most commendable, and the conduct of the different movements (with some exceptions) all that could have been desired. The brigade of General Averell, to which was assigned the most difficult and hazardous duty, has, in its successful accomplishment of that duty, won unfading laurels, while its admirable good conduct toward the peaceful inhabitants of the country, and its heroic endurance of fatigue and privation, add luster to the glory of its success.

B. F. KELLEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. G. W. CULLUM,

Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Army, Washington, D. C.

No. 2.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, commanding expedition to Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

EDRAY, POCAHONTAS COUNTY, W. VA., DECEMBER 21,
Via Beverly, December 22, 1863. (Received 4.15 p. m., 23d.)

SIR: I have the honor to report that I cut the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Salem on the 16th instant, and have arrived safely at this point with my command, consisting of the Second, Third, and Eighth [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry, Fourteenth Pennsylvania, Gibson's battalion cavalry, and Ewing's battery.

At Salem three depots were destroyed, containing 2,000 barrels flour, 10,000 bushels wheat, 100,000 bushels shelled corn, 50,000 bushels oats, 2,000 barrels meat, several cords leather, 1,000 sacks salt, 31 boxes clothing, 20 bales cotton, a large amount of harness, shoes, and saddles, equipments, tools, oil, tar, and various other stores, and 100 wagons. The telegraph wire was cut, coiled, and burned for half a mile. The water-station, turn-table, and 3 cars were burned, the track torn up, and the rails heated and destroyed as much as possible in six hours. Five bridges and several culverts were destroyed, over an extent of 15 miles. A large quantity of bridge timber and repairing materials were also destroyed.

My march was retarded occasionally by the tempest in the mountains, and the icy roads. I was obliged to swim my command and drag my artillery with ropes across Craig's Creek seven times in twenty-four hours. On my return I found six separate commands, under Generals Early, Jones, Fitz. Lee, Imboden, Jackson, Echols, and McCausland, arranged in a line extending from Staunton to Newport upon all the available roads to prevent my return.

I captured a dispatch from General Jones to General Early, giving me the position, and that of Jackson—at Clifton Forge and Covington—was selected to carry. I marched from the front of Jones to that of Jackson during the night. His outposts were pressed in at a gallop by the Eighth [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry, and the two bridges across Jackson's River saved, although fagots had been piled ready to ignite. My column, about 4 miles long, hastened across regardless of the enemy until all but my ambulances, a few wagons, and one regiment had passed, when a strong effort was made to retake the first bridge, which did not succeed. The ambulance and some sick men were lost, and by the darkness and difficulties the last regiment was detained upon the opposite side until morning, when it was ascertained that the enemy seemed determined to maintain his position up the cliffs which overlooked the bridge.

I caused the bridges, which were long and high, to be destroyed, and the enemy immediately changed his position to the flank and rear of the detachment which was cut off. I sent orders to the remnants to destroy our wagons and come to me across the river or over the mountains. They swam the river, with the loss of only 4 men drowned, and joined me. In the meantime, forces of the enemy were concentrating upon me at Callaghan's over every available road but one, which was deemed impracticable, but by which I crossed over the top of the Alleghanies with my command, with the exception of four caissons, which were destroyed in order to increase the teams of the pieces.

My loss is 6 men drowned, 1 officer and 4 men wounded, and 4 officers and 90 men missing. We captured about 200 prisoners, but have retained but 4 officers and 80 men, on account of their inability to walk. We took also about 150 horses. My men and horses have subsisted entirely upon a very poor country, and the officers and men have suffered cold, hunger, and fatigue with remarkable fortitude.

My command has marched, climbed, slid, and swum 355 miles since the 8th instant.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BEVERLY, VA., *December 26, 1863.*

(Received 7.40 p. m.)

SIR: My command has arrived at this place after a march of 400 miles across these rugged mountains. It was a hard struggle to reach the supplies which were sent to meet us. We had been without rations eight days in a wild, desolate region which furnished barely enough to prevent starvation. With frozen feet forced marches were made in frost and snow and through swollen streams, by my noble soldiers, without a murmur. For three days my guns were dragged, almost entirely by the men, over roads so slippery that horses could gain no foothold, and some limbs were broken and men otherwise injured by their falling. The forces from the Kanawha and Shenandoah, which co-operated as I had requested, remained only long enough to assist in passing through the enemy's lines southward, when they withdrew, and the enemy was left at liberty to concentrate against my return.

The rebel General Early, who had left Hanover Junction on the 15th, reached Millborough on the 17th, and formally demanded my surrender on the 20th, stating that I was completely surrounded, and any attempt to escape would be useless, and that he desired to avoid further effusion of blood. No formal reply was returned to him. The division of Fitzhugh Lee, which left Charlottesville on the 14th, first appearing against our forces in the valley. These were posted at Buchanan and Fincastle. Not less than 12,000 men were maneuvered to effect my capture, but when they thought it most certain, it was found Early was late.

We were received kindly and politely by the people everywhere, and Union sentiments are quietly entertained by many in the country through which we passed.

The clothing of my men has been ruined in this expedition by being torn, burned, wet, and frozen, and I request that the Quartermaster's Department be directed to make them a New Year's gift of a new suit throughout.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Martinsburg, W. Va., December 31, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade since the date of its arrival at New Creek, W. Va., November 18:

Having been notified by the brigadier-general commanding the department that active service would be expected of me very soon, measures were at once taken to place the command in as good condition as possible, but owing to the meager supplies of horse-shoes, nails, coal, and forges furnished, and the shortness of the time allowed, the mounted forces of the brigade were but poorly prepared to make a long march on the 6th of December, when I received orders to move on the 8th. A copy of my instructions is appended to this report. My orders did not contemplate the movement of any co-operative forces, excepting a small force under Colonel Thoburn, but after representing to the department commander the importance of such movements, and my desire that they should be made, he kindly invited me to accompany him to his headquarters at Cumberland, and arrange a plan for them. I went with him to Cumberland on the evening of the 6th, and drew up a plan which was, briefly, as follows, viz:

Brigadier Scammon, commanding forces in the Kanawha Valley, to be at Lewisburg on Saturday, December 12; to look out northward and endeavor to intercept the enemy from that direction; to remain until 18th, taking advantage of any opportunity to strike the enemy in the direction of Union or elsewhere. Colonel Moor to be at Marling's Bottom, Friday, December 11; to feel the enemy in the direction of Lewisburg on the 12th and 13th; to remain near Frankford until the 18th, and on his return to bring off the wounded left after the battle of Droop Mountain. Brigadier-General Sullivan, commanding forces in the Shenandoah Valley, to be at Woodstock on Friday, December 11; to make careful demonstrations until the 18th, when he was to move toward Staunton, and threaten the same boldly on the 20th and 21st. The command of Colonel Thoburn was to turn off at Monterey, and, moving toward Staunton, keep the attention of the enemy fixed upon the Parkersburg pike.

A copy of the above plan was given to the department commander, and I received his promise that his orders should be given in accordance with it, with the exception of Moor's and Thoburn's commands, which were to receive orders from me. It was thought that between the two demonstrations of the Kanawha and Shenandoah forces, I might pass the enemy's lines without delay, and that the threatening of Staunton on the 20th and 21st, with the operations in the direction of Union, would divert the enemy from offering any great resistance to the return of my fatigued command.

The Second [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott; Third [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson; Eighth [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry, Colonel Oley; Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Blakely; Major Gibson's battalion of cavalry, and Ewing's battery set out from New Creek on the morning of the 8th of December, with fair weather, but with many misgivings on account of our poor condition to overcome the weary distances and confront the perils incident to such an expedition.

During the march of two days to Petersburg, constant exertions were made to complete the shoeing of the horses, but lack of means and material rendered it impracticable to attain the desired object. At Petersburg, on the 10th, the command of Colonel Thoburn, about 700 strong, joined mine, and together we proceeded southward, arriving nearly at Monterey on the 11th. The most of my train was placed in charge of Colonel Thoburn, and, on the morning of the 12th, my command and his started in a severe and discouraging rain-storm, Thoburn toward McDowell and my command down Back Creek.

The secluded road which runs along and across this now swollen stream was pursued the ensuing day without any incident worthy of note until our arrival at Gatewood's, where the rear guard of Jackson's forces, flying from the advance of Moor, was encountered and dispersed, and 4 wagons destroyed, loaded with ammunition and stores.

The storm continued on the 14th, and Jackson's River was found hardly fordable. Upon arriving at Callaghan's, reports reached us that Scammon had advanced and occupied Lewisburg, and that the rebel forces, commanded by General Echols, had retired toward Union, under orders from Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones. We halted a few hours to rest and feed the animals, and to make a false advance in the direction of Covington.

At 2 a. m., December 15, the column was in motion upon a dark and difficult road, which runs up Dunlap Creek to the pike, connecting the White with the Sweet Sulphur Springs. We reached the beautiful valley of the Sweet Sulphur about 10 a. m., and halted two hours, availing ourselves of the plentiful forage found there.

It may not be unimportant to note that all the springs in Western Virginia are excellently well suited for quartering troops; the buildings are numerous, spacious, and symmetrical; the main roads approaching them are reliable at all seasons. At each of the springs I have visited (Warm Springs, Hot Springs, White Sulphur, Red Sulphur, and Sweet Springs), at least 5,000 troops may find comfortable, even elegant quarters. The grade upon the Virginia Central Railroad is nearly finished from Millborough to the Greenbrier River. When rails are laid upon that portion, and a few small bridges built, forces at the springs could be easily and conveniently supplied via Charlottesville.

At the Sweet Springs it was learned that Echols' forces were encamped 4 miles from Union, to the northward, and that General Scammon had retired from Lewisburg. The road to New Castle was taken at 1 p. m., and near the summit of the Sweet Springs Mountain a rebel quartermaster met us and was captured, which assured me that our advance was unknown as yet to the enemy.

From the top of this mountain a sublime spectacle was presented to us. Seventy miles to the eastward the Peaks of Otter reared their summits above the Blue Ridge, and all the space between was filled with a billowing ocean of hills and mountains, while behind us the great Alleghanies, coming from the north with the grandeur of innumerable tints, swept past and faded in the southern horizon.

When within 12 miles of New Castle another halt was made to feed and rest, while a squadron advanced toward Fincastle, conveying to the enemy a false impression, and bringing to us 60 horses and some prisoners. New Castle was passed during the night, and efforts were made to reach Salem by daylight in the morning. A

party of rebels, under Captain Chapman, reconnoitered our advance during the night, and all were captured except their leader, who, declining to surrender, was killed.

The head of my column was preceded by vigilant scouts, armed with repeating rifles, mounted upon fleet horses, who permitted no one to go ahead of them. We approached Salem unheralded, and the whistling of locomotives could be heard from that point long before it was reached by us.

Four miles from Salem, a party of rebels from the town, in quest of information concerning the Yankees, met us. From some of these it was learned that the division of General Fitzhugh Lee had left Charlottesville on the 14th to intercept my command, and that a train loaded with troops was momentarily expected at Salem to guard the stores at that point. I hastened with my advance, consisting of about 350 men and two 3-inch guns, through the town to the depot. The telegraph wires were first cut—the operator was not to be found, the railroad track torn up in the vicinity of the depot, one gun placed in battery, and the advance dismounted and placed in readiness for the expected train of troops. An inspection and estimate of the stores contained in the depot and two large buildings adjacent were made, and upon a subsequent comparison of notes taken, found to be as follows:

Two thousand barrels of flour, 10,000 bushels of wheat, 100,000 bushels of shelled corn, 50,000 bushels of oats, 2,000 barrels of meat, several cords of leather, 1,000 sacks of salt, 31 boxes of clothing, 20 bales of cotton, a large amount of harness, shoes, saddles, equipments, tools, oil, tar, and various other stores, and 100 wagons.

A train from Lynchburg, loaded with troops, soon approached. My main body was not yet in sight, and it was necessary to stop the train; a shot was fired at it from one of the guns, which missed; a second went through the train diagonally, which caused it to retire, and a third and last shot hastened its movements. My main body arrived, and parties were sent 4 miles to the eastward and 12 miles to the westward, to destroy the road.

The depots with their contents were burned; three cars standing upon the track, the water-station, turn-table, and a large pile of bridge timber and repairing material destroyed. Five bridges were burned, and the track torn up and destroyed as much as possible in six hours. The "yanks" with which we had provided ourselves proved too weak to twist the U-rails, and efforts were made to bend them, by heating the centers, with but partial success. A few small storehouses, containing leather and other valuable articles, were destroyed in the vicinity. The telegraph wires were cut, coiled, and burned for over half a mile.

Private property was untouched by my command, and the citizens received us with politeness. It was intimated to some inquisitive ones that we were going back by Buchanan, but about 4 p. m. my command quitted the work of destruction and returned upon the road it came some 7 miles, when it halted for the night. The last 80 miles had been marched in about thirty hours. Little sleep had been enjoyed by my men during five days and nights; it was necessary to pause and collect our energies for the return. During the night of the 16th it rained heavily, and also the ensuing day and night. My column was caught in the many windings of Craig's Creek, which was now swollen to a dangerous torrent, which uprooted trees and carried them away. Heavy caissons were swept down the stream,

and great exertion and skill were required to save them. In the river and in the rain forty-eight hours, it was impracticable to keep our ammunition dry, and my command, drenched, muddy, and hungry, arrived at New Castle about sundown on the 18th, in miserable condition to make the march before us.

Information that Fitzhugh Lee was at Fincastle reached me at New Castle, and that Jones was between me and the Sweet Springs. At 9 p. m., while a false advance was made toward Fincastle, my column took the road to the Sweet Springs. We soon encountered and drove the enemy's pickets about 12 miles to the junction of the road with the Fincastle pike to the Sweet Springs. The command halted and built camp fires.

The condition of my ammunition made it prudent for me to avoid a fight. It was evident from a survey of the enemy's positions that I could not get to the Sweet Springs without a contest, and that with Lee only a few miles to my right and rear. Two ways were left, both difficult and obscure; one to the southwest, leading around Jones' right, through Monroe and Greenbrier Counties; the other, northeast to the Covington and Fincastle pike, which I took, as it was the most direct and dangerous, consequently the safest, if I could only make the march.

We left our camp fires burning and went forward in the darkest and coldest night we had yet experienced. Thirty miles through the forest and frost brought us to the Fincastle pike about noon of the 19th. It was yet 15 miles to the bridge. The river was reported unfordable on account of the depth of the water and the obstructions formed by the ice. I had carefully calculated the possible marches of the enemy, and felt certain that we could make the march through the points they deemed most secure, but no halt could be made.

When 8 miles from the river a force of 300 mounted rebels opposed our advance. As soon as they were broken they were closely pursued at a gallop to the first bridge, 5 miles below Covington, and thence to the bridge at Covington, both of which were saved from destruction, although faggots had been piled upon them ready to burn. The head of my column reached the first bridge about 9 p. m., and 3 officers and 6 orderlies were sent back to keep it closed up.

The approach to the river is through a gorge which opens to the stream a mile below the first bridge. There the pike from Covington passes along the right bank to Clifton Forge and Jackson's River Depot, where Jackson was supposed to be with about 1,000 men. I sent a company upon the road to Clifton Forge, with orders to dismount and move out three-fourths of a mile, and hold the road until the column had passed.

A captured dispatch from Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones to Major-General Early, at Millborough, confirmed my opinion with regard to the position of the enemy, and gave me the information that General Early's division had been added to the forces opposed to my return.

The dispatch is as follows:

ON TOP OF THE SWEET SPRINGS MOUNTAIN,

December 19, 1863—7 a. m.

GENERAL: The enemy drove in the pickets about 12 miles from here, near Mrs. Scott's, in the direction of New Castle, about 2 o'clock this morning. General Echols has a strong position here, and I think can effectually block this way to them. To avoid him, I think it probable that the enemy may attempt to escape by Covington or by Clifton Forge. Colonel Jackson's troops are at Clifton Forge. I

would suggest, instead of keeping any force at the Warm Springs, you would place it at Morris Hill, and picket at Callaghan's. I presume that you are in communication with Colonel Jackson, and he may be able to give you information of the enemy's movements. I expect to ascertain the enemy's movements in the course of the morning. If he attempts to avoid Echols here, and escape by Callaghan's, we can reach Callaghan's before he can. Echols will hold this place here until he ascertains the enemy's movements. It is possible that they will attempt to pass Echols' right by Gap Mills, by passing one of the many gorges in these mountains to the south of this position between Echols and McCausland, who is at Newport, in Giles County. If he does that, he will pass out by the western portion of Monroe and Greenbrier; if he does so, you cannot touch him.

Under all the circumstances of the case, as I see them now, I think that you should have a force at Morris Hill and a strong picket at Callaghan's. The enemy were certainly at New Castle at sundown yesterday. They cannot pass Echols here. They may escape by Clifton Forge or by Covington, if you do not prevent them. Echols will give you all the aid that he can. We are closer to the enemy than you are, and will be more likely to know their movements. I will endeavor to keep you informed. A portion of our small mounted force has been directed, if the enemy attempts to pass from New Castle direct to Covington or by Clifton Forge, to fall back in front of them, so as to give to Colonel Jackson and you the earliest information.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

The operator at Jackson's River will use every effort to get the above to General Early and a copy to Colonel Jackson. Colonel Jackson must have a copy of it.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

I relied somewhat upon the demonstration which was to be made against Staunton on the next day. I also thought that General Scammon might divert the force under Echols from interfering with mine. In both these trusts I was at fault. From all the information I have been able to collect, I believe the Kanawha force retired from Lewisburg on the 13th, without waiting until the 18th, as prearranged, and without making an effort in the direction of Union. The detachment sent from the command of General Sullivan was too feeble to make the threat upon Staunton of sufficient avail to keep Early from besetting my command upon its return. Instead of approaching Staunton on the 20th and 21st, it was retiring through New Market on the 20th.

The dispositions of the rebels had been prompt and skillful; Rosser's brigade had crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, on the 14th, made some demonstrations upon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad near Bull Run; thence passed the Blue Ridge through Ashby's Gap; were stopped by the high water in the Shenandoah, and moved up by Front Royal to cut off the detachment from Harper's Ferry. The division of Early left Hanover Junction on the 15th; arrived at Staunton the same night; marched to Buffalo Gap the ensuing day, and thence to the Warm Springs and Millborough. Fitzhugh Lee's division, leaving Charlottesville on the 14th, came into the valley, where it was deceived by Thoburn's presence, and diverted by the detachment from Sullivan's command, for a day or two, when it set out for Buchanan.

At Jackson's River, though trusting in the co-operation of the Kanawha and Shenandoah forces, I acted as though they would be of no assistance to me, which was indeed the case. My column, nearly 4 miles long, was hastened across the first bridge. When all had passed but my ambulances, a few wagons, and a regiment in the rear, an attack was made by Jackson's force.

The company on the Clifton Forge road was driven away; three ambulances were captured, and an effort was made to take the bridge,

which was unsuccessful. A night attack is always appalling, even to experienced troops. Unavailing efforts were made to open communication with the regiment cut off until morning, when it appeared that the enemy was determined to maintain his position upon the high cliffs which overlooked the bridge.

During the night the balance of my command had been concentrated at Callaghan's, and an efficient defense established upon all the roads approaching that point. Finding it impossible to dislodge the enemy as long as the bridges remained, I directed them to be destroyed. The enemy at once left the cliffs and endeavored to reach the flank and rear of the regiment which remained on that side.

Orders were sent to the regiment to swim the river or come to me over the mountain, around the bend; and, after destroying the train, it swam the river, with the loss of 4 men drowned. When nearly across, a formal demand from General Early was received by the officer commanding the rear guard to surrender, addressed to the commanding officer of the United States forces. As my column was then in motion over the Alleghanies, no formal reply was returned to the demand.

During the night attack, 5 officers and 119 men were lost by being captured. It was thought that had the regiment in rear been advanced steadily forward, these captures might have been mostly prevented, and we should not have been obliged to destroy our wagons and ambulances the following day.

The road over the Alleghanies led us to Antony's Creek, between the White Sulphur Springs and Huntersville.

A force of the enemy was reported at Gatewood's, which is 12 miles east of Huntersville. My command was yet 30 miles from that point. If I could cross the Greenbrier and reach Marling's Bottom before the enemy, my command would be safe. By a very obscure road the Greenbrier was reached and crossed on the 21st opposite Hillsborough, and we encamped for the night at the northern base of Droop Mountain. My scouts thrown out kept me informed of the enemy's movements and positions. For thirty hours after my column left Callaghan's, the enemy made great efforts to intercept my force, but they generally took wrong roads. The citizens who knew the country best regarded our capture as unavoidable. It was expected, as may be seen from the orders given Colonel Moor by me, that he would remain near Droop Mountain until the 18th, but owing to orders he received from the general commanding the department, subsequent to the reception of mine, he also retired on the 14th, thus leaving no co-operative forces, except Colonel Thoburn's, in the positions I had reason to expect them to be on the 20th and 21st. Unaided, with a weary command of 2,500 men, I had marched through a difficult country, in which not less than 12,000 rebels were maneuvered to effect my capture.

On the way to Edray my rear guard experienced some trifling attacks on the 22d. The road thence to Beverly was a glacier, which was traversed with great difficulty and peril. The artillery was drawn almost entirely by dismounted men during the 23d and 24th. Couriers had been sent forward to Beverly to bring out subsistence and forage, which we succeeded, after extreme hardships, in meeting on the 24th.

The officers and men undertook all that was required of them, and endured all the sufferings from fatigue, hunger, and cold with extraordinary fortitude, even with cheerfulness. The march of 400

miles, which was concluded at Beverly, was the most difficult I have ever seen performed. The endurance of the men and horses was taxed to the utmost, yet there was no rest for them.

Believing that some retaliatory operations would be at once inaugurated by the enemy, I telegraphed to the general commanding the department that I thought it advisable to get my command into the valley as soon as possible, and set out for Webster, whence, by means of the railroad, I arrived at Martinsburg just in time to confront the enemy, who was advancing toward this place.

I desire to mention the names of my staff officers, to whom I am greatly indebted for their thoughtful and untiring aid to me throughout this expedition: Capt. Will. Rumsey, assistant adjutant-general and aide-de-camp; Lieut. L. Markbriet, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. W. H. Brown, assistant quartermaster; Lieut. H. N. Harrison, acting assistant engineer; Capt. L. A. Myers, provost-marshal; Lieut. H. Koenigsberger, acting commissary of subsistence; Lieut. G. H. North, ordnance officer, and Surg. W. D. Stewart, medical director. The services of Lieut. J. R. Meigs, Engineers, and of his assistant, Henry Topping, esq., were invaluable to me.

In concluding my report, I beg leave to thank the honorable Secretary of War for his kindness in directing the Quartermaster's Department to furnish the men of my command, engaged in the recent expedition, with a suit of clothing *gratis*. No necessity was ever more pressing, or more promptly supplied; no charity more timely, or more gratefully received.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. T. MELVIN, *Assistant Adjutant-General*.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

*List of Casualties in the First Separate Brigade.**

Command.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Remarks.
2d [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry.	.....	1	1	16	1 sergeant wounded; 1 corporal and 16 privates captured near Covington, Va., December 19, 1863.
3d [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry.	.....	.....	2	16	1 corporal wounded near Franklin on picket; 1 corporal and 16 privates captured near Covington, Va., December 19, 1863.
8th [West] Virginia Mounted Infantry.	3	1	4	30	1 private who had his leg broken and was left was captured December 21, 1863; 3 officers, 1 sergeant, 4 corporals, and 29 privates captured near Covington, Va., December 19, 1863.
14th Pennsylvania Cavalry	.....	.....	1	36	6 privates drowned and 5 privates wounded; 1 corporal and 24 privates captured near Covington, Va., December 19, 1863.
Gibson's battalion	.....	.....	5	15	1 private drowned and 1 missing; 5 corporals and 13 privates captured near Covington, Va., December 19, 1863.
Ewing's [West Virginia] battery (G).	.....	.....	1	6	1 corporal and 5 privates captured near Covington, Va., December 19, 1863; 2 privates near Hillsborough, December 23, 1863.
Total	3	2	14	119	

Aggregate, 138.
Respectfully submitted.

WILL. RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Nominal list omitted.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cumberland, Md., December 5, 1863.

General AVERELL :

SIR : You will proceed with all your available force now at New Creek, without delay, via Petersburg, Franklin, and Monterey, and then by the most practicable route to the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, at Bonsack's Station, in Botetourt County, or Salem, in Roanoke County, or, by dividing the command, move on both points at the same time, as you may deem most expedient, and destroy all the bridges, water-stations, and depots on the railroad in that neighborhood, and otherwise injure and destroy the road as far as possible by removing the rails and rendering them useless by heating and bending them. Colonel Thoburn, First [West] Virginia Infantry, commanding brigade, will report to you at Petersburg with two regiments of infantry and a section of artillery for the expedition. This force you will take with you to Monterey, or to such other point as you may deem best, and leave it to guard your train and await your return.

You will take with you fifteen days' rations of hard bread, sugar, coffee, and salt, and will rely upon the country through which you pass for forage and beef cattle. For these proper vouchers will be given by the proper officers; such vouchers to state the circumstances connected with the taking, and specify that payment will be made therefor upon satisfactory evidence of the owner's loyalty to the United States Government. Should more cattle be found than is necessary for the support of the command while on the march, such surplus cattle will also be taken (and for which similar vouchers will be given) and sent to some convenient point on or near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Interference with private property by soldiers of the command while on the expedition should not be permitted.

After having accomplished the object of the expedition, you will return to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at any point you may think best between Harper's Ferry and New Creek.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

No. 3.

Report of Capt. Ernst A. Denicke, Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

SIGNAL DETACHMENT, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Martinsburg, W. Va., January 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the services rendered by this detachment during General W. W. Averell's expedition to Southwestern Virginia:

The troops commenced their march from New Creek, W. Va., on the 8th of December. My detachment consisted of 3 officers, 4 flagmen, and 8 guards.

On the evening of the fourth day, the general commanding desired me to prepare a rocket code for certain messages, and to send 1 offi-

cer with his men to join Colonel Thoburn's column, which from this point took up a different line of march. In the morning I ordered Second Lieut. M. C. F. Denicke to report for this duty. I furnished him with a copy of the prepared code and a number of rockets and puffs.

It was understood that at certain times, known to General Averell and Colonel Thoburn, observatory stations were to be placed for the purpose of signaling with rockets, &c., after the previously arranged code.

On the 14th of December our advance came up with a force of the enemy at Gatewood's. The general immediately ordered an attack. The enemy were routed, leaving in our hands a number of prisoners, quartermaster stores, arms, &c. On this occasion I was ordered by the general commanding to observe and report the strength of the rebels, which I did. During this engagement, Second Lieut. A. C. Merritt and myself advanced with the line of skirmishers, observing the movements of the enemy, &c.

The column then marched so rapidly that nothing could be done by the detachment of signal corps until December 18, when the command arrived at New Castle. There the enemy were reported in our immediate vicinity in different positions. Here I established a line of communications by signals, by order of General Averell, from headquarters at New Castle to the summit of Jones' Creek Mountain, where our extreme advance was posted. This line did excellent service by saving much time in transmitting intelligence brought in by scouts, and making it unnecessary to send couriers over a road much infested by bushwhackers.

While crossing Craig's Creek, the wagon belonging to the signal detachment was destroyed, with others, by order of the brigade quartermaster. It contained all the stores that could not be carried by the flagmen, and consequently all the rockets and other signal stores were lost. This, of course, prevented me from communicating with the signal officer accompanying Colonel Thoburn, as previously arranged, and so General Averell was completely cut off from all communication with any of the forces that were to co-operate with him.

Had some of my men been provided with water-proof cases, for the purpose of carrying rockets, &c., I could have brought them on horseback, and opened the much desired communication. I carried them on horseback through several creeks which had to be forded, but they were so damaged by a heavy rain, in spite of a wrapper consisting of an india-rubber poncho, that I was forced to return them to the more secure places in the wagons.

The march from New Castle was again taken up with great rapidity, and no occasion for further signaling occurred.

Second Lieut. M. C. F. Denicke, with the forces commanded by Colonel Thoburn, established five stations of observation, both watching for rockets from us and observing movements of the enemy. He discovered their rockets and signals on several occasions.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, yours,

E. A. DENICKE,

Capt., Chief Signal Officer, Comdg. Detachment.

OFFICER COMMANDING CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,

Georgetown, D. C.

No. 4.

Report of Col. Augustus Moor, Twenty-eighth Ohio Infantry.

CUMBERLAND, MD., December 18, 1863.

(Received 11.07 p. m.)

Brigadier-General CULLUM,

Chief of Staff:

The following telegram received from Colonel Moor, who was ordered from Beverly with two regiments to threaten Lewisburg from the north, while General Scammon approached from the west, and to bring in our wounded from the late battle-field of Droop Mountain :

BEVERLY, W. VA., December 17, 1863.

SIR: Arrived with my command this p. m. According to instructions I moved toward Frankford on the route to communicate with General Scammon, at Lewisburg. My first messenger was captured by the organized home guards. I was unable to persuade another to go voluntarily, and was compelled to order Lieutenant Adams, with my available cavalry—20 men—to force his way to Lewisburg. He arrived there at midnight, and found the town nearly deserted. Found that General Scammon had gone west at 2 o'clock on the 13th, after the cannonading at the Greenbrier on the day before. The lieutenant returned safe at 4 a. m. on the 14th, receiving a running fire of the enemy on the outskirts of the town.

Having obtained news of a movement to cut me off, I started for Hillsborough at once, took away our wounded and some forage, and marched 26 miles to Elk Mountain, where I found a blockade of felled trees and rocks at the steepest ascent of 1 mile. I took possession of the mountain top, and had every ax employed before dawn next morning, and had my way open by 1 a. m., and moved steadily on. Had some skirmishing; captured 1 lieutenant and 7 men, sustaining no loss whatever.

Your obedient servant,

A. MOOR,
Colonel.

Capt. T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

No. 5.

Reports of Col. George D. Wells, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding demonstration up the Shenandoah Valley.

CHARLESTOWN, W. VA.,

December 10, 1863—11.30 a. m.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report my command through Charlestown, numbering:

Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry: Officers, 23; men, 568.

Twelfth [West] Virginia Infantry: Officers, 21; men, 380.

Seventeenth Indiana Battery: Officers, 2; men, 75.

First [West] Virginia Battery: Officers, 2; men, 30.

Wagons, 54; ambulances, 5.

Colonel Boyd will take with him about 700 men. The wagon train is fearful. I shall overhaul and reduce it to-night, and send back many on Sunday. I purpose again reducing it just before leaving Strasburg and after the arrival of the forage train.

If it meets with the general's approval, I will start back, at 10 p. m. on the 16th, via Winchester, all the wagons I can spare. If an escort could start from Charlestown at the same time and relieve my guard at Winchester, they could follow me up the valley and look out for my rear. Colonel Boyd reports the map wrong, and that there is no pike from Berryville to White Post, where it is laid down. He says the road is bad by that route and for 6 miles almost impassable, and that I cannot get through there with the train. I shall, therefore, be obliged to keep the pike by Winchester. If I can get the train down to reasonable dimensions my main anxiety will be relieved.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. WELLS,

Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. WILLIAM M. BOONE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

BURMACH, THREE MILES FROM BERRYVILLE,

December 11, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report my arrival here last night with 73 wagons and a forage train in addition expected. I shall encamp to-night a mile or two this side of Winchester, and reach Strasburg to-morrow about noon, if no resistance is offered. There is a mingling of hail and rain in the atmosphere, and the command is jolly under creditable circumstances.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. WELLS,

Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. WILLIAM M. BOONE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

WINCHESTER,

December 12, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report my command here last night. All well. Eighteen miles from here to Strasburg, making the whole distance 48 miles. Have not seen Colonel Boyd, but learn that he is ahead.

I would much like a guide who knows the country above Strasburg. No one in the command knows anything about it, and I want one who knows, too, how to get from the valley to Moorefield, as in certain contingencies I should dodge out there. There must be men in Martinsburg, and perhaps in Harper's Ferry, who have lived here and know all the roads and by-roads. It might, possibly, make the difference between saving and losing the command if you could send me such a man. Graham knows the country, and especially that part of it; if he were available in other respects, he would be the man. But there must be other scouts in Martinsburg who could be got. Command jolly, but foot-sore from these hard roads.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. WELLS,

Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. WILLIAM M. BOONE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION,
Strasburg, December 12, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report my arrival here at 3 p. m. this day. Am encamped in an excellent position, just before reaching the town. Cavalry encamped on each of the other main roads. Command a little foot-sore, but very jolly and in the best of health and spirits. Colonel Boyd has picked up 10 prisoners, who go with this dispatch, together with various wagons.

There is no forage above Strasburg, but I hope to start with not exceeding 35 wagons, which is an improvement on 73. Colonel Boyd's information as to forces in the valley coincides with the statements in the papers sent me, which were received last night. I think there is nothing now in the valley which cannot very easily be taken care of. The only contingency of danger I can imagine is the crossing of a force into our rear as we go up. In that case I might be obliged to go home by rail.

The cavalry burned a furnace to-day, and will try other means to-morrow to annoy the enemy and turn his attention in this direction. We are having a warm rain, which is better than a cold one.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. WELLS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. WILLIAM M. BOONE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Strasburg, December 13, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report some slight skirmishing in our front to-day with the pickets. The First New York went into Woodstock to-day, and captured 12 prisoners—7 (infantry) of Ewell's corps, who report themselves as having been sent into the valley on detached service, and 5 cavalry of Major O'Ferrall's battalion. The forage trains arrived safely to-night; the wagons and prisoners will go to-morrow.

Some citizens state that Imboden has recently been re-enforced; also that the enemy intend occupying the valley immediately, in force. So far we have only Gilmor, White, and O'Ferrall, with their battalions. They have been running against our pickets to-day. Everything is well.

Since writing the above, Colonel Boyd reports 10 prisoners, making 22 to-day.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. WELLS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. WILLIAM M. BOONE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY EXPEDITION,
December 18, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report all quiet here. Rumors of fighting at Harrisonburg or Staunton; also that our infantry force is advancing on Winchester, on the other side of the North Mount-

ain. Our cavalry have been beyond Woodstock to-day. Cannot learn of any enemy in our immediate vicinity. Imboden is said to be between Harrisonburg and New Market; his advance outposts at Edenburg. The river very high and unfordable at Front Royal. Forage train and your dispatch have arrived. I have no idea of deviating unless forced to do so by the contingency mentioned in my instructions as to be specially guarded against. Shall go to Woodstock to-morrow and follow my instructions in the order. Men healthy and in good spirits.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. WELLS,

Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. WILLIAM M. BOONE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EDENBURG,
December 21, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Rosser's brigade is trying to cross the river to intercept us at Front Royal. Fitz. Lee's brigade of cavalry and Early's division of infantry is close after us in the rear. I think we have a good start and can keep ahead.

Yours,

GEO. D. WELLS,

Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. WILLIAM M. BOONE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY EXPEDITION,
Strasburg, December 22, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report my arrival at this place to-day. I proceeded up the valley as directed, reaching Sparta on the 19th, and entering Harrisonburg with the cavalry. I reached there the 20th with the infantry. We found nothing in the way but O'Ferrall's battalion, most of which was captured at different times.

At New Market I found a dispatch from O'Ferrall, directed to General Fitz. Lee, which gave me my first intimation that he was in the valley. Two of the prisoners taken there belonged to General Rosser's brigade. They stated that they had come home on furlough, but that when they left the brigade was under marching orders for the valley. Before reaching Sparta, I received information from various sources leaving no doubt in my mind that the brigade was then near Ashby's Gap, intending to cross in my rear. I relied on the high water to prevent this and kept on.

On the 20th, two deserters from his brigade came in, who reported the brigade as awaiting for the river to fall. The men swam the river, reported it then too deep for fording, but falling rapidly. On reaching Harrisonburg, I learned that Fitz. Lee had crossed on Friday with his brigade and some additional force, and that he and Imboden were trying to intercept Averell, who it was reported had completed his raid, burning the depot and tearing up the track at Salem, and had made good his return, eluding the forces sent in his pursuit. I also learned that Early's division had been in the valley

some days, and was then encamped at Mount Crawford. This state of facts being so different from that contemplated in my instructions, and feeling certain of being intercepted if the river should fall, I consulted with Colonel Boyd, and decided to withdraw the infantry to New Market, leaving the cavalry to mask the movements and continue the feint on Staunton as long as possible. I moved after dark and reached New Market before morning, and the next day Edenburg, thus covering the roads leading to Luray Gap.

Colonel Boyd joined me at Edenburg. He reported that Early and Lee moved on Harrisonburg on the 21st; that the cavalry advanced with great caution until they reached the place where my artillery had been, evidently supposing me to be still there; that they then closed on him, driving him out of town about noon on the 21st, and followed him closely, with frequent skirmishing, as far as Mount Jackson.

This morning we have not been molested, except by a small party of guerrillas, who rendezvoused at Mount Jackson. I learned at Edenburg that Rosser, together with considerable infantry and artillery of Ewell's corps, unable to cross at Front Royal, moved to Thornton's Gap on the 20th, and I am told here that he succeeded in crossing at New Market on the 21st, the same day I passed through. I have certainly outmarched any infantry force, if any has followed me, and cavalry alone could do nothing with this command except to delay it. I shall move toward and beyond Winchester to-morrow. The men are in excellent health and spirits, and averse to halting to-day. They want to get home. Some, however, are very foot-sore and many barefooted.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. WELLS,

Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. WILLIAM M. BOONE, *Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

No. 6.

Report of Brig. Gen. Eliakim P. Scammon, U. S. Army, commanding demonstration from the Kanawha Valley.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cumberland, Md., December 16, 1863.

(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. G. W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff:

I herewith transmit a copy of telegram received from Brigadier-General Scammon, in which he advises me that he attacked the enemy at Lewisburg on the 12th, as directed, and drove him across Greenbrier River. I fear, however, that his attack was not as vigorous and as sudden as it might have been, or the enemy would not have been able to have saved his artillery and trains. Nevertheless, it will have the desired effect of attracting the attention of the enemy from General Averell. A guerrilla band of 200 or 300 appeared in the Kanawha Valley a few days since, but accomplished nothing; are now retreating. I send copy of Colonel Comly's telegram on the subject.*

*See p. 977.

MEADOW BLUFF, W. VA.

December 14, 1863.

Reached Lewisburg Saturday, 2 p. m. Duffié in advance, with Lieutenant Blazer's company, Ninety-first. Twelfth and Ninety-first skirmishing in front. Hayes, with Fifth [West] Virginia, a part of Twenty-third, and White, with Twelfth and Ninety-first, and two sections of artillery, following. Enemy's scouts assailed our skirmishers on Big Sewell, and kept it up from point to point to Greenbrier River, with few casualties. Two of ours wounded and 4 captured. On the part of the enemy know of but 1 killed and 3 or 4 wounded. We have a dozen or more prisoners, including the ordnance officer of Echols' staff. Enemy had the Twenty-second, Edgar's and Derrick's battalions, Fourteenth Cavalry, and fifteen pieces of artillery.

Ordered Duffié in pursuit, hoping to cut off train, but crossing was defended by artillery. Major [Carey], with the Twelfth and one section of McMullin's battery, pushed on to crossing of Greenbrier River, and, after exchanging a hundred shots, with little result, night ended the affair. Enemy said they were ordered not to fight at Lewisburg. Learn that the Forty-fifth and Thirty-sixth [Virginia Infantry] were *en route* to re-enforce Echols. Enemy left on White Sulphur road yesterday. Left Duffié's brigade at Lewisburg, with one section of artillery, and moved to Meadow Bluff, with part of First and Second Brigades.

Bushwhackers are active between this and Gauley. Mail with this dispatch could not get through. Send this by stronger escort. Am anxious about Valley of Kanawha. Troops were in excellent order, but have been marching through mud two days, exposed to a cold rain. Enemy are evidently hanging on our right flank. The Twelfth took 4 cavalry horses and equipments on the road this afternoon. Riders, supposed to be enemy's vedettes, came off Blue Sulphur road.

E. P. SCAMMON,
Brigadier-General.

Brigadier-General KELLEY.

B. F. KELLEY.

 No. 7.

Report of Lieut. Harrison G. Otis, Twelfth Ohio Infantry, of skirmish (14th) on the Blue Sulphur Road near Meadow Bluff, W. Va.

FAYETTE COURT-HOUSE,
December 18, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report:

On the 14th instant, while the regiment was encamped at Meadow Bluff, on its return from Lewisburg, I was ordered to picket the Blue Sulphur road. I accordingly proceeded with my command to a point on that road about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Meadow Bluff and established my headquarters in a vacant house, with pickets in advance. A few hours later, and immediately after my position had been inspected by the commanding officer of the brigade, I discovered rebels lurking in the woods in the rear of my post. I immediately made preparation to receive them, and the post was at once attacked by what afterward proved to be Thurmond's guerrillas, who fired from the cover of trees and bushes, killing 2 and wounding 4 of my command. I promptly returned the fire, and very soon drove the rebels. They retreated through the woods out of sight, leaving behind 1 killed and 1 wounded, Lieut. John T. Ross, of Captain Bill Thurmond's band.

It becomes my disagreeable duty to report the bad conduct of certain men of my command who deserted their post at the very outset of the affair, abandoned their comrades in the face of the enemy, fled in consternation to the woods, and finally appeared in camp, some of them without arms or accouterments, and spreading the wildest tales of disaster and defeat.

Their names are as follows: Privates James Bowman, Jonathan V. Homan, Henry C. Parker, Jacob Smith, Martin V. Crosson, Elias Whitacre, William H. Ent, Jacob Hester, Hiram P. Kephart, Francis B. Sims, Andrew Thompson, and Eden Whitacre.

The desertion of these cowards left me with but 29 men to engage the enemy, but this small number fought manfully, and I was thereby enabled to hold the post. Later in the day I withdrew by orders from headquarters.

The following are the casualties in the affair:*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARRISON G. OTIS,

First Lieut., 12th Regt. Ohio Vol. Inf., Comdg. Co. A.

Lieut. J. H. PALMER,

Actg. Adjt. Twelfth Regiment, Ohio Vol. Infty.

No. 8.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Western Virginia.

DUBLIN,

December 12, 1863.

The enemy is again advancing on Lewisburg. The force from the Kanawha was within 10 miles of Lewisburg this morning. The force moving from Beverly was at Greenbrier Bridge, in Pocahontas, last night. Can I get any re-enforcements? Please answer promptly.

SAM. JONES,

Major-General.

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

DUBLIN, *December 12, 1863.*

The enemy is again advancing from the Kanawha and Beverly on Lewisburg. The force from the Kanawha was within 10 miles of Lewisburg this morning; that from Beverly was at Greenbrier Bridge, in Pocahontas, last night. Can you give me any aid? I think it exceedingly important that a force should be sent, by way of Covington, to my assistance. Please answer promptly.

SAM. JONES,

Major-General.

General R. E. LEE,

Orange Court-House.

UNION, MONROE COUNTY,

December 15, 1863.

The enemy was at Callaghan's last night. Reported coming by Sweet Springs to this place. I think it probable they will go by Covington and strike at the iron-works, perhaps at the railroad, via

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 killed and 4 wounded; total, 6.

Fincastle. Col. W. L. Jackson has been driven from Warm Springs and was near Clifton Ford last night. I have no other troops to send on that line. The enemy from the Kanawha was still within 3 or 4 miles of Lewisburg yesterday evening.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen., C. S. Army Richmond, Va.

UNION, VIA DUBLIN, *December 15, 1863.*

A large cavalry force, reported 3,000 strong, passed Sweet Springs to-day on the road to Fincastle and the railroad. My troops cannot reach the road in time to stop them. If possible, send troops by railroad to Bonsack's to-morrow noon.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

DUBLIN, *December 15, 1863.*

The enemy reported 28 miles from Salem at sunset this evening. The railroad is in utmost danger.

By order, and in the temporary absence of Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones :

WM. B. MYERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

UNION, MONROE COUNTY,
December 15, 1863—11 p. m.

The information I have leaves no doubt that Averell, after passing Sweet Springs, took the route to Fincastle. Force all mounted, estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000, and four pieces of artillery. He is encamped on Sweet Springs Mountain to-night. I cannot throw any part of my force here on the railroad in time to save it. You may be able to do so if you will send a force to check Averell on the railroad. I will endeavor to take care that he does not escape through my department.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond.

TOP OF SWEET SPRINGS MOUNTAIN,
Via Dublin, December 20, 1863—9.10 a. m.

(Received 21st.)

The enemy, finding this point guarded, turned off from Scott's and went toward Covington. They may attempt to cross from Rich Patch to Dunlap's Creek. Echols is blockading that road. I am informed from three different sources that they burned a number of their wagons, killed their broken-down horses, have lost much of

their ammunition, and are traveling in haste. I have seen this morning a large fire in the direction of Jackson's River Depot or Bridge.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General.*

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, February —, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward with this the reports of Brigadier-General Echols, Colonel McCausland,* and Col. W. L. Jackson, of the movement of the troops of their commands between December 12 and 21 last, between which dates Brigadier-General Averell made a raid to Salem, together with the reports of Maj. J. C. Green, post quartermaster, and Capt. James Wade, post commissary of subsistence, at Salem, of the destruction by the enemy of the public property in that place.

On December 12, I received information from General Echols and Colonel Jackson that the enemy was moving from the Kanawha and Beverly on Lewisburg. Lewisburg is so situated that a small brigade (such as General Echols commanded) could not resist a combined movement from the Kanawha and Beverly in superior force. Anticipating that such a move would be made, I had previously directed General Echols, in event of such a movement, to withdraw his brigade south of the Greenbrier River.

When General Echols informed me of this movement, I directed him to carry out my previous instructions, which he did, and I ordered Colonel McCausland with his brigade from the Narrows to re-enforce General Echols this side of the Greenbrier River, and telegraphed Col. W. L. Jackson to take position at Callaghan's. At the same time I telegraphed you of the movement, asking for assistance, and also telegraphed General Lee, informing him of the movement, and urging him to send me assistance via Covington. I received no reply from you. General Lee replied by telegraph, suggesting that I should inform General Longstreet of the movement against me, and see if he could not advance against the enemy.

I joined General Echols and Colonel McCausland on the night of the 14th. Their troops were concentrated at Pickaway Plains, about 4 miles beyond Union, to which point Echols had withdrawn his brigade, skirmishing with the enemy. I ascertained that Brigadier-Generals Scammon and Duffié had reached Lewisburg and its vicinity with six regiments of infantry and cavalry and a battery of six pieces of artillery, and that another brigade had reached Greenbrier Bridge, in Pocahontas County, and was advancing on Lewisburg.

On the 15th, I received information from Colonel Jackson that he was informed of the movement against Lewisburg, and that he was not threatened in front or on his right. I supposed that the movements from the Kanawha and from Beverly were all that I had to meet, and I was prepared to meet them. Later in the day I received information from Colonel Jackson that he had been driven from Warm Springs, his retreat to Callaghan's intercepted, and that he was falling back toward Covington. A few hours later I received information that General Averell had passed Callaghan's, and was

* Not found.

moving up Dunlap's Creek toward Sweet Springs. This information led me to believe that it was a combined movement on the part of Scammon and Averell, and that while Scammon would take the route by Alderson's Ferry, Averell would take that by Sweet Springs and Gap Mills, both coming into my rear. I therefore withdrew my small command this side of Union to a position at which I thought I could repulse both Averell and Scammon combined, or from which I might strike them separately.

On the night of the 15th, I learned that Averell, instead of coming to Union, had crossed Sweet Springs Mountain with a force estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000 cavalry and a battery of six pieces, and that Scammon was falling back to Meadow Bluff. Other information I received induced me to believe that the movement from the Kanawha and Beverly was only for the purpose of engaging the attention of the troops about Lewisburg, and enable Averell to penetrate the country and strike the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. I telegraphed you of the raid, and asked you to send troops to the vicinity of Salem, and disposed of my troops as I thought best to prevent his escape, sending Echols' brigade to Sweet Springs Mountain and Colonel McCausland over the Salt Pond Mountain to Newport.

I apprehended that after striking the railroad at Salem, Averell would move westward, destroying the railroad, central depot, and New River Bridge. I accordingly ordered General Ransom to move the infantry of his division without delay to Bristol, that I might send it by railroad where it might be needed, and Colonel Browne, who was guarding the salt-works, to proceed without delay to New River Bridge. General Ransom referred my order to Lieutenant-General Longstreet, under whose orders, it seems, he was acting, who declined sending the troops to Bristol, saying they were under his orders, as he conceived, by order of the President. I was not aware of any such order. Colonel Browne, with his fine regiment (the Forty-fifth Virginia Infantry), repaired promptly to New River Bridge, and was there in ample time to protect it.

A heavy rain swelled the stream so much as to retard the movement on the 17th. Early on the 18th, I joined Echols on the top of Sweet Springs Mountain, where he had taken a strong position, effectually barring the escape of General Averell by that route. In the night of the 18th, General Echols received a dispatch from Major-General Early, dated the morning of the 17th, stating that he was at Buffalo Gap with two brigades *en route* to Millborough, and that he would take part of his force to Warm Springs. I supposed that this movement of Early's was ordered by General Lee, and that instead of stopping at Millborough, he would move on to Covington, as I had asked. I dispatched Major-General Early, suggesting that instead of stopping any portion of his command at Warm Springs he move it to Morris Hill, on the turnpike from Warm to White Sulphur Springs, and place a strong picket at Callaghan's. A short time afterward General Echols received another dispatch from General Early, asking him to take position on Sweet Springs Mountain and blockade that road. There were three other routes between New River and Covington, besides that which General Echols occupied, by which General Averell could escape. One of these (that by Salt Pond) Colonel McCausland effectually barred at Newport, the other two were blockaded and picketed by my order.

Early on the morning of the 19th, General Averell, who was

returning by the route he had gone, drove in our pickets from Scott's, on Barber's Creek, and followed them to the top of Middle Mountain, 7 miles from Sweet Springs Mountain. The weather being excessively cold and the troops, having no shelter, had large fires, which disclosed their position. From this and from other information which I believe General Averell had, he abandoned the route over Sweet Springs Mountain and immediately moved down Barber's Creek to Covington. I had no doubt that it was his intention to escape via Covington, and as little doubt that General Early had placed a force at that point which, together with Colonel Jackson's command, would effectually bar that exit to General Averell.

All the streams were high, the weather was severely cold, and I had information that General Averell had already suffered severely on his retreat, and that his command was in no condition to overcome any serious opposition, and I felt confident that between General Early and myself the enemy would be captured or destroyed. I thought that if he attempted to pass Covington General Early and Colonel Jackson would prevent him, and if he attempted to retrace his steps and escape via Sweet Springs, I was confident that General Echols' brigade would destroy him. He escaped with considerable loss by way of Covington, Callaghan's, and Ugly's [Ogle's?] Creek.

I have heard unofficially that not only Major-General Early, but Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was sent to capture Averell. I was not informed either by the War Department or General Lee of the movements of these generals. I knew nothing of General Early's movements more than I have already stated, and nothing whatever of General Fitzhugh Lee's.

In this raid Averell reached Salem without coming within the limits of my department, which is designated as the Trans-Alleghany, or Western, Department of Virginia.

I have the gratification of reporting that the troops of my command exhibited the greatest enthusiasm and eagerness to meet the enemy. They were badly clad, and some of them without shoes, and yet they pressed forward and endured with cheerfulness and alacrity several days' exposure to the coldest and most inclement weather I have known during this winter.

It will be seen by the reports of Major Green* and Captain Wade that the loss of Government stores at Salem was small. The damage done the railroad was repaired in three or four days. The railroad was rather improved than injured by the raid, as the few small bridges burned were in such condition that they were scarcely safe, and would have required rebuilding very soon.

General Averell's loss on the expedition is not accurately known, but from the best information I have, it will not fall short of 700 or 800 in killed, wounded, drowned, frozen, and captured. All of his baggage and ambulance train and caissons, with many horses and arms, were captured or destroyed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,

Major-General.

General S. COOPER,

Adjt. and Insp. Genl., C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.

* Maj. J. C. Green's report (omitted) is a statement in detail of quartermaster's property lost and destroyed, the total value being estimated by him at \$107,537.57.

ADDENDA.

COVINGTON, VA.,
December 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES :

DEAR SIR : The enemy escaped through this place on the evening of the 19th and morning of the 20th. Great indignation is expressed by the citizens, but of course I know nothing of the facts.

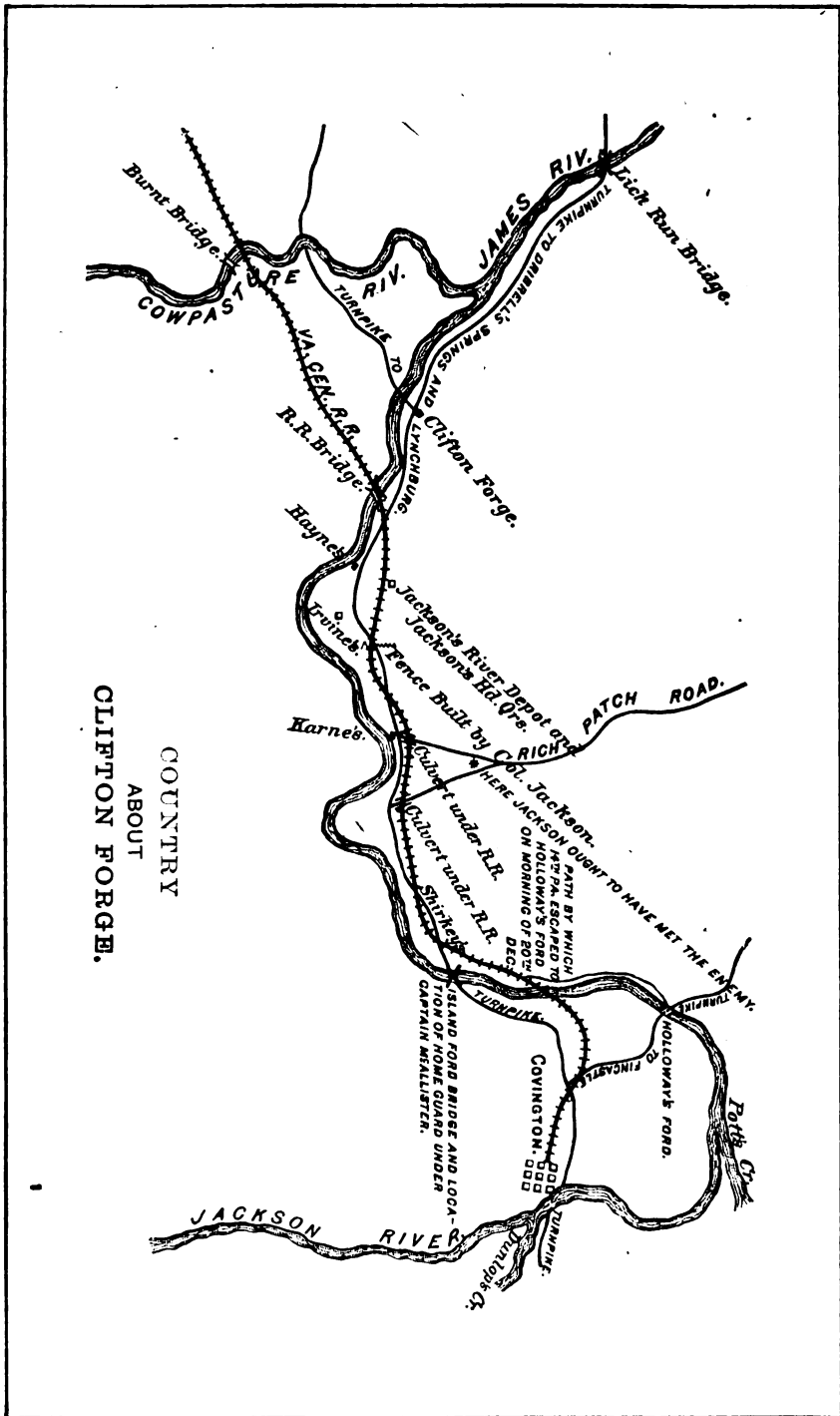
It seems, from what I can learn here, that Colonel Jackson was located at Jackson's River Depot ; that he made no preparation to meet the enemy, either by permanent or temporary works, or to prevent his passage west ; that all done by the colonel was to build a fence across the road at the lower end of the Alum Rock. Scouts were not sent over 4 miles from camp until one of the provost guard ran into camp and reported the advance of the enemy through the Rich Patch ; that no plan of battle was prepared ; that no speedy arrangements were made after notice to meet the enemy ; that the whereabouts of the commanding officer was not known during the period that it was necessary ; that his orders to Colonel Arnett were not obeyed ; that he (the colonel) ordered Captain McAllister to make ready to burn the Island Ford Bridge, but not to burn it until he received orders to do so ; that no arrangements were made to insure the certainty of orders reaching McAllister, and that the enemy were on McAllister before he knew of them ; that the colonel, in the meantime, had dispatched a messenger with orders to burn, but that it was impossible for him to get there, as will appear by the accompanying diagram,* and he was captured ; that the enemy crossed the bridge and burned it, leaving Fourteenth Pennsylvania and the wagon train behind ; that that regiment hoisted a white flag three times and yet escaped ; that instead of gathering up stragglers the soldiers were running about plundering and gathering up property abandoned by the enemy, and that almost every crime has been perpetrated by the command from burglary down to rape.

By the copy of a paper inclosed it seems the enemy captured your dispatch of 19th. The courier stopped from one and a half to two hours at Jo. Sively's, on Potts Creek, 6 miles from Island Ford Bridge. Had he attended to his business he would not have been captured.

Unless you order an investigation of these matters, the people here will demand it from the War Department, as the whole community are in a state of great excitement, augmented no little by the many petty crimes, and increased at last to fever heat by the rape on a most respectable lady.

If you think it right to order an investigation, I will furnish you the names of witnesses—all respectable men. So much for what has happened.

The burning of the Island Ford Bridge and the bridge at Covington renders it necessary to build two ferry-boats, if you intend to make this a military road. As Major Green had received orders to put the road in repair, and was making arrangements to do so, and as the railroad bridge across the Cow Pasture will be completed in January or February, I call your attention to the matter, in order that I may make arrangements about the ferry-boats at once, if the road is to be used for military purposes in the future. Had the Cow Pasture



COUNTRY
ABOUT
CLIFTON FORGE.

Bridge been completed, Early's troops would have been here and Averell captured.

I am, very respectfully,

EDWARD McMAHON,
Major, and Quartermaster.

[P. S.]—Let me know by return courier who takes this note to Major Green and awaits your answer, as I want to make arrangements about the boats before I leave here, if it is your pleasure to have them made.

The points marked culverts are stone bridges, under which the roads pass the railroads at these points. Our picket was driven in through the culvert at Mr. Karner's, the Yankees occupying the road down to Allen's culvert, and of course Jackson then could send no orders to Captain McAllister to burn the bridge: If he did not intend to meet the enemy, but to fall upon his rear, why was the picket not instructed to fall back, one-half to Jackson and the other to McAllister, with instructions to burn the bridge?

No. 9.

Report of Brig. Gen. John Echols, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
ARMY OF SOUTHWESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
December 28, 1863.

MAJOR: In compliance with the order contained in your letter of the 27th instant, I furnish the following report of my movements in the recent raid to the railroad by General Averell's force:

On the 9th instant, I ordered Capt. Philip J. Thurmond, of the Partisan Rangers, to take 150 men and proceed toward the Kanawha River, directing him to march altogether by night, thinking it probable that he would soon meet with some force of the enemy.

On the morning of the 11th instant, at about 3 o'clock, Captain Thurmond encountered a body of the enemy encamped on Big Sewell Mountain, about 28 miles west of Lewisburg, whom he immediately attacked and dispersed, killing and wounding and capturing a considerable number. He very soon, however, discovered that the party thus encountered was the advance guard of a large body, which, he afterward ascertained, consisted of six regiments and a battery of six pieces of artillery. Captain Thurmond immediately forwarded to me a dispatch informing me of the advance of the enemy, which was received by me at 12 m. on the same day and communicated by me as rapidly as possible to the major-general commanding.

I had previously received orders from Major-General Jones, in the event of an advance of the enemy, not to engage him upon the western side of Greenbrier River, and I at once made arrangements to move all of my stores across the river. The enemy continued to advance during the day, Captain Thurmond skirmishing in the most gallant manner with them, until they reached Meadow Bluff, where they encamped during the night of the 11th instant.

I marched my command out some 2 or 3 miles west of Lewisburg on the morning of the 12th instant, in order that time might be had

to remove every species of public property from that place. When this was done I moved the infantry and artillery slowly back across the river, leaving only Maj. B. F. Eakle, with three companies of the Fourteenth Cavalry, to observe the movements of the enemy. Very soon after the command had thus moved across the river Maj. Eakle with his detachment was forced to cross, and the enemy in considerable numbers appeared advancing near the river, but were driven back by two pieces of artillery under charge, respectively, of Captains Chapman and Jackson, the whole under the direction of Maj. William McLaughlin. The enemy planted their artillery in position on the hill west of the river, and the fire was kept up on both sides until dark.

Major Eakle having reported to me that during the day the cavalry of the enemy, of which I knew they had a large number, had not made its appearance in front, and having received information that the enemy were advancing in force upon me from the direction of Beverly (their force on that line consisting of two regiments and a battalion and four pieces of artillery), I deemed it prudent to fall back slowly toward the county of Monroe, in order to avoid being flanked by a movement of the enemy across Greenbrier River by any one of several fords lower down on that river, and in order that I might form a junction with Colonel McCausland, who, I was informed, was moving to my support. I accordingly moved my command, numbering about 1,200 muskets for duty, to Pickaway Plains, in Monroe County, on the morning of the 13th instant, at which point I halted until joined by Colonel McCausland, and where, too, Major-General Jones soon arrived and assumed command of the whole. The force from the Kanawha was under the command of Brigadier-Generals Scammon and Duffié, and the brigade from Beverly under the command of Colonel Moor.

On the 15th instant, information having been received that General Averell was moving with a large force, which was afterward actually ascertained to number 3,300 men and six pieces of artillery, from Callaghan's up Dunlap's Creek to Sweet Springs, I was ordered by General Jones to move my command a few miles south of Union, in order that the trains might be secured and that we might move to meet Averell the next morning.

During the night of the 15th, it being ascertained that Averell had crossed the mountains in the direction of Salem, I was ordered by General Jones to move on the 16th instant in the direction of Sweet Springs, and afterward ordered to take position on the mountain just beyond, in order to intercept him should he return by that route, which it was understood he would endeavor to do.

My command was put in position on Sweet Springs Mountain on the morning of the 18th instant, at daybreak, and the place was strongly fortified by order and under the direction of General Jones. On the morning of the 19th, General Averell commenced to move back upon the Sweet Springs road, and drove in the small cavalry picket which I had at Mrs. Scott's, 15 miles in my front, but upon ascertaining that General Jones, with my command and some few additional troops, was on the mountain, he changed the direction of his march, and went to Covington by an obscure and rugged road through what is known as the Rich Patch, in Alleghany.

My brigade remained on the mountain until the evening of the 20th instant, when I was ordered by the major-general commanding to march it down. On the next day, learning that Averell had prob-

ably continued his retreat by White Sulphur Springs, I marched my command in the direction of that point, which I reached early in the morning of the 22d instant, when I learned that Averell had passed through to the county of Pocahontas by a road some 2 miles west of Callaghan's.

It would not be proper for me to fail to bear testimony to the good conduct of both the officers and men of my command during the whole of the operations above detailed, suffering, as they did, from exposure to the most inclement weather, and enduring most cheerfully their exposure to the severest rigors of this mountain winter climate without shelter of any kind.

I am, major, very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. WILLIAM B. MYERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.

No. 10.

Report of Col. William L. Jackson, Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Warm Springs, Va., December 28, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report my operations during the third Averell raid.

On the evening of the 11th instant, the enemy appeared in my front at Marling's Bottom Bridge, driving in by my pickets and scouts, with a force variously estimated from 900 to 3,000.

At 4 a. m. of the 12th instant, I learned from General Echols' dispatch of the 11th instant that a large force of infantry and cavalry had made their appearance on Sewell Mountain, 18 miles from him. On the 12th instant, becoming satisfied that the enemy at Marling's Bottom had gone on toward Lewisburg, via Little Levels, and apprehending that a force would come from the direction of New Creek, via Monterey or Hightown, my scouts were instructed to keep a sharp lookout in that direction, and I ordered Captain Marshall to fall back to Back Creek. My dispatch reached him beyond Huntersville, blockading roads. During the night I learned that General Echols was falling back from Lewisburg to a position on this side of the Greenbrier River.

On the 13th instant, at 2 p. m., I received information that a force of the enemy was moving on the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike toward Staunton, and the opinion was expressed that they were going down the Bull Pasture River to get in my rear.

About the same time I learned that a large mounted force was moving down Back Creek. I had previously given to the Niter Cave on Back Creek all the information I had received. The last courier was fired upon by the enemy at 5 p. m. at the cave. He, however, escaped, reporting the destruction of the cave, and that Captain Marshall was fighting and was evidently cut off. Captain M. did not fall back immediately upon receiving my order, waiting to gather in men sent to blockade roads, or he would not have been cut off. Thus at least 150 effective men were cut off from my subsequent operations. Captain Marshall, after being cut off, annoyed the

enemy as much as he could, and blockaded the road toward Valley Mountain and other routes (these were, however, cut out by the infantry on their falling back), and took position on Back Creek, to annoy and obstruct the enemy if they fell back on that route.

At sundown I moved my infantry, artillery, and train to Hot Springs, remaining here myself until the next morning with some mounted men. On account of scarcity of forage, I had, previous to all this, sent my cavalry horses to be subsisted under charge of detailed men, and only retained about 150 mounted men. Some of these were with the cut off detachments.

At 1 a. m. of the 14th instant, Lieut. Col. William P. Thompson, who had been at Mill Point with two companies (McNeel's and Jarvis'), joined me with 25 men (having been compelled to come through the woods), the rest either cut off (some captured), or moving to join me at Healing Springs. During the day Captain Jarvis joined me at the springs with 20 men. Thus again I lost for my subsequent operations about 100 more men.

Finding the enemy in large force in my front, and learning that they were also moving on my right as if to make to my rear, at 4 a. m. of the 14th instant, leaving cavalry here to await my orders (they were ordered on at sundown), I proceeded to Hot Springs, intending if the river could be crossed to proceed to Callaghan's, via Morris Hill. On my route I met couriers returning with dispatches I had sent to General Echols, who reported my communication cut off from him, and that Jackson's River was not fordable by the route in contemplation. I then determined to take the McGraw's Gap route, which would lead me to Callaghan's by Jackson's River Depot and Covington, and if the enemy moved through the latter place toward Buchanan, would throw me on his front.

On this route I received a dispatch from General Imboden, dated the 13th instant, informing me that he expected to be attacked on Shenandoah Mountain, and requesting me to join him. Regarding the movement of the enemy as a mere feint on General Imboden, I moved on and reached Jackson's River Depot at 11 a. m. of the 15th instant, crossing my artillery and train by hand on the railroad bridge. Here I received your dispatch of the 14th instant from Pickaway Plains, and a dispatch from Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones of the 13th instant, telegraphed to Millborough, directing me, if I had received no contrary order from General Echols, to collect my command at Callaghan's and there await further orders.

On the night of the 14th instant, Col. James Cochran (to whom my thanks are due), of the Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry (who was with me, endeavoring to make his way to his regiment), volunteered to scout to Covington. I furnished him with 50 men. He reported that a force had been there during the night, but on the morning of the 15th had fallen back toward Callaghan's.

After arriving at Jackson's River Depot on the 15th instant, I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson with a few men to Callaghan's. He started about 1 p. m. Soon afterward I learned reliably that General Averell had gone up Dunlap's Creek toward Sweet Springs. I then ordered all my mounted men to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, and that night I encamped at Covington with my infantry.

On the 16th instant, in the morning, arriving at Ogle's Creek, one-half mile from Callaghan's, I took position there, ordering Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson with 100 mounted men to scout toward Sweet

Springs and communicate with General Echols. This Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson accomplished, and General Echols retained him with about 30 men, returning the residue to me.

At 2 a. m. of the 17th instant, I received an order from Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones to return at once to some good position near Clifton Forge, and there await further orders, and as soon as it was light I moved in obedience to that order. Discovering the Rich Patch route, I took position near Jackson's River Depot, so that I could watch both the Clifton Forge and Rich Patch routes, throwing out my scouts toward Buchanan and on the Rich Patch route as far as the high water permitted.

About this time Maj. Gen. J. A. Early opened communication with me by dispatches from Staunton first, and afterward from Millborough. I gave him from time to time all my information, and endeavored on several occasions to communicate with Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and General Echols, but fear all my dispatches were not received, as some of my couriers were captured. It would make this report too voluminous to mention all the dispatches forwarded and received, and I now omit any further mention of them, and send with this report copies of the important ones received.

In the afternoon of the 19th instant, a scout reported having seen 3 of the enemy this side of Craig's Creek. I immediately ordered Capt. John S. Spriggs, with the mounted men then present, to proceed up the Rich Patch road until he saw and felt the enemy. Afterward Maj. J. B. Lady came up with more, and he was directed to re-enforce Captain Spriggs, and take command.

I then moved Captain McAllister, with his home guards, to the Island Ford Bridge, with instructions to have everything prepared, and to destroy the bridge when he found the enemy advancing, telling him that I would endeavor to inform him, if possible, but, to guard against any contingency, that he must scout, so as to ascertain any advance. He so moved, and made every preparation to burn the bridge. All this before I became satisfied that they were moving on the Rich Patch route. Indeed, the information about that time was that the enemy were moving via Potts Creek to Dunlap's Creek, and would either turn up at Sweet Springs or at Callaghan's, and I was preparing to move to Callaghan's. About 5 p. m., however, I became satisfied that they were moving down the Rich Patch road, and Lieutenant Boyd, of the Engineer Corps, who was with me, was directed to ride rapidly to the bridge to insure its certain destruction.

In the meantime (it had become dark), I moved my whole command to the point of intersection of the Rich Patch and Covington roads. I also dispatched several different couriers and aides to the bridge to order its destruction. A considerable force of the enemy, by some route that had never been explained to me—although I sought information from every source, and was assured that I was guarding every possible approach—threw themselves between me and the bridge, cut off Lieutenant Boyd, fired into or captured my messengers, and, as it now appears, rushed upon the bridge, surprising and scattering the home guards before they set fire to the bridge. While all this was occurring Capt. George Downs, commanding detachment of the Nineteenth, under my orders, was endeavoring to get to the bridge, so as to be in front of the enemy. I also moved Colonel Arnett (Major Lady was then fighting) up the Rich Patch road to the point where the enemy turned off, or was turning, direct-

ing him to hold that position, prevent any more passing, and, if the enemy had passed, to close in on their rear.

Although dark, conceiving that a movement could be made by which all that portion of the enemy on this side of the bridge could be cut off and eventually captured, and deeming the movement one of the greatest importance, I undertook the personal superintendence of the same, having, as I conceived, given all the necessary orders for the corresponding movements. The movement was a success. The command of Averell was divided, one portion across the bridge and the other on this side. I could not ascertain then the extent of the division. When this was accomplished, I still had communication with Colonel Arnett, in the rear, but soon afterward I received a verbal dispatch from him that he was being pressed and was falling back. I directed Capt. James McGuffin to communicate to Colonel Arnett my order to hold his ground, prevent the passing of the enemy, or, if he failed in that, to press his rear.

Captain McGuffin not returning, with the members of my staff, I attempted to get to the rear, so as to communicate with and direct Colonel Arnett's movements, but was compelled to abandon the effort by the demonstrations of the enemy. Finding Major Lady, with 50 men, I moved with him to a position near the bridge, and directed him to resist all efforts of the enemy on the same side to get to the bridge. Three times during the night did this little band successfully repel attempts to reach the bridge by the enemy on the same side, and they held this position until 8 a. m. of the 20th instant.

I omitted to mention that when I first arrived near the bridge, believing that a considerable force had not yet crossed, I attempted to burn the bridge, but was compelled to desist by the overwhelming force guarding it. Soon after daylight the bridge was burned by the force on the opposite side, General Averell evidently giving up that portion of his command cut off from him as lost.

The enemy, thus cut off as it seemed (there appeared to be about two regiments), then made a show of attack on Colonel Arnett, and throwing out large flanking and surrounding parties (by this time they had ascertained how small the force was with me), compelled me to fall back to the top of the mountain with the small detachment under Major Lady, and, not being pressed in the rear, took the position I had occupied. Colonel Arnett was at least 3 miles from me. Captain Downs could not support me, nor could I communicate with him. I made every effort to communicate with both, but could not do so for the enemy. They thought I was captured, or otherwise disposed of, as I had been seen in the midst of the enemy. Citizens who had known the river all their lives had assured me (Colonel Arnett knew this) that it was not possible to cross it at any ford in the county for two more days of dry, cold weather. The result shows that I committed an error in placing any reliance upon their representations, or upon the efforts of the home guards.

Colonel Arnett, therefore, conceiving that the bridge being burned, the river not fordable, the enemy would be compelled to fall back on him, took position to prevent their reaching the railroad bridge and the taking of the McGraw's Gap route; but instead of doing that they made but a feint to do so, and, burning their train, (some 30 wagons) they took the railroad track to a ford 2 miles above the bridge, and there succeeded in crossing—not, however, without drowning a number of men and horses in the effort—before

Colonel Arnett could get up to prevent them. Seeing that my infantry could not cross or catch the enemy, mounted as they were, I ordered Captain Spriggs in pursuit with my mounted men, and halted my infantry.

The raiders thus escaped, not, however, without damage or loss. The destruction of their train; the capture during my night attack of 150 prisoners, including Lieutenant-Colonel Polsley, of the Eighth Virginia (bogus) Mounted Infantry; several lieutenants; 1 of General Averell's acting assistant adjutant-generals, and his chaplain; 6 ambulances complete, with their horses, and about 200 horses. This last is but conjecture.

I am instituting rigid inquiry, with a view to ascertain the number of horses captured, and will know in a few days. I fear, however, that many will not be reported, as I regret to say that all in my command do not properly report captured property. Quite a number of the horses have been proven to belong to citizens, from whom they had been taken by the enemy, and these I have restored. There was also recaptured a number of slaves, all of whom but a few have been restored to their owners. The others are in jail at Covington. We also released a number of prisoners they had taken, among them Captain Porteaux, assistant quartermaster, captured at Salem.

The fighting during the night seemed to be severe, but, as the result proves, the firing was not effective.

The enemy lost (as well as I can ascertain) 23 in killed and wounded, and my loss was 1 man killed and 7 wounded. Thirty of my men are missing; some of them known to be captured.

On the 21st instant, about 10 a. m., Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, with Brigadier-General Imboden, crossed the river in pursuit. The enemy had gone on to Callaghan's, and from thence, by Antony's Creek and Spice Run, to the Little Levels and to Beverly, arriving at the latter place on the 25th instant, having stopped to recruit, &c., on Valley Mountain one or two days.

I inclose Col. W. W. Arnett's report without comment.

The conduct of Lieut. Charles Boyd, of the Engineer Corps, injured by the fall of his horse; Cadet R. D. Chaffin, severely wounded; Maj. J. B. Lady; Capts. John S. Spriggs and William P. O'Brien, deserves special notice for gallantry.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. L. JACKSON,
Colonel.

Capt. R. H. CATLETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

LEWISBURG, December 11, 1863—7 p. m.

Col. W. L. JACKSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

COLONEL: The enemy are advancing upon this line. At 3 o'clock this afternoon they were reported to be on the top of Little Sewell Mountain, with a large force of infantry and cavalry. You had better keep a close lookout on your line. I am not able at present to give you any orders, but keep everything in readiness. Top of Little Sewell is 18 miles from here.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS CAMP NORTHWEST,
December 11—8 p. m

Col. W. L. JACKSON :

DEAR COLONEL: The Yankees are at the Greenbrier Bridge. Some of the scouts were fired on at sundown this evening. I cannot tell you what the force is. I think there can be no mistake of their being there. If you can watch the Back Creek road it will be well, as they might come in a force in our rear. Colonel Thompson went to the Levels this morning. Have heard nothing from him.

Yours, in haste,

J. W. MARSHALL,
Captain, Commanding Detachment.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HUNTERSVILLE,
December 12, 1863.

Colonel JACKSON :

DEAR COLONEL: I am just in receipt of your dispatch. I am just from the bridge. The enemy (numbering about 800 to 900, principally infantry, six companies of cavalry, and, I think, two pieces of artillery) left the bridge about 8 o'clock this morning. I blockaded pretty effectively last night and to-day. I sent about 65 men to Elk Rut to-day. Will be there on road by dark, with orders to blockade effectively and await the return of the enemy. I will be unable to get the men in line before day after to-morrow, as they have pretty much all been on duty since yesterday morning, and I cannot get them word only by infantry. I was just on my way to Beaver Creek to blockade there, but will move what men I have toward Back Creek. Will encamp about our old camp to-night. I think they are going to Lewisburg, as they left no guard at the bridge, which they would have done, I think, if they intended coming this road. Colonel Thompson or Captain Jarvis have not reported. I learn they got my dispatch last night.

Yours, respectfully,

J. W. MARSHALL,
Captain, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HUNTERSVILLE,
December 12, 1863—8 a. m.

Colonel JACKSON :

DEAR COLONEL: I have started back what stores I could send. The enemy was encamped at Gay's last night. Lieutenant Simmons dispatches back to me he thinks from their camp fires there was not over a regiment, though they had artillery and considerable train along. I have all my effective men; am going below Huntersville; have heard nothing from the Levels. I have blockaded, and will do the best I can for them if they come on. I blockaded between McLaughlin's and the bridge. I have but few horsemen here. If you can send some it will be well.

Respectfully,

J. W. MARSHALL,
Captain, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
Lewisburg, December 12, 1863—12 m.

Col. W. L. JACKSON,
Commanding, &c. :

COLONEL: General Echols directs me to say that he has no doubt your information with regard to the enemy is correct. He is removing the troops from here across the river.

Most respectfully, &c.,

R. H. CATLETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The enemy are now within 3 miles of this place.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Hillsborough, December 12, 1863—6 a. m.

Colonel JACKSON:

The enemy are skirmishing with Captain Jarvis at Mill Point. They have cavalry and infantry. I will fall back by Spice Run.

W. P. THOMPSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

DUBLIN, VIA MILLBOROUGH,
December 12, 1863.

Colonel JACKSON,
Warm Springs:

Have you any information of the movements of the enemy about Beverly? They are reported moving from the Kanawha on Lewisburg. Were at Meadow Bluff last night.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 8.]

WARM SPRINGS.

Colonel JACKSON:

COLONEL: I have had no news from Captain Marshall nor have my scouts returned. I have sent two couriers and neither of them have returned.

JOHN S. SPRIGGS,
Captain, Commanding Detachment Nineteenth Cavalry.

[Inclosure No. 9.]

HEADQUARTERS ON SPICE RUN,
December 13, 1863—7 a. m.

Col. W. L. JACKSON,
Commanding:

I send in advance Mr. Lambert, who will communicate information he received from James Edmiston. I left the neighborhood of Hillsborough at 12 o'clock. Not more than 150 had made their appearance then. I am coming on with the mounted men, 15 in number. Jarvis is yet with me, with about 30 infantry. I think Edmiston's report is exaggerated. It is reported, and I fear with

truth, that Lieutenant Siple was taken prisoner. I sent three dispatches to General Echols, none of which got to him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. THOMPSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

[Inclosure No. 10.]

HDQRS. CAMP NORTHWEST, *December 13, 1863.*

Colonel JACKSON:

DEAR COLONEL: I heard from the party I sent to Elk Mountain. I have ordered them in. Will start in a few minutes for Back Creek, as you directed me to do, and leave a few men to await the arrival of Lieutenants McLaughlin and Gay to bring them on. I think we could have done good work if we had been left and had blockaded the roads, and fought them on their return, as I think a portion will go back through this county. I would have had two pretty good blockades in by 10 o'clock to-day if your order had not come. We put in a pretty good one in the Narrows. Artillery was heard by some of my men in the direction of Lewisburg, so said. I did not hear it myself. Nothing on the Staunton and Parkersburg road last night late. The Yankees reported to have 1,500 men along. The citizens and scouts that I had out say they would not exceed 900.

Yours,

J. W. MARSHALL,
Captain, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 11.]

DECEMBER 13, 1863.

Colonel JACKSON:

COLONEL: The enemy ran me from my post last evening about 11 o'clock. I was encamped at Mill Gap. The enemy are encamped at Gum Hill in force.

Yours, &c.,

A. LIGHTNER,
Lieutenant, Commanding Detachment.

[Inclosure No. 12.]

DECEMBER 13, 1863.

Colonel JACKSON:

DEAR SIR: The Yankee forces that came from the direction of Petersburg have gone on toward McDowell, on the Staunton and Parkersburg road. I saw and counted 83 wagons, and there were not more than 600 men that I saw. Citizens say that the main body went down before the wagons, and that they had six pieces of cannon. It is reported here by citizens who are responsible that seven regiments encamped on Back Creek near Ruckman's last night, with five pieces of cannon and 130 wagons, and this morning they moved down the creek. I am here on Jackson's River yet, and shall await your orders unless forced back by the Yankees.

Yours, &c.,

WELSH,
Lieutenant, Commanding Pickets.

N. B.—It is supposed by most people that the Yankees that were at Monterey intend going down the Bull Pasture River to get in your rear.

[Inclosure No. 13.]

HEADQUARTERS,
December 13, 1863.

Capt. W. W. HEATON,
Supt. of Niter Cave, Bath County, Va. :

CAPTAIN: Move everything you have safely to Millborough Depot and beyond. The enemy are advancing on my right.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

WM. L. JACKSON,
Colonel, &c.

[Inclosure No. 14.]

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
Shenandoah Mountain, December 13, 1863—7 p. m.

Col. W. L. JACKSON,
Commanding, &c., Warm Springs :

COLONEL: Averell and Mulligan encamped at Monterey last night. I expect them to attack me here to-day. I feel pretty confident I can defeat them. If I do they may attempt to turn my position by way of Williamsville or Warm Springs. In either case I think it important that you and I form a junction. If I defeat them here, or learn that they are moving toward Bath, I will move down that way. The route by Williamsville is the one they would be most likely to adopt as it is the shortest and the one by which they would get between us. I understand you have some force at that place. I can spare none to go there at present.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 15.]

MILLBOROUGH, VIA JACKSON'S RIVER,
[December 13, 1863.]

Col. W. L. JACKSON:

I received the following dispatch here, and as there are no couriers to be had, transmit to you by telegraph to Jackson's River:

DUBLIN, VIA STAUNTON,
December 13, 1863.

Col. W. L. JACKSON,
Millborough :

If you have received no contrary orders from General Echols, collect your command at Callaghan's and there await further orders.

By order of Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones :

GILES B. COOKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 16.]

GERMANTOWN, December 14, 1863.

Colonel JACKSON :

COLONEL: The courier from Back Creek has returned. He ran into the enemy's pickets, about 8 o'clock this morning, about 2½ miles this side of Gatewood's. He did not see or hear anything of Captain Marshall. I saw one of his men, who said he was certainly cut off.

JOHN S. SPRIGGS,
Captain, Comdg. Detachment Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry.

[Inclosure No. 17.]

ENNIS' STILL-HOUSE,
December 14, [1863].

Col. W. L. JACKSON:

COLONEL: Your scout is now at Ennis' Still-House, 1 mile from Jackson's River. Two soldiers cut off yesterday evening, who watched the movements of the enemy, report that they are moving down Back Creek, and have not crossed the river as yet. The river is high, and it is not thought likely they will cross. We will move on a mile farther.

S. L. RUFFNER,
Lieutenant, in Charge of Scouts.

[Inclosure No. 18.]

MRS. SKEEN'S,
December 14, 1863—1.45 p. m.

Colonel JACKSON:

COLONEL: There are none of the enemy here, but about 200 came on to the town about 4 yesterday afternoon and left about 8 o'clock. Citizens report that about 4,000 or 5,000 passed above here on the Sweet Springs road, all mounted. This is said to be Averell's force. Echols made no fight at Greenbrier River; it was no more than skirmishing. Two soldiers, just from the river, report that Echols' cavalry on yesterday morning went to Lewisburg, and Echols went down from Pickaway Plains to cross the river for the purpose of intrenching. The enemy's force at Bunker's Mill, 4 miles beyond Lewisburg. I will go on to Callaghan's immediately. If I can learn nothing additional there, I will either remain at that point or go on until I can learn something more. Mr. Pitzer says that there were 2,000 infantry and the residue cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. P. THOMPSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

[Inclosure No. 19.]

CALLAGHAN'S,
December 14, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Colonel JACKSON:

COLONEL: I am here. No enemy. Between 4,000 and 5,000 passed through (according to the citizens' report), all mounted. I can learn nothing from the citizens as to General Echols' whereabouts. Unless otherwise ordered, I will remain here until morning, and go on until I can obtain something reliable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. P. THOMPSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

[Inclosure No. 20.]

GERMANTOWN,
December 14, 1863.

Colonel JACKSON:

COLONEL: I sent Lieutenant McGuffin and another man, who are thoroughly acquainted with the country, with a second dis-

patch to Captain Marshall, as he thought he could find him if he is in that country. I have heard nothing further from the enemy since my last dispatch.

JOHN S. SPRIGGS,
Captain, Comdg. Detachment Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry.

[Inclosure No. 21.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
Pickaway Plains, December 14, 1863.

Col. W. L. JACKSON,
Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: General Echols desires you, if you have your command together, to move in the direction of Callaghan's, unless, from information received of the movements of the enemy, you should deem it imprudent to do so. Upon crossing the river the general found that he could get no position for the artillery, and that the ground on this side was completely commanded by the enemy's guns on the other. Taking it for granted from your dispatch that the forces of the enemy would form a junction early yesterday morning, and would, perhaps, endeavor to push forward toward the railroad, the general concluded, after checking Duffie's advance at the river, to move back to this place and unite with McCausland, or wait, if not pressed, for him to join us here. He is now advancing to reinforce us and will be up this afternoon.

We received information this morning that the enemy had withdrawn about 4 miles west of Lewisburg on yesterday evening, and that rocket signals were seen last night on the turnpike and on the Frankford road. The general desires you to place your command in such a position as to be able to join him, if necessary, without running the risk of being cut off by the enemy. Your knowledge of the country will enable you to do this.

I am, colonel, most respectfully, &c.,

R. H. CATLETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 22.]

UNION, VIA DUBLIN,
December 15, [1863].

Col. W. L. JACKSON,
Clifton Forge, via Jackson's River:

The enemy was at Callaghan's last night. I suspect he will move by Sweet Springs to this place. Ascertain his position and movements. Endeavor to strike his rear. The force from Kanawha was 3 or 4 miles west of Lewisburg yesterday.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 23.]

AT BRIDGE,
December 15, 1863—7 a. m.

Colonel JACKSON:

COLONEL: I reconnoitered Covington last night; found not a Yankee. Said to be, by Mrs. Skeen, 900 in the court-house. I have again sent a scout to the town. Will report in person by and by.

Be kind enough to send for the pickets on the Millborough road. I will find men and horses, and join you afterward on the road, unless sooner started by your order.

Respectfully,

JAS. COCHRAN,
Colonel, in Charge of Pickets

[Inclosure No. 24.]

DECEMBER 16, 1863.

Col. W. L. JACKSON :

I have found Captain Marshall on Back Creek and gave him the dispatch that you sent. Captain Marshall was coming on the Huntersville road and met the Yankees at Gatewood's, and was obliged to fall back into the mountain. His men are all broken down. He requested me to say to you that he could not get to you now, but he would as soon as he could. Colonel, I thought I would bring the word to you myself, but my horse broke down, and I am obliged to send it by a member of my company. I will get together the men that were sent to Captain Marshall and bring them to the command. There are 1,500 Yankees at McDowell, in Highland County. General Imboden is said to be on Shenandoah Mountain. Captain Marshall wishes you to send him word where you are and what he shall do. No more now.

Yours, &c.,

A. G. MCGUFFIN,
Lieutenant.

[Inclosure No. 25.]

HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Salt Sulphur Springs, December 16, 1863.

Colonel JACKSON :

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that in view of the enemy (under Averell) being out of your reach, you will return at once, with your whole command, to some good position near Clifton Forge, and there await orders.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, &c.,

GILES B. COOKE,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Inclosure No. 26.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Sweet Springs, December 16, 1863—6 p. m.

Colonel JACKSON :

COLONEL: I have taken the liberty of opening the dispatches which I now send forward. The enemy left here on yesterday at 2 o'clock. General Echols is on the road to this point from Union. I will communicate with General Echols immediately. Under the contradictory orders, I will remain until further orders from you.

Very respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

W. P. THOMPSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

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[Inclosure No. 27.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
Union, W. Va., December 16, 1863.

Col. W. L. JACKSON,
Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: General Echols directs me to inform you that our brigade is now moving toward Sweet Springs for the purpose, if possible, of intercepting Averell as he returns. The general hopes you will concentrate, as directed by General Jones, at Callaghan's, and communicate with us at the Sweet. McCausland is here, and will probably move on after us. General Jones telegraphed you this morning, but it is probable the wires were cut before the telegram reached Salem.

I am, colonel, most respectfully, &c.,

R. H. CATLETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 28.]

MILLBOROUGH, VA.,
December 17, 1863.

Col. W. L. JACKSON:

Colonel Massie is near Goshen with the Rockbridge Home Guards and the corps of cadets, with several pieces of artillery, by orders from Major-General Early. He wishes to know the position of yourself, the enemy, &c. General Early is in Staunton with large reinforcements. Imboden has been re-enforced heavily, but has fallen back to Buffalo Gap. Please send dispatch as soon as possible.

A. W. CAMERON,
Lieutenant Rockbridge Home Guards.

[Inclosure No. 29.]

MILLBOROUGH,
December 17, 1863.

Col. W. L. JACKSON:

A courier I sent to Col. J. W. Massie has just returned, and informs Colonel Junkin, who is now here, that Colonel Massie has left for Lexington, having heard that the enemy has turned his course in that direction. Your dispatch to General Early I have sent to Lexington by Colonel Junkin.

D. A. STOFER,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

[Inclosure No. 30.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
December 17, 1863—6.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel THOMPSON:

COLONEL: General Echols directs me to say that he does not know what your orders from Colonel Jackson may be, but, if it does not conflict with them, he desires you to send back most of your men under a good officer to Callaghan's, and to come yourself, with a few men, to the Sweet Springs this morning. Our command will be there at an early hour, and the general wishes to see you. You can rejoin your command during the day.

R. H. CATLETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 31.]

HEADQUARTERS,

Red Sweet Springs, December 17, 1863—10 a. m.

Colonel JACKSON :

COLONEL: I obey the directions I have received from General Echols in the inclosed dispatch. Averell went to Salem. He arrived there yesterday. At this time nothing is known of his whereabouts. As soon as I receive any information I will forward it to you. I will hasten to the command as soon as I see General Echols.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. THOMPSON,

Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

P. S.—General Duffié is at Meadow Bluff, with his own and Scammon's force. Colonel Moor, with the Beverly force, is at or near Frankford. A dispatch was captured stating that those forces would remain in their position until the 18th instant (to-morrow).

[Inclosure No. 32.]

STAUNTON,

December 18, 1863—3 p. m.

Col. W. L. JACKSON,

Commanding :

COLONEL: Major-General Early, commanding forces, directs that you move to the Lick Run Bridge, below Clifton Forge, and take possession of it, so as to prevent Averell from passing out from Salem by Buchanan and Dibrell Springs. General Fitzhugh Lee and Imboden have gone from here in pursuit of Averell, who is now at Salem, and infantry have gone from here to Millborough to go to Alum Springs. Take up the plank from the Lick Run Bridge, and keep it so that you can put it down if General Fitzhugh Lee comes to it in pursuit of Averell.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

A. S. PENDLETON,

Lieutenant-Colonel, and Assistant Adjutant General.

[Inclosure No. 33.]

STAUNTON,

December 18, 1863.

Colonel JACKSON :

Averell is at Salem, cut off by high water. Fitzhugh Lee and Imboden have gone up in pursuit of him. Dispose your forces so as to aid in the capture. Do not let him come out by Clifton Forge or Callaghan's.

J. A. EARLY,

Major-General, Commanding

[Inclosure No. 34.]

MCCARTNEY'S, FOUR MILES FROM NEW CASTLE,

December 18, 1863—10 a. m.

Colonel JACKSON :

COLONEL: I was detached by Colonel Edgar on yesterday to scout the roads leading from New Castle toward Covington and report to you. The enemy is now on the march toward Sweet Springs;

started at 1 o'clock this morning from New Castle. General Echols was on Sweet Springs Mountain yesterday. Enemy have about 3,500 cavalry, 6 pieces artillery, and 43 wagons.

JAS. A. STRAIN,
Captain, Commanding Scouts.

[Inclosure No. 35.]

DAGGER SPRINGS,
December 18, 1863—7 p. m.

Captain CORDER :

I learn that the enemy are not at Buchanan. I also learn that the enemy have captured from 80 to 100 head of horses in Craig County in the neighborhood of New Castle (county seat), and it is also reported that they have destroyed the Grace Furnace, in the same county. I am from this place to Buchanan.

A. J. CHEWNING,
Captain.

P. S.—I do not deem it necessary to keep any scout or picket on this road, but I think it would be necessary to keep scouts on the road leading down the river from Lick Run Bridge to Colonel John's Mills, on James River.

[Inclosure No. 36.]

DECEMBER 19, 1863.

Colonel JACKSON :

I send you this dispatch, thinking it may be some benefit to you. I have just started another scout. I have the bridge all fixed, so that I can destroy in fifteen minutes.

E. M. CORDER,
Captain, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 37.]

BUCHANAN, BOTETOURT COUNTY, VA.,
December 19, 1863.

Col. W. L. JACKSON:

DEAR SIR: I received a dispatch from Capt. F. S. Barton, stating the following: That he had sent couriers toward Salem and learned that the report of the enemy being in Salem yesterday (the 18th) was false. The courier also brings information this morning that up to a late hour yesterday afternoon the enemy were still encamped between Catawba and Craig's Creek, water bound. The party bringing this information is Mr. J. B. Allen, commissioner revenue for this county, a highly respectable and reliable person, who, at the request of Col. J. F. Anderson, has been riding all night for the purpose of collecting information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. CHEWNING,
Captain.

[Inclosure No. 38.]

NEAR BUCHANAN,
December 19, 1863—9 a. m.

[Brig. Gen. JOHN ECHOLS:]

GENERAL: I have just met Lieut. T. Henderson Smith, with orders from General Fitzhugh Lee to proceed to Buchanan with a party

of men, for the purpose of observing any movement of the enemy on that point. He is instructed to destroy the bridge over the James River at that point, if necessary. He left Lexington at 3 o'clock, and represents that Major-General Early, Fitzhugh Lee, and Imboden had left Lexington an hour previous to his departure, with about 3,000 men, for Clifton Forge. The cadets (about 260 infantry and a battery of artillery) will be sent to Buchanan, to prevent the enemy retreating in that direction. When Fitzhugh Lee has gained their flank and rear, I will myself continue to carry out the instructions given me, relative to the destruction of the bridge and observing their movements, until further orders from yourself.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. CHEWNING,
Captain, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 39.]

HOOK'S, [December 19, 1863]—3.

Colonel JACKSON:

We learn by reliable men that the Yankee picket is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from this place (Hook's), 8 miles from Jackson's River Depot. I have sent forward a scout to ascertain whether or not it is the enemy's picket. I learn that the Yankee army is at Sullender's, 5 miles from this place, and I think it highly probable that they are moving down Blue Springs Run toward Callaghan's.

JOHN S. SPRIGGS,
Captain, Commanding Cavalry.

[P. S.]—As soon as I ascertain from the scouts, I will dispatch again.

[Indorsement.]

Since this dispatch was written, Spriggs has been fighting the enemy.

GEORGE DOWNS,
Captain.

[Inclosure No. 40.]

HOOK'S HOTEL, [December 19, 1863.]

Colonel JACKSON:

Generals Fitzhugh Lee and Imboden are at Junction Store, on Fin-castle and Covington pike, where they will encamp to-night and start early in the morning in pursuit of the enemy, if there is any chance of coming up with him.

You had better communicate with them to-night, and if the river can be crossed, they will no doubt start about the middle of the night.

BENJ. S. WHITE,
Captain, Provisional Army, C. S.

[Inclosure No. 41.]

[Col. W. WILEY ARNETT:]

I forward those notes to you, colonel, and I do sincerely think you had better send your cavalry in pursuit. If you will give me the horses, I will take my company and pursue, as your cavalry objects; or if you will give me charge, I will start immediately.

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE DOWNS,
Captain.

[Inclosure No. 42.]

MILLBOROUGH,
[December] 19, 1863.

Colonel JACKSON :

Did you send my dispatch to Fitzhugh Lee? Have you heard from him? Where is he? What is the enemy doing?

J. A. EARLY,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 43.]

STAUNTON,
December 19, 1863.

Colonel JACKSON :

I am just leaving for Millborough. Where is one of my brigades? Telegraph to me there and to General Walker here.

J. A. EARLY.

[Inclosure No. 44.]

MILLBOROUGH,
December 19, 1863.

Col. W. L. JACKSON :

Can you send me an officer and about 10 mounted men?

EDW'D L. THOMAS,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 45.]

FINCASTLE, December 20, 1863.

Col. W. L. JACKSON :

COLONEL: General Fitzhugh Lee directs me to inform you that he will be at Sweet Springs at an early hour to-morrow morning. He is following on Averell's rear, and is one day's march behind him. General Lee requests that you do all in your power to retard Averell's progress until he can get up.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. FERGUSON,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 46.]

DECEMBER 20, 1863.

Col. W. L. JACKSON :

COLONEL: Lieutenant-Colonel Shipp is now *en route* to effect a junction with you by order of Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who is pressing the Yankees from Buchanan and Salem. I have been traveling all day to find you, and have just reached Clifton Forge, impassable. Lieutenant-Colonel Shipp is in command of the corps of cadets, 180 strong, with one section of artillery. He is encamped to-night at the furnace, 8 miles from here. If you can by any means, please let us know if we are very much needed; and if so, let us also know where we may join you. We shall press on early in the morning in the direction of Covington. You can send a courier to us at the furnace.

Very respectfully,

J. B. PRINCE,
Lieutenant, Corps of Cadets.

[Inclosure No. 47.]

MILLBOROUGH,
[December] 20, 1863.

Colonel JACKSON or Colonel ARNETT :

I am leaving here for Staunton with General Thomas' brigade. I am compelled to go there to meet a force coming up the valley. I should have been too late to do anything by going to Warm Springs and Gatewood's. I could not cross streams. I could not get a force to you for same reason. Do the best you can. Telegraph to me at Staunton. Fitzhugh Lee encamped near Fincastle last night.

J. A. EARLY,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 43.]

STAUNTON,
December 20, 1863.

Colonel ARNETT:

What is the present position of affairs in your front? What news of Colonel Jackson?

J. A. EARLY,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 49.]

MOUNT CRAWFORD,
December 20, 1863.

Col. W. L. JACKSON:

There is no use in your pursuing the enemy with infantry, unless for some special purpose, of which you must judge.

J. A. EARLY,
Major-General.

No. 11.

Report of Col. William Wiley Arnett, Twentieth Virginia Cavalry.

DECEMBER 29, 1863.

SIR: Allow me to respectfully submit the following report of the operations of my regiment during the recent raid of General Averell:

On the 19th of the present month, we were at Jackson's River Depot, and in the evening thereof I received orders to march to the Alumn Rock Bluff and there take position. I did so. Shortly thereafter, by your order, I moved my regiment to the junction of the Rich Patch road, as it is called, with the railroad and pike leading to Covington.

Here I was ordered to hold my position until the Nineteenth Regiment passed up in the direction of the Island Ford Bridge for some purpose (I then knew not what, but was afterward informed that their purpose was to burn said bridge). I asked, if the enemy advanced upon me in force, if I was to hold my position at all hazards, until the Nineteenth Regiment returned. This question was propounded

to the adjutant-general, who answered me in the affirmative. But in the course of half an hour I was ordered by you, through Acting Quartermaster Syme, to move my regiment up the Rich Patch road, to intercept the ambulance train of the enemy, which I understood to be guarded by 200 of the enemy. I received a subsequent order to press the rear of the enemy in case he passed the road upon which I was advancing; to cross over on the pike leading to Covington at the second culvert.

I advanced on said road (the Rich Patch), throwing forward 2 mounted men and an advance guard of 20 men, under command of Lieutenant Boggs, who fired upon the enemy, who had just left the road upon which I was advancing. There, as you are aware, the three roads make an acute angled triangle. We were all under the impression that the enemy had turned about and was coming back southward. I immediately, under that belief, dispatched my orderly to you for orders whether I should combat them there or fall back and fight them at the road—I mean the railroad. You ordered me to take position and fight them until I found my position untenable, and then retire to the railroad.

All this time Lieutenant Boggs with his squad were firing upon them. I took position, but by reconnoitering and scouting I discovered the enemy to be stationary, in considerable force, and in a splendid position. Not desiring to attack, which I believe (and which many of my officers believed) would have resulted unprofitably, except by aiding to carry some plan of yours into execution, I again sent for orders by my orderly, who was captured.

About this time I received intelligence that, you having thrown yourself in the enemy's front, communication was cut off, and that the enemy were coming down the pike in the direction of Jackson's River Depot. I immediately moved my regiment to that road, leaving a picket (or rather the squad) under Lieutenant Boggs to harass the enemy at the point which we had just left.

Arriving at the pike where I had been early in the evening (at the intersection of the Rich Patch with the Covington road), I sent two companies (Alexander's and Walker's) to try and communicate with you, but both were driven into the mountains. I several times during the night tried to get a dispatch, and in several different manners, but without success. Supposing, therefore, that you and the Nineteenth Regiment were both either captured or, having burned the bridge, had fallen back on the Covington side, I determined to take our old position at Alum Rock, and if the enemy should attempt to pass by the railroad bridge and through McGraw's Gap, to foil him in his purpose. But the enemy not making his appearance, as had been expected, upon that road at daylight, I determined at all risks to move on him, ordering Captain Lurty to move up his battery and shell the roads in which they were encamped, both to drive them out and to notify you, wherever you might be, that I intended fighting them. I moved my regiment up.

At the first Rich Patch road, sending Lieutenant Opie with 50 men to press them on the road leading across the hill to the second culvert on the Covington road (leaving Captain Camp in charge of my regiment at the first culvert, with orders to forward every dispatch from Lieutenant Opie to myself), I moved up Captain Lurty's battery—as we supposed between two columns of the enemy—to shell the one on the Covington road. As soon as Lieutenant Opie reported I moved my regiment (under Captain Camp) rapidly in pursuit of

the enemy to the very ford where they crossed, which we reached a few minutes after they had passed. We, indeed, pressed them so closely that we drove them from one ford where they attempted to cross, capturing 20 prisoners.

All discharged their duty.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. WILEY ARNETT,

Colonel, Commanding Twentieth Regiment Cavalry.

Col. W. L. JACKSON.

No. 12.

Report of Capt. James Wade, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, C. S. Army, of stores lost, &c.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
Dublin, January 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,

Comdg. Dept. of Western Virginia and East Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to hand annexed copy of Capt. J. Wade's (assistant commissary of subsistence) report of our losses sustained at Salem by the late raid of the Yankee forces under command of General Averell.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. KING,

Major, and Commissary of Subsistence.

COMMISSARY'S OFFICE,
Salem, Va., December 30, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Below please find statement of losses in this department by the late raid of the enemy upon this point:

Salted pork.....	pounds..	50,000
Flour.....	barrels..	143
Rice.....	pounds..	2,400
Sugar.....	do.....	1,900
Candles.....	do.....	225
Soap.....	do.....	70
Wheat.....	bushels..	150
Lard.....	barrels..	21
Corn.....	bushels..	130

There were about 400 sacks of salt burned. This will not be a total loss, as the greater portion of it has been saved and can be sold at more than it cost. Also a lot of flour barrels, number unknown, as some had been shipped to different points, for which I have no returns, nor can I ascertain until I make up my return of commissary property. Also, 1,350 empty sacks.

The above amounts are not exact, but they are as near the true amount as I can get until my reports are made up.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES WADE,

Captain, and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

Maj. H. W. KING,

Commissary of Subsistence.

No. 13.

Report of Maj. Gen. Jubal A. Early, C. S. Army, commanding detachment from Army of Northern Virginia.

NEW MARKET, December 24, 1863.

MAJOR: On reaching Staunton at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, I found it difficult to find out anything with accuracy, and the first correct information I got of Averell's movements was from General Lee from Richmond. The rains on the night of the 16th prevented any passage of troops westward, and I had, therefore, to send Fitzhugh Lee and Imboden by Lexington, and on the morning of the 19th they were at Williamstown, 18 miles from Clifton Forge, and would have reached that evening the point on Jackson's River where Averell crossed before he got there, but for the fact that two telegrams from General Echols were received on the 18th, containing the information that Averell had on that morning returned to Salem, and this caused me to send Fitzhugh Lee and Imboden to Buchanan, as I supposed Averell, returning to Salem, would only intend to endeavor to make his escape by the way of Buchanan to Lexington, and thence around Staunton, or by the way of Blacksburg and Salt Pond Mountain. But for this erroneous information, he would certainly have been captured by Fitzhugh Lee and Imboden.

When I directed Fitzhugh Lee to Lexington, I determined to move one brigade of infantry to Warm Springs, on Jackson's River, if I could get there, but the railroad trains were so badly managed that I reached Millborough not until after night on the 19th, and there learned by telegraph from Jackson that Averell was crossing with his main body toward Covington, and ascertained during the night that he had made good his escape with most of his force. I also learned at same place that the force which had been at Strasburg had entered Harrisonburg, and next morning I hastened back to Staunton, having previously telegraphed to Walker to move toward Harrisonburg, and I followed him and came up with a small party of the enemy's cavalry near Harrisonburg on the morning of the 21st, the main body having commenced to retreat the night before. I pursued on to this place, making a very heavy march, but having no regular cavalry could do nothing. This body moved back in a great hurry, and has gone down the valley to Harper's Ferry, as I suppose, it having passed Strasburg.

On yesterday morning a body of cavalry, said to be Buford's, went into Luray—in pursuit of Rosser, I suppose; but finding him gone burned Burt's tannery, and his and Britton's shops, and one or two forges in the neighborhood, and then went back toward Sperryville, so that the upper valley is now clear.

Jackson reported having captured some 200 of Averell's men, and that 200 or 300 were drowned, and Fitzhugh Lee reports that Averell burned and destroyed most of his wagons and artillery, but I have no accurate information.

Rosser's horses were broken down and his men a good deal scattered, he having accomplished nothing toward interrupting the enemy's communications. I await further orders, which you will please send immediately.

J. A. EARLY,
Major-General.

Maj. W. H. TAYLOR, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
December 26, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for information of Department.

High water and erroneous reports, with untoward events, prevented the success of arrangements that I had hoped would have resulted in Averell's capture.

R. E. LEE,
General.

No. 14.

Report of Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division, Army of Northern Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS,
December 24, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of recent operations, for the information of the major-general commanding:

Left the army on the Rapidan, with two brigades of my command, on the 11th instant, for the purpose of going into winter quarters near Charlottesville, my other brigade being left to picket.

Reached Charlottesville on the 12th, and left on 14th, in obedience to an order from General Stuart to interpose my command between the force threatening Staunton from the lower valley and that place.

Reached Valley turnpike at Mount Crawford (the lowest place I could cross the Shenandoah), by way of Brown's Gap, on the 15th, and finding all quiet in lower valley, the enemy being at Strasburg with no signs of an advance, I turned up the pike with the purpose of assisting Imboden, who was said to be confronting a superior force of enemy on Shenandoah Mountain, and encamped on night of 15th 6 miles from Staunton. The same night Major-General Early arrived at Staunton and took command.

On 16th, my command arrived at same place and was ordered back to lower valley, encamping that night near Mount Crawford. On 17th, in compliance with orders from General Early, retraced my steps and started in pursuit of Averell, marching day and night in the cold storm, and reaching Lexington on 18th at daylight, and uniting at that point with General Imboden, and the home guards of Rockbridge, under Colonel Massie.

On night of 18th, encamped at Collierstown, at the foot of North Mountain. It was there that I received a dispatch from the major-general commanding inclosing a telegram from General Nicholls, at Lynchburg, to the effect that the enemy were returning to Salem, and expressing the hope that I was on the way to Buchanan. Intelligence that the enemy were back in Salem was soon after brought to me, also, by one of Colonel Massie's scouts. My advance, then (19th) upon top of North Mountain, was halted and countermarched, and that night I encamped between Buchanan and Fincastle. Averell was then encamped at Covington. At Buchanan I first learned the

falsity of report, but could not ascertain whether the enemy had gone in the direction of Sweet Springs or Covington.

Upon my arrival at Fincastle on 20th, learning that the enemy had gone toward Covington, I marched for that place, reaching it two days after him. I still followed on, with the hope that his course might be checked or retarded, giving me time to close up. After passing Callaghan's, I learned that there was no other force in his front, so turned off to Warm Springs, striking the Central Railroad at Goshen. Had my march across North Mountain not been changed by dispatches received, and the conviction that if I interposed between the enemy and myself a stream represented as likely to be impassable for some days, I would leave the route by Buchanan open and expose Lexington, or enable him to retire on south of Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, or through Giles and Monroe Counties, without molestation, I should have arrived at Covington three hours ahead of him; or had Colonel Jackson destroyed the bridge over Jackson's River, or interposed any obstructions to his march, Averell's command must have been captured.

Too much credit cannot be attributed to the cheerfulness with which both the members of General Imboden's command and my own have borne the privations and exposure of a long march in weather of uncommon severity, and the alacrity they evinced to meet the enemy. My own command has marched over 300 miles in twelve days.

As far as I can learn, Averell's force consisted of the Second, Third, and Eighth Regiments of [West] Virginia Cavalry; the Fourteenth Pennsylvania, Major Gibson's battalion, and Captain Ewing's battery of six guns—in all about 1,700 men—said to be mostly six-months' volunteers, whose term of service expires in January next. He lost all his wagons, and is reported to have carried but three of six pieces of artillery back past Callaghan's. Colonel Jackson can report the number of prisoners taken.

My especial thanks are due to General F. H. Smith, of Virginia Military Institute, for the promptness with which he moved his command and the eagerness he evinced for the capture of the enemy; and to Mr. Mann, formerly sheriff of Rockbridge County, for valuable services.

The casualties of my command are confined to the loss of Private Marmaduke, of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, who was drowned while fording Jackson's River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FITZ. LEE,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
December 29, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

It is believed that Major-General Lee did everything that he should have done under the circumstances.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *December 29, 1863.*

Respectfully forwarded for information of Department.

The circumstances that prevented General Fitzhugh Lee coming up with the enemy were beyond his control.

R. E. LEE,
General.

DECEMBER 9, 1863.—Affairs at and near Lewinsville, Va.

Report of Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr., Second Massachusetts Cavalry.

VIENNA, VA.,
December 10, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the party sent out, on the 8th instant, through Frying Pan and Dranesville returned late last evening without success. They report having seen scattering parties of guerrillas, which they pursued but failed to capture. At about 12 o'clock last night firing was heard in the direction of the vedette station on the junction of the Lewinsville road and Leesburg and Alexandria pike. It appears that Mosby and 30 men attacked the corporal and 5 men stationed there. His advance was halted by the vedette, and the reply was given, "Friends, with the countersign;" an instant after the whole party charged down on the post while the corporal and his men were in the act of mounting. They captured 2 men, one of them supposed to be wounded, and 5 horses. They left 1 horse dead on the field, this horse belonging to the man who answered the challenge. It was reported at an adjoining house that one of their men was badly wounded.

Simultaneously with this attack, 30 men (supposed to be under Captain Smith and Lieutenant Turner, of Mosby's command) attacked the Lewinsville Station. This party stopped at the house of a Mr. Griffith, a good Union man, and demanded of him where the picket was stationed. He misled them, so that instead of charging on the reserve, they found only the vedette in the road, as it happened.

The officer of the picket was visiting this post at the time. The rebels scattered their men and endeavored to effect their capture. The officer was thrown from his horse and slightly injured, but they both succeeded in making their escape. The reserve turned out dismounted, and the rebels continued at a charge up the road toward Leesburg. There being no officer at the post, the men failed to mount and pursue. One of Mosby's men was captured with his horse, arms, and equipments. On the alarm a force of 40 men, under Captain Taylor, of the Thirteenth New York Cavalry, was sent out to cut off their retreat, but failed to come up with them, as Mosby soon after this scattered his men through the woods.

The report of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry being in this vicinity is unfounded, except so far as some 30 men and an officer of this regiment being ordered down on recruiting service.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

C. R. LOWELL, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR, *Chief of Staff.*

DECEMBER 12-14, 1863.—Expedition from Williamsburg to Charles City Court-House, Va., and Skirmish.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Isaac J. Wistar, U. S. Army, and congratulatory letter from Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, U. S. Army.

YORKTOWN, VA.,
December 14, 1863.

I have the satisfaction to announce the complete success of the expedition sent out under command of Colonel West. All worked in successful combination. Our cavalry carried the enemy's camp at Charles City Court-House after sharp fighting, the enemy firing from their houses. We captured 8 officers and 82 enlisted men, being the whole command of three companies, and 55 horses and 3 mules, besides many shot, &c., and left on the ground. The enemy's camp, with equipments, arms, ammunition, and provisions, all thoroughly destroyed. Our loss is Captain Gregory, severely wounded, 1 sergeant and 1 corporal killed, and 4 men wounded.

The New York Mounted Rifles in forty-four hours marched 76 miles. The One hundred and thirty-ninth New York Infantry in fifty-four hours marched 61 miles, mostly in a severe storm, moving day and night, and walking their shoes off, which should be made good by Government. All are entitled to high commendation for gallantry and unflinching endurance. Colonel West especially, for his precise execution of a difficult combination, by which alone could have accomplished my object.

I. J. WISTAR,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General BUTLER.

[Copy furnished Secretary of War by General Butler, who adds: "General Wistar, with my approbation, sent out an expedition to Charles City Court-House, on the James River, to capture the enemy's force stationed there, and I have the pleasure to forward his report of its complete success. What adds to the brilliancy of the achievement is that it has been accomplished during a terrible storm."]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Yorktown, Va., December 17, 1863.

MAJOR: Supplemental to my telegram of 14th instant, I have the honor to report in detail the operations of the force sent out under command of Col. R. M. West, on the 12th instant, to capture the enemy's cavalry at Charles City Court-House.

The distance from my lines at Williamsburg to the Forge, sometimes called Jones' Bridge, over the Chickahominy, is 32 miles. Seven miles beyond is Charles City Court-House, which was held by Robertson's Forty-second battalion Virginia Cavalry, one company of which is kept on picket at Forge Bridge, and between that point and Williamsburg. Forge Bridge has been long destroyed, but there are two fords practicable at present in its vicinity.

On Saturday, the 12th instant, Colonel Roberts, with a detachment

of 200 men of his regiment, the One hundred and thirty-ninth New York Infantry, marched from Williamsburg by a circuitous and longer route in rear of the rebel pickets and scouts, to the Forge Bridge, with instructions to reach that point "at all hazards" by 5 a. m. the following morning, and hold it.

At 7 p. m. on the 12th, Colonel West, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, commanding United States forces at Williamsburg, with 275 men of the New York Mounted Rifles, under Col. B. F. Onderdonk, moved from Williamsburg by the direct road to Forge Bridge, where they were instructed to find and communicate with Colonel Roberts, and leaving him to hold that point, to make a dash upon and surprise the enemy at the court-house, who would have been deprived of communication with his pickets by the interposition of our infantry.

At 4 a. m. on the 13th, the Sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, Col. J. W. Ames, marched from Yorktown, with ambulances and a wagon loaded with rations, with instructions to arrive at Twelve-Mile Ordinary, 24 miles distant, a sufficient time before dark, to select a good defensive position, and throw out pickets on both roads, which fork at that point.

These several movements were all effected with complete success, notwithstanding a severe storm of wind and rain which commenced suddenly during the process of their execution. Colonel Roberts, after a severe march, successfully evaded or captured all the enemy's pickets, and reached the Forge at the designated time. Colonel Onderdonk's cavalry, accompanied by Colonel West himself, after a toilsome night march, during which they were repeatedly lost in the woods, but extricated themselves by the use of candles, reached the same point less than two hours behind time, and found Colonel Roberts in position.

Colonel West immediately divided his cavalry into two small columns, under Colonel Onderdonk and Major Wheelan, respectively, and moved rapidly through the river and against the enemy, hastening the pace to a "charge" when within a mile or two. The enemy were encamped in two camps not far removed. Major Wheelan's column surprised the enemy, who immediately surrendered, after firing two volleys from their houses, the only result of which was the death of Major Wheelan's horse, and a severe fall for that gallant officer. Colonel Onderdonk's column, led by Colonel West himself, gallantly charged the second camp. One moment of alarm enabled the enemy to fly to arms and retreat into their houses, whence they maintained for a brief period a galling fire, but soon surrendered to the irresistible onset of Onderdonk's men. All our loss occurred at this point. It consisted of Captain Gregory, severely wounded, Sergt. Arnold Wood and Corpl. Thomas Smith, killed, and Sergt. William E. Hendrickson, Sergt. Robert Z. Johnson, Private John H. Shiplebearer, and F. R. Wilson, a guide, wounded.

Eight commissioned officers and 82 enlisted men of the enemy were captured, brought in, and turned over, with a descriptive roll. Fifty-five horses and 3 mules were taken and brought in, 20 or 30 more unserviceable were shot, and about 100 carbines, 100 sabers, 100 sets of horse equipments, and 20 new tents, besides ammunition and provisions, were burned.

Colonel West then returned with his prisoners and captured horses to Forge Bridge, where he again joined Colonel Roberts' infantry, and all returned together to Twelve-Mile Ordinary, which point was

reached about 1 a. m. on the 14th. Here Colonel Ames, with his regiment, was found in position, with ambulances and rations, both much required. The prisoners were turned over to his fatigued but comparatively fresh men, and on the following day all reached Williamsburg in safety, except 1 man of Sixth U. S. Colored Troops, who was captured by the enemy. Colonel West is deserving of great credit for this brilliant stroke inflicted 40 miles in rear of the enemy's pickets. Also Colonel Onderdonk, Colonel Roberts, and Colonel Ames, who originally moved in detached columns, and the precise success of each of whom was of great moment to the others.

The cavalry marched 76 miles in forty-four hours. Roberts' infantry marched 67 miles in fifty-four hours, both moving by night and day, over deep and muddy roads, and much of the time under a pelting, pitiless storm. Colonel Ames' colored infantry did what was required of them, which would be considered very severe duty (weather and roads considered), except in connection with the more arduous services of the other troops. Their position at Twelve-Mile Ordinary, in readiness to receive and guard prisoners and horses, issue rations, attend to wounded, and do picket duty, on the return of the other exhausted troops, was found of extreme advantage.

Colonel West in his report mentions with especial commendation the several officers before named, and also Captain Gregory (wounded), Major Wheelan, Lieutenant-Colonel Patton, Captain Allis, and Lieutenant Blanchard, all of the Rifles, and Lieutenant P. H. O'Bierne, quartermaster of the One hundred and thirty-ninth New York Infantry. Also F. R. Wilson and Donnell, formerly of the rebel service, who acted as guides, faithfully and efficiently. The former was severely wounded and may lose his arm. Receiving no pay or remuneration, and exposing themselves to special dangers, these men should be rewarded.

In conclusion, I beg to call the attention of the major-general commanding to the gallantry in action, and patient, unflinching endurance on a stormy and difficult night march, of each and all the officers and men engaged. Although the detachment of the One hundred and thirty-ninth New York Infantry was not in action, yet their services were fully as arduous as any and equally required the very highest qualities of the soldier.

I have the honor to be, major, with great respect, your obedient servant,

I. J. WISTAR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. R. S. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT MONROE,
December 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General WISTAR,
Yorktown, Va. :

Your telegram announcing the complete success of the expedition to Charles City Court-House received. Give your troops the best thanks of the commanding general for their endurance under fatigue, their promptness of action, and their bravery in the charge. Thank Colonel West personally for me. His action brings him up to the standard of his reputation.

I will announce my approbation in a general order. Your telegram has been forwarded to Washington. You shall have the boat you desire by 11 to-morrow. Will not you and Mrs. Wistar come down?

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

DECEMBER 13, 1863.—Affair at Germantown, Va.

Report of Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr., Second Massachusetts Cavalry.

VIENNA, VA.,
December 13, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the dismounted party sent out some days since returned to-day, after scouting in the direction of Dranesville. They report everything quiet in that vicinity. Mosby, after attacking the picket post at Lewinsville, went up through Dranesville. They reported there that they had been whipped and 3 of their men badly wounded.

This morning at about 3 o'clock the picket at Germantown were surprised by a party of guerrillas, dismounted, some 20 strong. They crawled up and shot (without any warning), mortally wounding 2 men and capturing 5 horses and their equipments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. LOWELL, JR.,
Colonel.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECEMBER 13, 1863.—Affair at Hurricane Bridge, W. Va.

Report of Lieut. Col. James M. Comly, Twenty-third Ohio Infantry.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., December 15, 1863.

(Received 9.10 p. m.)

GENERAL: Kelley's dispatch just received. The information of the approach of the enemy came from Camp Piatt, Gallipolis, and Barboursville simultaneously. I had no force with which to make any attempt to cut them off. Two gunboats were extemporized—one here, to patrol down the river, and one at Gallipolis, to patrol up. One small party succeeded in crossing during the night, and cut the wire near Red House. No other damage has been done. The lines are now up.

The enemy attacked a small force at Hurricane Bridge Sunday (13th) afternoon. That night our forces escaped, with 2 missing. The enemy left, probably, at about the same time in great haste, going toward Barboursville, taking nothing with them. It is doubtful whether they discovered that our force had left. Our force was only half a company, under Captain Young, of the Eleventh [West]

Virginia Infantry. The enemy's force was about 300. The Thirteenth [West] Virginia is at Barboursville, not under my command. They may intercept the enemy's retreat. It cannot be done from here. I have no telegraphic communication with Barboursville. Colonel Brown is in command there. Boats will commence running again to-morrow, accompanied by sufficient guards.

JAMES M. COMLY,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding

Brigadier-General CULLUM,

Chief of Staff.

DECEMBER 14, 1863.—Affair near Catlett's Station, Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Samuel W. Crawford, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES,
Warrenton Junction, December 13, 1863.

SIR: A party of 6 guerrillas, dressed in the uniform overcoats of our soldiers, attacked Colonel Hardin, commanding at Catlett's Station, who, in company with Lieutenant-Colonel Gustin, Twelfth Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Dare, commanding Fifth Regiment, were examining the vicinity of the camp for means of additional defense. The attack occurred along the railroad, 1½ miles from Catlett's, within sight of one of our pickets.

Colonel Hardin was shot through the arm, the bone being badly broken. His horse was killed. Colonel Gustin was shot in the hand and his horse wounded.

The guerrillas retreated toward Warrenton. Our cavalry are in pursuit.

S. W. CRAWFORD,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. FRED. T. LOCKE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Corps.

DECEMBER 14-24, 1863.—Miscellaneous Cavalry Affairs in Virginia.

Report of Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding cavalry.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 2, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the following daring enterprises among those achieved during the past month in *petit guerre* against the enemy by this command:

Private Frank Stringfellow, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, whose name is already well known for personal prowess, with one other, captured Major Edmands, Thirty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, and his orderly [December 16] near Bealeton, in Fauquier County, and brought them safely to these headquarters.

With 4 men, a day or two previously, near Catlett's Station, he

charged a party consisting of a colonel, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, and 2 privates, who were about 60 yards in front of 25 cavalry. He whipped them, breaking the colonel's arm (citizens since report him dead); wounded both captains and 1 private. This took place between two encampments only 100 yards apart. He made no captures, but bore off the colonel's hat.

On the evening of December 24, Corporal Reed, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, and a few men attacked and captured 2 wagons and their escort, consisting of a lieutenant and 5 men, near their camp in Fauquier. They belonged to the Fifth Army Corps. The wagons were secured, and bid fair at last accounts to reach these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

Col. R. H. CHILTON,
Chief of Staff, Army of Northern Virginia.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 5, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, in commendation of the conduct of these men.

I have had occasion previously to commend the conduct of Private F. Stringfellow.

R. E. LEE,
General.

DECEMBER 16, 1863.—Skirmish near Free Bridge, N. C.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Floyd Clarkson, Twelfth New York Cavalry.

No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Seth M. Barton, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Floyd Clarkson, Twelfth New York Cavalry.

CAMP AT ROCKY RUN,
December 18, 1863.

ADJUTANT: In compliance with orders from the colonel commanding outpost, I sent Captain Roche, Troop A, with such portions of Troops A, B, and E as were not on duty, and one howitzer under the command of Lieut. J. M. Fish, with also 2 army wagons, to report to Lieutenant Wells, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, now acting as aide-de-camp to Colonel Claassen, commanding outpost at the Pine-Tree, on the morning of the 16th instant, the object of the expedition being to bring in the families of some deserters from the rebel army who had enlisted in the Second North Carolina Volunteers.

Captain Roche, upon arriving at Nethercutt's Forks, sent Actg. Lieut. W. S. Turner, Troop B, with 23 men and 2 wagons, to Trenton, with directions, should he find the river fordable, to cross into

that town with his whole party and bring thence the families of 2 men. Should he find the river too high to ford, he was to leave the wagons on this side, under a strong guard, cross the river with a portion of his men, and remove what he could bring away. Acting Lieutenant Turner, upon reaching the Trent River, found it utterly unfordable. He therefore had one of his men swim across and bring from the south side a small boat he saw there; with this he took across 10 men, and after great difficulty found a cart and ox team, with which he brought away the families and goods as directed, safely crossing them in his boat, making nearly a dozen crossings of the river in order to do so. Acting Lieutenant Turner reports seeing no enemy or signs of his presence, though he had to go nearly 3 miles west from the town.

After sending the party of 23 men to Trenton, he proceeded up the river with his detachment, having then with him 50 men and 1 howitzer and 1 wagon, with the view of removing the family of one Brighton, one of the above-mentioned Union soldiers. At the forks leading to the Chincapin Chapel, and near which road Brighton's family resided, the advance guard were fired upon by 2 cavalymen, the vedettes of the enemy. The advance guard charged after these men, and succeeded in capturing 1 and severely wounding the other, though he escaped, owing to the fleetness of his horse, after a race of 3 or 4 miles. These vedettes kept up the Trent road to Kinston, to which place they had orders to hurry in case any of the Yankees should be seen.

Captain Roche, with the view of carrying out the objects of the expedition, proceeded down the left road leading to Chincapin Chapel, at which place there is a rebel camp, the prisoner states, consisting of 200 cavalry of the Sixty-second Georgia and 100 infantry, Foy's company. Some 300 yards from the main road a picket of 12 cavalry was discovered, who, having removed the planks from the bridge across Beaver Dam Creek, 300 yards farther on, were awaiting his approach.

A spherical case shot caused them to leave, when, upon reaching the bridge, Captain Roche relaid the planks, crossed, and was again fired upon by this picket, who had halted about 500 yards ahead in a piece of woods. Lieutenant Wells directed another spherical case to be thrown, with an effect similar to the first, our cavalry charging after the flying picket 2 miles, to quite near Chincapin Creek.

Across this creek, which is here deep, with steep and high banks, there was a bridge, the possession of which was essential to the success of the expedition. Upon reaching it, however, it was found that the enemy had destroyed it and were concealed in considerable force upon the opposite bank. A few shots were fired by the enemy, when the howitzer was run down within 20 yards of the opposite side and fire opened with canister, Captain Roche also dismounting his troopers and deploying them as skirmishers. His effective force had now dwindled much, the advance guard of 10 having kept up the main road with Lieutenant Marshall, and 10 more, under a sergeant, being left to guard the bridge across Beaver Dam Creek. The enemy fired rapidly, and apparently by volleys, from the front up the road at the piece. Three rounds of canister stopped that fire, when it was resumed from the left flank heavier than before. On this flank Troop A were actively employed, but canister caused the enemy again to shift his position to the front, where he once

more essayed to drive away the cannoneers. Alternating the discharges of the piece between front and left flank, Captain Roche drove the enemy from the woods, silencing their fire, with what loss it is impossible to learn, as the enemy were under the cover of small trees and brush; yet, as the range was so short, it must have been considerable.

The bridge being completely destroyed, and having no means of rebuilding, Captain Roche immediately returned. The family after which he had gone lived a mile beyond this creek and a mile from the rebel camp previously referred to.

On the main road, 10 miles above where Captain Roche turned to his left, there is a camp of four companies of the Sixty-second Georgia Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, and he was anxious lest they might have gone down and endeavored to intercept his return. But seeing no one, he quietly retraced his steps to Nethercutt's Fork, whither Acting Lieutenant Turner had returned ten minutes before.

This skirmish lasted thirty minutes, eighteen rounds of canister being used.

Our loss was 1 cannoneer killed (Private Clarence Kelley, of Troop B), and 1 slightly wounded (Private Stone, of Troop I). Two horses were also killed belonging to Troop A, which the captain was fortunate in replacing.

The detachment reached camp at 8 p. m.

Captain Roche speaks in the highest terms of the manner in which Lieutenant Fish served his gun. This was the first time either of my pieces was in action. The cannoneers were all that could be desired.

Private Joseph A. Lytle, Troop K, especially distinguished himself, as also Private John Ross, of D, and Corporal Duffy, of D, the gunner. I have promoted Lytle to a corporal therefor.

Three horses captured; 2 are receipted for by Captain Roche and 1 by Lieutenant Fish.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FLOYD CLARKSON,

Major Twelfth New York Cavalry, Commanding.

Lieut. A. A. NEAL,

Adjutant 132d New York Infantry.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. Seth M. Barton, C. S. Army.

PETERSBURG, VA.,

December 17, 1863.

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General:

The following dispatch just received from General Barton at Kinston:

Enemy's cavalry with two pieces of artillery attacked my pickets near Free Bridge, and were repulsed, losing 5 killed and 2 horses. We had 3 wounded. Am in pursuit.

GEO. E. PICKETT,

Major-General.

DECEMBER 17, 1863.—Skirmish at Sangster's Station, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Michael Corcoran, U. S. Army.

No. 2.—Mr. J. H. Devereux, U. S. Military Railroad Service.

No. 1.

*Reports of Brig. Gen. Michael Corcoran, U. S. Army.*FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, *December 18, 1863.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that yesterday afternoon, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, our guard, consisting of about 50 men, was attacked at Sangster's Station. Our telegraph operator was so much intoxicated that we did not receive any intimation of the attack until about half past 8 p. m., and that was from a loyal man living between here and Fairfax Station, who heard the firing and came to advise me of it. As soon as the report of the attack reached Fairfax Station, Colonel Flood, of the One hundred and fifty-fifth New York, and Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, Second District of Columbia Volunteers, collected what force could be spared from guarding that post, and went to the relief of Sangster's as quickly as possible.

Supposing it to be a raid on the railroad for the purposes of destroying the bridge, &c., and the guerrillas would return to their haunts by the Centreville road, I sent the squadron of cavalry attached to headquarters, and a small force of infantry in ambulances, with instructions to keep the Centreville road to within 2 miles of that place, thence toward Sangster's until they encountered the enemy. My calculation as to the course the enemy would take proved correct, but through the utter inefficiency of the cavalry, the expedition proved a failure. At the first fire they broke and ran back through the infantry, producing great confusion. Lieutenant-Colonel De Lacy, who was in command of the expedition, reports that after rallying his forces he pursued the enemy about half a mile, and had his cavalry been efficient, he could have captured a large number of the enemy, but the most efficient officer with the squadron could not make himself understood by the men from the fact that he did not speak German, and they could not understand commands given in English.

Whatever information we received during the night we telegraphed to you, or endeavored to do so, but as the operator was very much intoxicated, we are not sure of his ability to transmit a message. We had to communicate with Fairfax Station by orderlies.

The following dispatch has just been received from Colonel Flood:

I have returned from Sangster's Station. Re-established post there. Pickets out as usual. Cannot state how many prisoners we have lost, but certainly not more than 3 or 4. One of our men, slightly wounded, says the enemy consisted of Roeser's, Hampton's, or Stuart's cavalry, with Kincheloe's guerrillas, in all about 1,000 strong. Kincheloe was recognized by a colored woman who knows him well. We have 1 prisoner dangerously wounded; belongs to the Eleventh Virginia Cavalry, who reports his captain killed, and 2 ambulances full of wounded.

Yours, very respectfully,

MICHAEL CORCORAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

You will please excuse the irregularity of the report, but the general left at a very early hour this morning to visit the railroad from Fairfax to Sangster's, and has not yet returned.

Yours, very respectfully,

WM. A. LA MOTTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,

Fairfax Court-House, Va., December 18, 1863—5.30 a. m.

COLONEL: Lieutenant-Colonel De Lacy, One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, who commanded the detachment of cavalry and infantry sent out in search of the enemy on the Centreville road, has returned to camp, and reports that about 2 miles from Centreville the enemy fired on his advance guard, composed of cavalry. The cavalry broke and ran to the rear, causing great confusion. After rallying the whole force, and throwing out skirmishers of infantry and flankers of cavalry, he pushed on about half a mile from where the enemy attacked, but not knowing their force, and fearing they might attack his rear, he retired to the Sangster's Station road, hoping that they might follow; but after waiting there an hour and not seeing anything of them, he returned to camp. The enemy retired in direction of Aldie. I am about to visit Sangster's and Fairfax Stations, and will report more fully on my return.

MICHAEL CORCORAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[P. S.]—I request that the cavalry squadron now under my command be relieved by a more efficient detachment; and that one troop be added to the cavalry force at this post, as in this case, as well as many others, the cavalry force has proved insufficient to intercept the enemy.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, *December 18, 1863.*

(Received 12 p. m.)

SIR: I have just returned from Sangster's Station, and ascertained beyond a doubt that the enemy were commanded by General Rosser, and left Fredericksburg on Wednesday night. The company at Sangster's Station, officers and men, deserve much credit for their gallantry. They repulsed the enemy four times, and only retreated when the enemy had got so far on their flank and rear as to have set all their tents on fire. Four of the enemy's horses have been killed, and 3 ambulances were sent back with killed and wounded. The wounded man of the enemy, reported this morning, has since died on our hands. He was named Van Meter, of the Eleventh Virginia Cavalry, and had a pass in his possession giving him permission to visit Fredericksburg on the 16th instant. They went by Centreville. The party sent by me from Fairfax Court-House came up with their rear, as reported this morning. Damage done to bridge was slight, as the fire was extinguished by our men. Trains are running now.

MICHAEL CORCORAN,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Mr. J. H. Devereux, U. S. Military Railroad Service.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.,
December 18, 1863.

Last night at 8 o'clock, Rosser's brigade, Stuart's cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Ballard [Ball?], 800 strong, struck the Orange line at Sangster's. The wires were at once cut, and firing continued between the road guards and this force for some hours. Two bridges on Pope's Head were set on fire, but the damage done was slight. Two of the rebel wounded were found by Armor (telegraph operator) in the poor-house at Sangster's, and one of them said the rebels took with them 3 ambulances loaded with their wounded. They went off in direction of Blue Ridge. None of our men were killed or wounded as far as known, but some 6 or 8 were captured.

Yesterday morning a broken rail threw a train badly off track near Catlett's, blocking the road. The raid has lengthened the duration of our trouble, but matters are getting rapidly in hand, and in a few hours we shall be all right again.

J. H. DEVEREUX.

General R. INGALLS.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 18, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Pleasonton, commanding Cavalry Corps.

The commanding general desires that he will take the necessary steps to intercept and punish the party of the enemy referred to in this communication, should the scouting parties of the cavalry show the facts respecting the force of the enemy to be as stated.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

DECEMBER 17, 1863.—Expedition from Washington to Chicoo Creek, N. C.

Report of Maj. Charles C. Graves, First North Carolina Infantry, commanding expedition, and congratulatory orders from Maj. Gen. John J. Peck, U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, N. C.,
December 18, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the expedition which left Washington, N. C., under my command, at 2 a. m. of the 17th instant, and returned at 1 p. m. of the same day.

I left town on the New Berne road, proceeded to the crossing of the Greenville and New Berne roads at Red Hill, when I turned to the right on the Greenville road, arriving near one-quarter mile of the Chicoo Creek, 13 miles from Washington. At half past 5 a. m. halted the column at this place, awaiting the proper signal from the

expedition which left town the night before under command of Captain Blakeley, of the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. No signal was heard. At 8 o'clock cavalry were discovered coming down the road from the direction of Greenville, which proved to be the expedition under command of Captain Blakeley, returning to Washington. After a short rest, the column was put in march for Washington, arriving at 1 p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES C. GRAVES,

Major First North Carolina Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. J. A. CHENERY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 18TH A. C., DEPT. VA. AND N. C.,
No. 61. } *Fort Monroe, Va., December 20, 1863.*

The commanding general takes pleasure in announcing to the troops under his command, for their information and emulation, the General Orders, No. 46, from the headquarters of the Army and District of North Carolina.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
No. 46. } *New Berne, N. C., December 19, 1863.*

On the 28th of November, the commanding general had the satisfaction of announcing the surprise of Whiteford's camp, and the capture of some 60 rebels, 100 stand of arms, and many stores, by a small force under Captains Graham and West.

Now he has the pleasure of publishing another brilliant affair, in the same locality, under Captain Blakeley, of the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who, with 100 infantry, marched 40 miles in twenty hours, and captured 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 33 men; 30 horses and saddles, 4 mules, and much valuable property, without the loss of a man.

These officers and the guide will be presented for promotion, as well as such others as shall do likewise.

By command of Major-General Peck :

E. T. PARKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The commanding general desires to add his own pledge to that of Major-General Peck that the officers and men who do such deeds shall be fully considered in promotion.

By command of Major-General Butler :

R. S. DAVIS,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECEMBER 18, 1863.—Affair near Culpeper, Va.

Report of Col. Thomas C. Devin, Sixth New York Cavalry, commanding First Cavalry Division.

CULPEPER, VA.,
December 18, 1863.

COLONEL : I have the honor to report that a small party, about 30 strong, of the enemy's cavalry made a dash on the pickets of the Second Brigade on the Sperryville road, capturing 1 man, but were

immediately driven off and pursued by the reserve. Nothing else occurred during the day. The commanding officers of the pickets of the Cavalry Reserve Brigade report the enemy's vedettes near Mitchell's Station, and heard, during the night, trains moving; also the whole of the cars, and cheering and beating of drums. One pale blue rocket was sent up by the enemy to the right of Thoroughfare Mountain.

THOS. C. DEVIN,

Colonel, Commanding First Cavalry Division.

Col. C. ROSS SMITH,
Chief of Staff.

DECEMBER 18-20, 1863.—Scout from Vienna to Middleburg, Va.

Report of Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr., Second Massachusetts Cavalry.

VIENNA, VA.,

December 20, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on Thursday night [17th instant] about 10 o'clock General Corcoran sent a communication that his picket at Sangster's Station had been attacked by a large party of guerrillas, and that he had sent a party of cavalry and infantry out toward Centreville to intercept them. Not suspecting that it amounted to anything more than some operations of Kincheloe's guerrillas, I simply assured myself that the pickets and outposts were on the alert. During Friday forenoon, hearing from Alexandria that the bridge had been destroyed, I made preparations to go out, and was just starting when your telegram reached me.

An officer whom I sent to Fairfax Court-House failed to obtain any definite information, and inferring that the party had gone toward Aldie, I went up Little River pike and came upon their trail 2 miles beyond Chantilly. As far as I learned, the forces, consisting of Jones' old brigade (now Rosser's) of three regiments, amounting to 1,100 cavalry and 200 dismounted men, and White's battalion of from 300 to 400, left Falmouth Thursday forenoon without any wagons, starting with 1 ambulance, which they soon sent back. They traveled rapidly, and at daylight Friday morning were in Middleburg. They passed through Upperville and Paris about 9 o'clock toward Benig's Ford. Stragglers told the citizens that they were going to winter on the Shenandoah, as they did last year; that they lost a captain and 2 men in the attack on the picket at Sangster's, and 3 men were drowned crossing the Occoquan. I arrived at Middleburg at daybreak Saturday morning. Going up we saw nothing but 5 of Mosby's men, whom we pursued, and captured 4 of their horses and accouterments, 3 men and 1 horse escaping in the woods. I turned around and sent a party into Leesburg to find out about White's movements. A few of his men had been there Friday afternoon, and it appears to be White's intention to winter in Loudoun County. Mosby evidently expected this movement, and his command aided as guides and scouts.

I divided my command into four parties coming home. A party returning through Dranesville, surrounded a house where they

suspected the presence of Mosby's men, but, through ignorance of locality, the men escaped, all but 2. They captured 12 horses and equipments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. LOWELL, JR.,

Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Camp.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,

Chief of Staff, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECEMBER 21, 1863.—Affair near Hunter's Mill, Va.

Report of Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr., Second Massachusetts Cavalry.

VIENNA, VA.,

December 22, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that there were from 20 to 30 guerrillas in the neighborhood last night. They attacked a picket station of a corporal and 5 men near Hunter's Mill, with mounted and dismounted men, taking 4 horses and wounding 2 men. Soon afterward an officer and escort on road to Fairfax Court-House were fired at by 10 or 15 men, and wounded 2 men. One of the wounded men near Hunter's Mill was shot a second time through the body by a guerrilla, after he had surrendered and given up his pistol. Mounted and dismounted party were sent out, but the rebels had disappeared.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

C. R. LOWELL, JR.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,

Chief of Staff, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECEMBER 21-23, 1863.—Expedition from Bealeton to Luray, Va., and Skirmishes.

Report of Col. Charles H. Smith, First Maine Cavalry, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MAINE CAVALRY,

December 23, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the recent cavalry expedition to Luray:

Monday morning, the 21st instant, the Second, Eighth, and Sixteenth Pennsylvania and First Maine Cavalry Regiments assembled at Bealeton Station at an early hour. Two regiments of the First Brigade at Warrenton were detailed, and were to join the command on the way: As two of the regiments had returned only the evening before from a campaign of several days, a delay of a few hours was caused in order to procure subsistence, forage, ammunition, &c. At 11 a. m. the four regiments left Bealeton and proceeded to Sulphur Springs. At the same time I sent an officer with an escort to Warrenton, with orders for the two regiments from the First Brigade to join the command at that point. At 3 p. m. the officer reported that the officer commanding the brigade had not received the order to make the detail. Supposing there had been some delay, I immediately

sent another order for them to report at Amissville, and moved the command near to that place and halted. At 9.30 p. m. the dispatch bearer returned, and reported that the order for the detail had not yet reached brigade headquarters. I at once reported these facts to the colonel commanding the division, together with the strength of the command then present, viz, 1,100, and at 5 o'clock the next morning, the 22d instant, received orders to proceed with that force.

At daybreak the command started. At Amissville the advance (Sixteenth Pennsylvania) charged upon a party and captured 1 prisoner, and at Gaines' Cross-Roads surprised a small party and drove them to the mountains. At Sperryville a small force had taken possession of the entrance to the gap, and made a show of resistance, but were at once dispersed by the advance. Crossed the mountains, and at night were within 4 miles of Luray. Soon after dusk the pickets were attacked by a party of Gilmor's men, but not more than a dozen shots were fired. Next morning (23d instant) at daylight the march was resumed, and a small picket force was met, which was easily brushed away by the advance (Second Pennsylvania). Drawing near the town, a party of about 30 presented itself, which was at once charged upon by the advance and driven through and beyond the town. A few prisoners were taken; also 2 deserters came in.

Having learned from perfectly reliable information that Rosser's brigade had encamped there Sunday night and had left on Monday, taking the "grade" up the Page Valley, on the east side of the river in the direction of Madison (thus putting itself between my command and the Confederate army, with the advantage of forty-eight hours' start), I decided that there could be no reason for protracting the march, and therefore I would turn about. I will also add that the river was very much swollen by recent rains, and up to the time of our arrival had not been forded by any one, but in consequence of the very cold weather the water was falling very fast, and I have but little doubt that the command might have crossed it that day had it seemed desirable to do so.

At Luray, examined the post-office, jail, &c., and learned that some conscripts had been removed on the news of our approach. Also discovered a large three-story building used as an extensive manufactory of Confederate bridles, saddles, artillery harness, &c., well filled with leather, buckles, rings, tools, and everything requisite for such an establishment, together with a large supply of articles ready manufactured. Adjacent to this building was an extensive tannery, with vats well filled with stock, and store-houses full of leather and raw material, all of which were completely destroyed by fire or otherwise. Returning between Luray and Sperryville, five other new and well-furnished tanneries were destroyed in a similar manner.

Between Sperryville and Little Washington, on the return, the advance arrested the driver of a suspicious looking double wagon, and, upon investigation, it was discovered that the wagon was provided with a false bottom, between which and the real bottom was found a small quantity of dry goods and a small mail. The party was brought in in arrest. In this connection, I will state that when going out at Gaines' Cross-Roads, numerous fresh wagon tracks were discovered on the Little Washington road, and I learned from negroes that 7 wagons had passed along that morning about sunrise. They (the negroes) supposed they were citizens moving.

At Little Washington the advance guard surprised a party, killing 1 and capturing 1. Remained during the night near Little Washington, and arrived in camp last evening, having been absent four days and marched more than 100 miles. No casualties.

I desire to acknowledge my obligations to Lieut. T. Gregg and Adjt. F. Baker for their timely and valuable assistance during the campaign.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. SMITH,

Colonel First Maine Cavalry, Commanding Forces.

Capt. H. C. WEIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECEMBER 21-24, 1863.—Scout from Rocky Run toward Trenton, N. C.

Report of Maj. Floyd Clarkson, Twelfth New York Cavalry.

CAMP AT ROCKY RUN,
December 26, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with permission from the colonel commanding outpost, I sent out a scouting party of 34 men, with 6 North Carolinians, under the charge of Lieut. Frank Myers, Troop H, on the evening the 21st instant. They were all dismounted. My orders were that they should cross the Trent River near Quaker Bridge, and endeavor to capture a sergeant, Jim Foy, with his party, who have been in the habit of coming down the other side of the river and Chincapin Chapel, and crossing to this side and prowling about my pickets; also to bring away the family and property of one Coletrane, who has enlisted in the Second North Carolina Volunteers.

The party left my camp at 8 p. m. on the evening of the 21st instant; crossed the river; scouted for 10 miles to the east, south, and west of Trenton; saw but 2 rebels, at whom they fired four shots, wounding 1 slightly, and heard of another party of 10, who eluded their endeavors to find them. They rafted Mr. Coletrane's family safely to this side of the Trent and sent word to me, when I sent out three wagons with an escort, under the command of Captain Roche, who returned with the above-named family on the eve of the 24th instant, and I immediately sent them to town.

I think that an expedition might be arranged, with the assistance of some infantry, to hold the main road about 15 or 18 miles beyond the gully, to capture the rebel camp at Chincapin Chapel by a charge on their pickets above Trenton, and by a careful falling back from there, to draw them away from this side, and then by a prompt and vigorous attack by my men (dismounted and mounted) from this side, we could destroy their camp and capture a large portion of their forces, said to number 300 men. Their position is naturally a very strong one, and we would meet with some loss.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FLOYD CLARKSON,

Major Twelfth New York Cavalry.

Lieut. A. A. NEAL,
Adjutant 132d New York Infantry.

DECEMBER 24, 1863.—Affair near Germantown, Va.

Report of Col. Charles M. Alexander, Second District of Columbia Infantry.

FAIRFAX, VA.,
December 24, 1863.

The 4 mounted vedettes stationed at the junction of the roads near Germantown were taken prisoners this morning, about half past 6 o'clock, by 16 mounted guerrillas. One of them escaped, and has since returned to camp. A detachment of cavalry was immediately sent in pursuit.

C. M. ALEXANDER,
Colonel Second Dist. of Col. Vols., Comdg. Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECEMBER 25, 1863.—Destruction of Confederate Salt-Works on Bear Inlet, N. C.

*Report of Col. James Jourdan, One hundred and fifty-eighth New York Infantry, with complimentary orders from Maj. Gen. John J. Peck, U. S. Army.**

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT,
Morehead City, N. C., December 26, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions of Major-General Peck, I embarked, on the morning of the 24th instant, on board the U. S. gunboats *Howquah* and *Daylight*, with 125 men of the One hundred and fifty-eighth New York Volunteers, under command of Lieut. Col. W. H. McNary; 75 men of the Ninth Vermont Volunteers, under command of Col. E. H. Ripley, and 8 men of the Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, with one howitzer from Fort Heckman, and proceeded direct to Bear Inlet. One detachment of Mix's (New York) cavalry, under command of Captain Spann, proceeded, by my orders, at 5 a. m. of the 24th instant, up the White Oak River, to within 4 miles of Young's Cross-Roads, making a diversion, in order to draw the attention of the enemy in that direction, while another detachment, under command of Captain Cummings, proceeded to Cedar Point for the same purpose. In consequence of a slight collision with the *Daylight* in the harbor, the steamer *Frazier*, by which I intended to land the troops, was unable to accompany me. The damage sustained by the *Frazier* is reported slight.

On my arrival at Bear Inlet, I proceeded in the *Howquah's* cutter within the inlet, and reconnoitered, after which the troops disembarked in small boats, with one boat howitzer; effected a landing at an extensive salt-works, about 3 miles from the inlet, where we bivouacked for the night. In consequence of the rapid outflow of the tide, a part of the command were unable to land. Next morning (the 25th), while a portion of my force was employed in destroying the works, I sent two boats belonging to the *Howquah* to

* For report of Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, U. S. Navy, see Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, December 5, 1864.

another salt-works, about 2 miles up toward Swansborough, with orders to destroy it, which was promptly effected. We then re-embarked in our boats and proceeded back to the inlet, and from thence up Bear Creek, about 6 or 8 miles, and there destroyed a large quantity of salt, which was stored in buildings, and an extensive salt-works.

These works, though quite extensive, were being considerably enlarged, the materials for such enlargement being upon the ground, and which were entirely destroyed with the works. The turpentine being owned by different parties, had been hauled away into the interior during the day and night previous. The command of Captain Saunders, numbering about 200 men, were hovering in the neighborhood, but for some reason failed to show themselves or attack us, with the exception of a small detachment who fired upon our pickets, and then retreated rapidly through the woods, although far outnumbering us. I learned that Captain Lane's company of cavalry, numbering 117 men, had been sent for by Captain Saunders, and might have been expected at any moment, but as they did not appear, it is believed that the presence of our cavalry on the White Oak River drew them in that direction. We brought in 2 white prisoners, suspected of belonging to the detachment who fired upon our pickets, and 9 able-bodied negroes. Captain Cummings reports much excitement among a company of cavalry at Swansborough, probably Lane's command.

We met with no loss either in men or *matériel*.

During the night of the 24th instant, the men suffered intensely from the cold, having been obliged, owing to the shallowness of the water, to wade from the boats to the land, but I am happy to say that both officers and men, soldiers and sailors, did their duty promptly, without grumbling or complaint.

I received every possible assistance from Commander Dove, senior naval officer at this port, as also the most hearty co-operation from Lieutenant MacDiarmid, commanding U. S. gunboat Howquah, and Lieutenant Wells, commanding U. S. gunboat Daylight, and their respective officers and crews.

We arrived at Morehead at sundown last evening, the 25th.

Hoping this affair will meet with the approbation of the major-general commanding, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. JOURDAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. E. T. PARKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Berne, N. C., December 29, 1863

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Comdg. Dept. of Va. and N. C., Fort Monroe:

GENERAL: The following orders, No. 47, have been issued in relation to the expedition of Col. J. Jourdan:

GENERAL ORDERS,) HDQRS. ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
No. 47.) *New Berne, N. C., December 29, 1863.*

The commanding general is again called upon to announce a successful expedition to Bear Inlet, under the direction of Colonel Jourdan, commanding the Sub-District of Beaufort, by which several very extensive salt manufacturing estab-

lishments were effectually destroyed, as well as large quantities of salt, and some prisoners taken. Colonel Jourdan fully realized his expectations in this affair. His thanks are due to Colonel Ripley, of the Ninth Vermont Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel McNary, of the One hundred and fifty-eighth New York Volunteers, and their gallant commands, including the cannoneers of the Second Massachusetts Artillery, who suffered intensely from cold, in consequence of having been obliged to wade a long distance from the boats to the shore.

The general desires to add his acknowledgments to Colonel Jourdan's for the earnest and efficient naval co-operation of Commander Dove, and especially to Lieutenants MacDiarmid and Wells and the officers of the gunboats Howquah and Daylight.

By command of Major-General Peck :

E. T. PARKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The enemy far outnumbered his force, but were diverted by demonstrations to Young's Mills and Cedar Point. The turpentine was carried off before he arrived the second time, but a large quantity of salt was destroyed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General.

DECEMBER 25-27, 1863.—Scout from Vienna to Leesburg, Va., and Skirmish.

Report of Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr., Second Massachusetts Cavalry.

VIENNA, VA., December 27, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the party of 10 mounted and 40 dismounted men of the Thirteenth New York Cavalry, under Major Coles, with Binns as guide, sent out night before last, scouted the country as far as Leesburg and carefully this side of Broad Run. They searched houses, and brought in 8 prisoners, among whom was Pettingall (a notorious scout), Joe White, Bridges (one of Mosby's men), and Beavers, with other suspicious citizens pointed out by Binns.

They found no large force. Mosby had been at Guilford Station with 80 men the day before. A few shots were exchanged with a small mounted party, who scattered through the woods. Another party of 30 men sent out at the same time have not returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. LOWELL, JR.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,

Chief of Staff, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECEMBER 27-29, 1863.—Expedition from Newport Barracks to Young's Cross-Roads, Swansborough, and Jackson, N. C.

Report of Col. James Jourdan, One hundred and fifty-eighth New York Infantry, commanding expedition.

MOREHEAD CITY, December 29, 1863.

MAJOR: In compliance with permission of Major-General Peck, I started from Newport Barracks, December 27, 1863, at 4 p. m., with

100 men of the Ninth Vermont Volunteers, and 125 men of the One hundred and fifty-eighth New York Volunteers, under command of Lieut. Col. William H. McNary; 125 men and one howitzer of the Twelfth New York Cavalry, under command of Captain Roche, and 80 men of Mix's (New York) Cavalry, under command of Captain Cummings, and proceeded to Young's Cross-Roads.

At 12 a. m. of the 28th, I detached 50 men of the Twelfth New York Cavalry, dismounted, under command of Lieutenant Clark, accompanied by two guides, and sent them across the White Oak River, 5 miles below the main picket, on the Swansborough road, with orders to surprise and capture all pickets at and between that point and the Jacksonville crossing, and there make a junction with me at or before daylight. With the balance of the cavalry and the howitzer I proceeded to Young's Cross-Roads and placed them in position, whereupon I ordered a detachment of my cavalry, under Lieutenant Budlong, to the crossing, to communicate with Lieutenant Clark, on his arrival. About 5 a. m. Lieutenant Clark, reported at the crossing, having effected the capture of 28 prisoners, consisting of 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 20 privates, and 3 colored men, having completely surprised the different stations, and captured almost every man, but 3 having escaped. A quantity of arms and ammunition, which could not be carried away, were destroyed. Lieutenant Clark deserves great credit for the manner in which he conducted this affair.

It was my intention to move across the White Oak immediately, and advance toward Swansborough and Jacksonville, but owing to the want of mounted infantry to picket and guard Young's Cross-Roads and the river crossing, and to guard the prisoners, horses, &c., I was obliged to wait the arrival of the infantry, which did not arrive until half past 12 o'clock, having marched a distance of 31 miles, and a part of the roads being knee deep in mud and water.

I immediately relieved the cavalry guards, posts, and pickets with the infantry, and proceeded with the cavalry across the White Oak. The river was forded a short distance below the Jacksonville crossing, and we advanced toward Swansborough and Jacksonville. At a picket station on the Swansborough road we found a carriage and an incomplete set of double harness (which had been the day before seized by the Confederates), and we destroyed some ammunition. We continued on the Jacksonville road as far as Morton's, at which point I ascertained that information of our presence and the capture of their pickets had not been received at Swansborough, or at any of the other stations until about 12 m., at which time it reached Swansborough, and was conveyed from there to Piney Green, Jacksonville, and other stations throughout the country, the pickets at the different stations all leaving their posts, and retiring to the other side of the New River. Captain Lane's company, now under command of his lieutenant (he, Lane, being under arrest), had moved to the south side of the river and near the Southwest Bridge.

Ascertaining there were no men between our forces and the New River, that the enemy's cavalry was on the opposite side, and that the schooner loaded with turpentine had sailed three days ago, and there was no more work for me in that vicinity, I returned to Young's Cross-Roads, and took up the line of march for camp. The infantry and Twelfth Cavalry bivouacked in a strong position about 7 miles from Young's Cross-Roads. I proceeded direct to Newport Barracks with Mix's (New York) Cavalry, reaching there about half

past 2 a. m., December 29, 1863. The infantry arrived at the barracks about 8 p. m.

It was the original intention to send Col. E. H. Ripley, of the Ninth Vermont Volunteers, in command of a detachment to operate at and about Swansborough, and form a junction with me at Saunders' Mills, but, in the absence of the enemy at Swansborough, it became unnecessary. Colonel Ripley accompanied me throughout and was of great assistance to me. The infantry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel McNary, marched a distance of 70 miles in a period of fifty-two hours, during that time performing the necessary guard, picket, and scouting duty.

The advance guard was commanded by Lieutenant Budlong, of Mix's (New York) Cavalry, who performed his duty well.

Lieutenant King, acting assistant inspector-general, who acted as aide-de-camp; Lieutenant Gerard, acting assistant quartermaster, and Lieutenant Connolly, acting aide-de-camp, of my staff, deserve my best thanks for the prompt and efficient manner in which they performed the duties assigned to them.

Had I been furnished with the means of mounting infantry, as I anticipated, the original plan of the expedition would have been carried out with complete success, as our movement was a total surprise, even citizens living within a short distance of the captured picket stations being ignorant of our presence up to 11 a. m. of the 28th.

My thanks are due to Conductor Covell for the energy he displayed in hastening the transportation of troops from Morehead to Newport and return.

All of which is submitted for the information of the general commanding.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. JOURDAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. B. B. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECEMBER 28-31, 1863.—Scouts from Vienna to Hopewell Gap, White Plains, etc., Va., and Skirmish.

Report of Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr., Second Massachusetts Cavalry.

VIENNA, VA.,
December 31, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the parties sent from here Monday night have returned. They scouted through Hopewell Gap, White Plains, Landmark, Middleburg, Upperville, Philomont, and Mountville, one party returning through Dranesville.

Mosby's cavalry had met at Rectortown (not Rector's Cross-Roads) Monday forenoon. A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac led us to expect clothing had been issued to them on that day, and that they had been ordered to meet again on Tuesday, but our presence and some movement from the Army of the Potomac prevented this. No body of troops was found together in any part of the route,

although one of the parties had a skirmish on Tuesday night with a squad of Mosby's men, killing 1 and capturing several. A company of the Black Horse Cavalry was reported in Prince William County.

We captured a lieutenant and several of the men from it. We have brought in 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 17 privates (10 of them being Mosby's men, the others of the Fourth, Eighth, and Twelfth Virginia Cavalry); also 10 citizens and 1 rebel forage contractor, all believed to be connected with Mosby or with the Fourth Virginia. Eight of them were taken at the same place with the officer and men of the latter regiment, and being all young and able-bodied, are believed to be recruits or conscripts. They were unarmed when taken.

I have to report 1 man of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry wounded (not seriously), and 1 man captured carrying a dispatch. One man of the Thirteenth New York Cavalry was taken in a house where he was breakfasting, having left his post on picket. His horse and equipments were not taken. No other losses reported.

We bring in 25 horses and 10 or 15 sets of equipments and arms.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. LOWELL, JR.,

Colonel Second Mass. Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Camp.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,

Chief of Staff, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[P. S.]—This man has just come in, having lost horse, arms, and equipments, and with a parole from Captain Turner. Shall evening reports in future be sent direct or through General Tyler?

DECEMBER 30, 1863.—Skirmish near Greenville, N. C.

Reports of Maj. Gen. John J. Peck, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Berne, N. C., January 2, 1864.

GENERAL: Justice to the officers and men requires that I should call your attention to another affair near Greenville as creditable to our arms as several others previously reported. The following order contains the salient points:

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
No. 2. } *New Berne, N. C., January 2, 1864.*

Colonel McChesney, commanding Pamlico Sub-District, while reconnoitering on the night of the 30th ultimo, within 6 miles of Greenville, with about 140 men of the Twelfth New York Cavalry, First North Carolina Volunteers, and Twenty-third New York Artillery, was attacked by a superior force under Major Moore, who attempted to cut off his return to Washington. After a hand-to-hand conflict the enemy retired, leaving 1 lieutenant and 5 men dead, with 1 piece of Starr's fine battery, and caisson and horses. Darkness prevented further knowledge of the injuries sustained by the rebels. Our loss was 1 killed, 6 slightly wounded, 1 missing, and 3 horses disabled.

With regret the general announces the death of Lieut. William K. Adams, of Company L, First North Carolina Volunteers, a gallant and dashing officer, who fell while making a charge at the head of his command.

The commanding general thanks Colonel McChesney, the officers, men, and guides for this bold and successful affair.

By command of Major-General Peck:

E. T. PARKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Mr. Hahn, whose name I sent you for promotion, in the Second North Carolina Volunteers, was a guide on this occasion, and did us great good service.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. PECK,

Major-General.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,

Comdg. Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,

New Berne, N. C., January 9, 1864.

MAJOR: Since my orders of January 2, in relation to our handsome affair near Greenville, I have received the rebel accounts, which concede much more than I claimed.

The Raleigh State Journal says:

The enemy, represented as being 1,000 strong, composed of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, attacked our outpost below Greenville on the south side of the Tar River, and report says that our side suffered severely. Major Moore, of the Third North Carolina Cavalry, is reported killed, and Company G, of his regiment, and Company K, of the Fifty-seventh Virginia, of General Barton's brigade, taken prisoners. One gun of Colonel Starr's old battery was captured.

A later dispatch concedes some 20-odd as their loss.

I have reported the arrival of Major-General Pickett, department commander, at Kinston since the 1st, with re-enforcements of a brigade. Generals Clingman and Barton are also there. The force at Kinston alone is about equal to my whole effective force in North Carolina.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. PECK,

Major-General.

Maj. R. S. DAVIS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department Headquarters.

APPENDIX.

AUGUST 5, 1863.—Skirmish near Rixeyville Ford, Va.

Report of Cpl. Horace B. Sargent, First Massachusetts Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY,
Camp near Amissville, August 4 [7], 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, under an order to scout over the Aestham River toward Culpeper and so far as I might think it prudent to go, I left this camp on Wednesday [August 5] at 5 p. m. with 300 men of the First Massachusetts, First Pennsylvania, and First New Jersey Regiments.

The distance to the river being about 10 miles, it was nearly dark when I reached the fork of Gourd Vine and Hazel River, and my advance became immediately engaged with the enemy's pickets, who had a reserve toward our left on the south bank with a strong barricade. Getting information of another reserve still more to the south and in position to attack me on the right flank if I pushed toward the main road from Rixeyville to Culpeper, I moved more to the west and south until I crossed Muddy Run without seeing the enemy, which I am informed was in large force over this section on Saturday, withdrawing to Culpeper and still farther south, apparently to Gordonsville. Then crossing to the east and north over difficult ways, I encountered a small picket force 3 miles south of Rixeyville Ford, where the road makes an angle with the road to Culpeper, which I was told was strongly picketed with strong reserves. The last shots fired at me came from the woods bordering this road.

I recrossed the river at Rixeyville Ford at 2 a. m. and reached my camp at reveille without any casualty. My men report one rebel picket killed. The woods were very dark.

The result of my inquiry, as it seems to me, is that the enemy are still in strong force at Culpeper, with the main approaches well guarded, but that within two or three days large masses have fallen back from their old positions to that point or even farther south.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE B. SARGENT,
Colonel First Massachusetts Cavalry.

Capt. A. WRIGHT, *Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.*

OCTOBER 9-22, 1863.—The Bristoe, Virginia, Campaign.

*Reports of Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Reserve Brigade.**

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY RESERVE BRIGADE,
October 18, 1863—5 p. m.

COLONEL: My headquarters are at Manassas Junction. My men have nothing to eat. Cannot something be sent out for us? I am

* See also p. 351.

here and have carried out all the orders given me. The enemy hold Thoroughfare Gap in such force that I can't drive them without trouble. I have reported already that I drove the enemy through Bristoe Station and found him in force at Thoroughfare. His pickets are in my front, and I think he will retire without making a fight against infantry.

Very respectfully,

W. MERRITT,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. C. ROSS SMITH, *Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps.*

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY RESERVE BRIGADE,

October 19, 1863—10.30 a. m.

COLONEL: My main body is at Bristoe Station. I send 2 prisoners to the rear, who report that the rebel infantry has gone to the Rapahannock River and Culpeper. Stuart and Lee have gone to Gainesville. The railroad in this country is a complete wreck—bridges, culverts, ties, and many rails destroyed completely. The enemy's infantry worked hard on the road several days since. The destruction is thorough. Part of the rebel cavalry (Hampton's) is reported toward Catlett's, as also another brigade.

Very respectfully,

W. MERRITT,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. C. ROSS SMITH, *Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps.*

*Report of Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, U. S. Army, commanding Third Cavalry Division.**

HDQRS. THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,

October 18, 1863—7 p. m.

GENERAL: I received your order to advance on the Warrenton pike at 3.30 p. m. My trains were moving on the pike at 4.30 p. m. My skirmishers became engaged with those of the enemy at 5 p. m. a short distance beyond Groveton; also on the road leading from New Market to Gainesville. It is now 7 p. m. I have driven the enemy to Gainesville. My line of skirmishers is extended along the edge of the woods just this side, and I have halted for the night. The enemy has used no artillery; in fact, the country would prevent its use. The country about Gainesville is favorable for cavalry.

It would be well, if the major-general commanding the corps desires me to advance in the morning, to have Brigadier-General Merritt, who, I understand, is now in the neighborhood of Bristoe Station, move on Gainesville from that direction. My scouts have just come in from Aldie and Hopewell Gap. They report that Stuart's cavalry, from 800 to 1,000 strong, left Aldie this afternoon for Hay Market. No infantry has been seen near Hopewell Gap or Aldie. The lieutenant commanding the scouting party says he distinctly heard heavy firing from the direction of Harper's Ferry.

Very respectfully,

J. KILPATRICK,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

General PLEASANTON.

* See also p. 373.

*Reports of Lieut. Col. Ira Spaulding, Fiftieth New York Engineers,
of operations October 10 to December 5, 1863.*

HDQRS. DETACHMENT 50TH NEW YORK VOL. ENGINEERS,
Bristoe Station, Va., October 23, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the detachment under my command since you left Rappahannock Station on the 10th instant:

About dark on the evening of the 10th instant I received orders to send a train to Kelly's Ford and throw a bridge there. The night was dark and the road bad. Five out of seven boats were upset on the rocks during the passage, but the bridge was completed at 2 a. m. on the morning of the 11th.

During the night of the 11th instant I was ordered to throw a bridge at Beverly Ford; to get Captain McDonald's train for that purpose, if possible, but if unable to do so to bring up the one from Kelly's Ford, but to have a bridge at Beverly Ford at all hazards. After some delay in searching for Captain McDonald, and finding his bridge in use at Hazel Run, about 4 miles west of the Rappahannock, I ordered up the Kelly's Ford bridge, and at 3 a. m. on the morning of the 12th the bridge was finished at Beverly Ford. About noon Captain McDonald reported with his train, and I sent him down to Kelly's Ford. During the day our forces advanced again toward Culpeper, but about 11 at night they commenced rapidly recrossing the river to this side.

At midnight I received orders to be prepared to remove all our bridges as soon as the army had all recrossed, which it was supposed would be about daylight, and to destroy the railway bridge. Captain Mendell kindly offered any assistance I might require, and to him and his command was assigned the duty of dismantling the bridge at Beverly Ford and destroying the railway bridge.

The two pontoon bridges at Rappahannock Station were removed about 7.30 a. m. The pontoon bridge at Beverly Ford was not dismantled until about an hour later, owing to delays in crossing General Sykes' corps. All our pontoon bridges and material were successfully removed without loss, and about 10 a. m. were all concentrated at Bealeton, including Captain McDonald's train. Thence we proceeded to Weaverville via Warrenton Junction, being very much delayed on the way by trains blocking up the road. There we bivouacked and fed our teams. At 2 a. m. on the morning of the 13th we turned out and prepared for a start, but the road was jammed so full of teams we could not move. I waited until some hours after daylight, riding ahead and examining the road, and then I decided to move on by making our own road. Tools were distributed to a pretty large party of our own men, to act as a pioneer corps, and we turned into the woods, making our own road through woods and fields to Brentsville, not using a foot of the regular road for the whole distance of 9 miles. Here we encountered such a broken country that it was impossible to proceed farther in that way, and after waiting some hours for the Sixth Corps trains to pass we fell in behind them, with the cavalry trains of six hundred wagons behind ours.

While waiting at Brentsville heavy fighting was in progress on our left, and repeated messages came from General Buford to hurry up the trains as he feared he could not hold the enemy in check. While at or near this point one of our men—Eugene Lyon, of Com-

pany K—was supposed to have left us, and he was next heard of in Washington. He has since returned to his company, and states that he fell asleep by the side of the road, and when he was awakened the trains were gone. This was the only straggler during the march.

We made but little progress during the night, being delayed by teams ahead and by bad roads. About midnight we parked the trains in a field and stopped to feed and rest. At daylight we were again ready to move, but were delayed for the cavalry trains to pass us, thus bringing us in rear of all the trains. The movement of the trains was so slow that I rode some miles ahead to Bull Run. Here I found the crossing bad and the teams of the Sixth Corps crossing very slowly.

I consulted with General Buford, and determined, as soon as I could get the head of my train up to the point where there was a road turning off for Wolf Run Shoals, to go down by that road and cross Bull Run at that point, although the distance was probably 7 or 8 miles farther; but I should have a clear road, as the Third Corps trains had gone from Brentsville there and crossed at that point.

General Buford intimated to me that it was very doubtful if he should be able to protect the trains, as the enemy were pressing him heavily. I requested him, if he found he could not protect the trains, to notify me in time, that I might destroy them. He thought he might not be able to do so.

About 5 p. m., by parking some of the cavalry wagons ahead of us and turning others out of the road, the head of our trains reached the road turning to the right, and turned down it toward Bacon Race Church. About the same time I rode back a short distance to General Buford, and requested him, if he could not give me time to destroy the trains, to give me notice if it should be necessary to abandon them and I would try to save my men and teams, and that I would be at the rear of my train to receive his orders. This he said he would try to do. As the head of our train turned to the right a determined attack was made by the enemy upon General Buford, near our left and rear, but he succeeded in repulsing the enemy with his battery. In this attack I was informed General Buford lost about 200 men.

Soon after dark we commenced crossing Cedar Run. The ascent on the other side was bad, with short turns, and a rocky precipice below. Here we were delayed some three hours, and lost several boats by upsetting down the rocks and by teams giving out and becoming unable to haul them. They were all burned.

While delayed at this point I sent back to General Buford for an escort of cavalry, and he very kindly sent me two squadrons. We reached Wolf Run Shoals about midnight with the head of our train, and here we were obliged to build large fires to be able to find a circuitous ford and to reach the outlet on the opposite side. The hill on the opposite side was steep, long, and rocky, but the road-bed was hard, and, by driving slowly and letting the animals rest often, they were able to haul the loads up the hill. About 3 a. m. we had everything safely across and closed up on the road.

We reached Fairfax Station about 9 a. m. on Friday, the 16th instant, parked our trains, unharnessed and fed our animals. Thus for six days our men had been almost constantly at work or marching day and night, with but little opportunity for rest or sleep, and few of the animals had been out of harness during that time.

The behavior of the men during the whole of this march was ad-

mirable, always doing their duty promptly and cheerfully. During the last attack upon General Buford, so close upon our left and rear, not a man or even teamster left his place, and the rear guard obeyed orders as quietly and steadily as if on dress parade. To every officer, and to all the men in the command, I am indebted for their most hearty co-operation. The zeal and energy of the officers and endurance and cheerfulness of the men were beyond all praise.

During the whole march we lost six boats, which were all burned. This was all the property of any value lost, and I am told we are commended at headquarters for getting the trains through with so little loss.

On arriving at Fairfax Station I had hoped for some rest for men and teams, but I was mistaken.

Soon after arriving there I received an order by telegraph to send the teams to Alexandria with a sufficient guard and move with the Third Corps with the balance of my command. About an hour afterward an orderly brought me the same order from headquarters, except that Washington was specified for the trains instead of Alexandria. Before they were ready to start, I received orders that if the trains had started for Alexandria to order them back, and move with all my trains and my command for Fairfax Court-House; also to send for additional boats and material from Washington.

We reached Fairfax Court-House about dark. During the night I received orders to move early in the morning for Centreville with all my trains, and to call on the quartermaster at Fairfax Court-House for any assistance I might want in the way of teams.

The trains were started soon after daylight, and at 9 a. m. we reached Centreville and went into camp. There I was ordered to make up a train of five boats, and material for a bridge over Bull Run, at Blackburn's Ford, which Captain Mendell took charge of in order to give my men a little rest.

Captain Folwell arrived with the train from Washington on the evening of the 17th instant.

The 18th (Sunday) we rested in camp.

On Monday morning I was ordered to dismantle and load the bridge at Blackburn's Ford and move forward my train with the army. We had just got this bridge loaded and the trains moved to the heights of Centreville when I received orders to throw four bridges across Bull Run at points designated. These trains were made up and sent forward, as follows: Captain Hine to Island Ford (finally changed to Ball's Ford), Captain McDonald to Mitchell's Ford, Lieutenant Beers to Blackburn's Ford, and Captain Folwell to McLean's Ford. These bridges were all completed before noon, and in the afternoon the balance of the trains were moved across Bull Run and we went into camp on the southwest side, near McLean's Ford.

On Tuesday, the 20th instant, these bridges were all taken up and concentrated about a mile north of Manassas Station, where we went into camp, except Captain Hine and his company, who were left near Ball's Ford to rebuild the bridge there in case of emergency.

On Wednesday all the trains, including Captain Hine's, were brought up to Bristoe Station and parked, and we went into camp.

Yesterday and to-day our men were occupied in putting our trains and tools in order, and building a heavy, double-track, corduroy bridge across Broad Run at this point.

We have now thirty-three serviceable boats, with the requisite amount of other material. Two damaged pontoons, with a number

of damaged and surplus wagons, I hope to be able to send down by Lieutenant Templeton by to-morrow.

This report is longer than I could wish, but it covers our movements for many days and a large amount of work, and I could not well make it shorter and give you a clear explanation of our operations.

Very respectfully,

I. SPAULDING,
Lieut. Col. 50th New York Vol. Engrs., Comdg. Pontoon Train.

Brig. Gen. H. W. BENHAM,
Commanding Engineer Brigade.

HQRS. DETACHMENT 50TH NEW YORK VOL. ENGINEERS,
Catlett's Station, Va., October 31, 1863.

GENERAL: My last report closed with a history of the operations of this detachment up to the evening of October 23, when we were encamped at Bristoe Station.

On the 24th instant I received orders at 5.15 p. m. to move my trains, via Gainesville, to Warrenton, as soon as possible. The trains were started soon after dark, but at Broad Run we were stopped for several hours by the First Corps trains.

Finding that we were likely to be delayed much longer we returned, crossed the railway northeast of Bristoe, and by making a détour of about a mile and a half reached the Gainesville road about 1 mile from Bristoe. The night was dark and rainy, and the roads very bad. Several wagons were broken in various ways, and some material left on the way.

The head of the train reached Gainesville at about 9 a. m. on the 25th instant, but the rear of the train did not come up until 3 p. m. About the same time the head of the train was started for Warrenton; but when it had gone about half a mile we were ordered to halt there and go into camp. The teams had had but little rest since the 10th instant. Much of that time they had been in harness all night as well as all day, and for the previous forty-eight hours they had had but one feed. As a consequence they were very much reduced, and some of the teams could barely haul an empty wagon.

On the 26th instant I sent back to Bristoe for forage we had left there and for material left on the road. We remained in camp near Gainesville until this morning at 7.30 a. m., being occupied during that time in repairing wagons and bridge material, arranging our trains and devoting a little of our time to infantry drill.

Soon after our arrival at Gainesville I was telegraphed from headquarters Army of the Potomac to know the condition of our animals. I answered that it was generally bad; that we could move our trains at a moderate pace over tolerable roads, but if we were required to move for any considerable distance over such roads as that from Bristoe to Gainesville, it would be next to impossible with our then means of transportation. I was then requested to state how many fresh animals would be required to render our trains efficient for a long, forced march. I answered 394. During the time we remained at Gainesville we were enabled to obtain full

rations of hay for our animals (being about the first they had had since leaving Rappahannock Station), and they improved rapidly.

At 7.30 this morning we left Gainesville for Catlett's Station. Part of the way the road was bad, and we had our usual luck in the shape of a rain-storm in the early part of the day, but great improvement in the condition of our animals was apparent in the movement of the trains, and at 4.45 p. m. everything was in park at this place.

We rarely make a move over these Virginia roads without more or less breakage of poles, hounds, reaches, &c., particularly on the chess-wagon, and our trains will require about the usual repairs to-morrow. These wagons are of the very poorest quality, and, notwithstanding the repairs and improvements which have been made on them, are hardly fit for the service.

Our men are generally in excellent health and spirits.

Very respectfully,

I. SPAULDING,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Detachment 50th New York Vol. Engrs.

Brig. Gen. H. W. BENHAM,

Commanding Engineer Brigade.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT 50TH NEW YORK VOL. ENGINEERS,

Near Brandy Station, Va., November 21, 1863.

GENERAL: At the date of my last report* (November 9), I had four companies in camp near Rappahannock Station, two bridges across the river at that place, and Captain McDonald was at Warrenton Junction with his company in charge of a reserve train. Captain Mendell, with the U. S. Engineer Battalion, had also two bridges across the river at Kelly's Ford.

On the 11th instant Captain McDonald was ordered up with the reserve train, and rejoined me at Rappahannock Station.

On the night of the 13th instant I sent Companies F and K, Captain McDonald in command, to Kelly's Ford to relieve the battalion of U. S. Engineers in charge of the two bridges at that place.

That portion of the upper pontoon bridge at Rappahannock Station, consisting of the four pontoons captured from the rebels, was removed on the 14th instant and replaced by other boats, the rebel pontoons being brought to camp preparatory to sending them to Washington with other surplus material.

Finding that the twelve wagons sent up from Washington for Lieutenant Manger were sent without tail-boards, feed-boxes, bows, or covers, six of them being reported as unserviceable, and Lieutenant Manger having reported to me that he had sixteen army wagons in Washington complete in every respect, at his request I telegraphed for these wagons to be sent up. Sixteen wagons arrived on the 18th instant, only ten of these being Lieutenant Manger's, and these were nearly stripped of covers, bows, tail-boards, and feed-boxes. Out of the sixteen additional wagons which this gave us, I turned over four more to Lieutenant Manger and four more to Lieutenant Templeton.

During the night of the 18th instant I sent to Warrenton Junction, to be forwarded to brigade headquarters by railroad, eight army wagons, ten pontoon wagons, seventeen pontoons, and a

* Not found.

quantity of balks, oars, boat-hooks, anchors, cables, &c. Lieutenant Pollard with 40 men went with this material to Warrenton Junction to load it on the cars.

On Thursday, the 19th instant, Captain McDonald dismantled the two bridges at Kelly's Ford and moved his train to this camp. During the night of the 19th instant Captain Hine moved his bridge up the river to the ford near the railway bridge. On the morning of the 20th instant this bridge was moved about 200 feet nearer the railway. During the afternoon of the 20th instant this bridge was dismantled and all the trains were brought to this camp, except Captain Folwell's, he being left at Rappahannock Station with his company in charge of the upper bridge.

During the whole time we were encamped at Rappahannock Station a great majority of the men were constantly employed in repairing pontoons, wagons, and other material, adding claws to the common balks, lockers in the boats, making new wagon-poles, reaches, &c. In superintending these various branches of our work Major Beers has rendered valuable service. His thorough knowledge of details, combined with a most commendable zeal and faithfulness in the performance of all duties, have been conspicuous, and daily demonstrated his qualities as those of a good and faithful officer.

During the whole of last night and to-day it has rained incessantly, and the prospect is that the roads will become very bad. Every preparation is being made for a forward movement, and we are under orders to be ready to move at short notice. Four of our sick will be sent to Washington to-morrow. The remainder are generally in good condition and ready for any service. Our animals and trains are in fair condition.

Very respectfully,

I. SPAULDING.

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Detachment 50th New York Vol. Engrs.

Brig. Gen. H. W. BENHAM,
Commanding Engineer Brigade.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT 50TH NEW YORK VOL. ENGINEERS,
Culpeper Gold Mine Ford, Va., [November 30, 1863.]

GENERAL: My last report from Brandy Station closed with a history of our operations up to the evening of the 21st instant.

Sunday, the 22d instant, was occupied in making a thorough inspection of the whole detachment, as required by circular and orders from brigade headquarters and headquarters of the army. Major Beers performing the duties of acting assistant inspector general. His report was duly forwarded to Captain Chester.

Having been informed that four bridges would be required over the Rapidan of about six boats each, I made up four trains—two of seven boats and two of eight boats each—with an appropriate amount of bridge material, forage-wagons, &c., thus making each bridge train complete of itself if required to be separated from the others.

On the 23d instant I sent Lieutenant Langdon forward, with about 30 men and four teams, to build a bridge over Mountain Run, near Stevensburg, there being no way for troops to cross this stream on

the Stevensburg road except by a deep ford. As he did not finish his work in time to march with the detachment, and being obliged to return with his wagons to our camp near Brandy Station for forage left there under guard, he rejoined us on the afternoon of the 24th instant, near Madden's.

On the same day I turned over to the battalion of U. S. Engineers trains Nos. 3 and 4 (one of seven and one of eight boats), with all the necessary transportation, and Lieutenant Manger with these trains as quartermaster.

At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d instant we left our camp near Brandy Station with our trains, being ordered to move to Stevensburg, on the road toward Culpeper Gold Mine Ford. About 9 p. m. we bivouacked 1 mile below Stevensburg. During the night I sent an officer to report to General Sykes, near Kellysville, with whom I had been ordered to communicate.

General Sykes directed that I should have my trains at the forks of the road near Madden's at 6 o'clock the next morning, to join the head of his column. At 5.45 on the next morning, the 24th instant, we were at the place designated. I moved the trains about three-fourths of a mile down the road, partially parked them, and, as we were outside our picket line, threw out a force in front to protect them, and then awaited the arrival of troops.

At 6.30 a. m. General Crawford arrived with the head of his division. One regiment was placed in advance of the trains, the remainder of the division in the rear, and the column moved on toward Culpeper Ford via Richardsville. It had commenced raining about the time we started the trains in the morning, and as the day advanced the severity of the storm increased. The distance from where we had spent the night to Culpeper Ford was reported to be 14 miles. The road was generally good, but the surface mud rendered it hard marching for the men, and they were thoroughly drenched.

At about 9 a. m. orders came from General Sykes that the movement was countermanded and the troops were to return to their camps. My trains were countermarched, and when we had the head of the trains some distance past Madden's, on the road toward Stevensburg, I received directions from General Sykes that if I had no other orders I should place my trains inside the picket lines near where the pickets of the Second and Fifth Corps joined. This was done, and we went into camp near Madden's, on the road toward Paoli Mills.

On the 25th instant I returned to headquarters near Brandy Station for orders. Being informed by General Ingalls that hay and grain were to be had at Brandy Station, I hurried back to camp, had eight pontoon wagons unloaded, and sent them to Brandy Station for hay, together with some army wagons for grain. The forage was not at the station when the teams arrived, and they were kept so long waiting for it that they did not return to camp until 3.30 o'clock the next morning.

At 5.15 on the morning of the 26th instant our trains moved out of camp and took the road toward Culpeper Ford. The two trains in charge of battalion of U. S. Engineers fell in behind us at the forks of the road near Madden's. The troops of the Fifth Corps not having arrived, and being outside the picket lines, I had the pieces of the leading company loaded, and proceeded on the road in order to clear the way for Captain Mendell's trains to take the direction of

Germanna Ford. As soon as the rear of our trains had passed the point where the Germanna Ford road branched off they were halted, and we waited the arrival of troops.

About 8 a. m. General Crawford arrived with the head of his column. General Sykes arrived about the same time. A small body of pioneers and one regiment of infantry were marched to the head of the trains, and we proceeded toward Culpeper Ford. The head of the first train (Captain Hine's, with eight boats) reached the foot of the hill about 10 a. m. Here the trains were halted under cover until the position could be examined and troops placed in position to cover the crossing. A few of the enemy's vedettes only were visible on the opposite hill.

At 10.50 a. m. General Sykes gave the order to move the trains, throw over infantry in boats, and build the bridges. The head of the train had about half a mile to go to reach the position selected. Four boats were placed in the water in a very few minutes, loaded with infantry, and sent over, and the construction of the bridge commenced.

One regiment was sent over in boats while the first part of the bridge was being built. As soon as the wagons of Captain Hine's train had moved out of the way, Captain McDonald moved his train forward and commenced the second bridge. Batteries had been placed on the hills behind us, and while the bridges were being constructed a few shells were thrown into the woods on the opposite side. No response was elicited from the enemy, nor was any opposition made to our crossing. Two of the enemy's vedettes were taken prisoners by a small body of our cavalry that had crossed at the ford. Captain Hine's bridge was completed at 12 o'clock and Captain McDonald's at 12.15. All the boats I had with me (fifteen in all) were used in the two bridges, and I have no reserve to provide for accidents, high water, or to catch floating timber.

As soon as the first bridge was completed at this point General Sykes crossed the river, and, before leaving, expressed his gratification with the rapid and successful construction of the bridge.

Captain Mendell, with eight boats, built his bridge at Germanna Ford, and Captain Turnbull, with seven boats, built at Jacobs' Ford, about 1 mile above Germanna. I have since learned that they were both short of material, and were delayed in completing their bridges, although, in addition to the same number of boats that I retained, I had turned over to them the only trestles (two complete) that I had in my trains.

When we completed our bridges at this point there was but one practicable road down the hill (which is nearly as high as the hill at United States Ford), and the ascent on the opposite side was bad.

We have since completed three other good roads down the hill, opened another road from here to Richardsville, built another road up the hill on the opposite side of the river, and repaired the old ones, and have done a large amount of work to keep the bridge approaches good. This has involved the necessity of keeping all our officers and men incessantly at work, and the labor has been severe. I have received no orders to do this work, but I consider it my duty to provide every possible facility for the rapid passage of the trains whenever they shall be ordered forward, and also to provide for the possible contingency of the army retiring in haste to this side of the river, as at Chancellorsville.

But few wagons have gone forward with the army, and the great majority of the trains are still parked this side of the river.

The U. S. Engineers took up their bridges at Jacobs' and Germanna Fords on the 28th instant, and moved down near the point where they are now in camp.

Before we left Brandy Station Dr. Baum sent 6 of his sick to Washington, instead of 4, as I had expected when writing my report of the 21st instant.

William Marlin, of Company I, of this regiment, died suddenly at our camp near Madden's on the night of the 25th instant, as the surgeon reports, without apparent cause, and there was no time for a *post-mortem* examination. The next morning I sent his body to his company at Rappahannock Station.

Dr. Baum reports that he has 4 sick men off duty. The remainder of the men are generally in fine condition.

Our animals and teams are in good order.

I believe Captain Folwell is still at Rappahannock Station with his company and train of ten boats, though I have had no means of communication with him since the morning of the 26th instant. I left with him all the animals, forage-wagons, &c., necessary to transport his train whenever his bridge shall be ordered up.

Very respectfully,

I. SPAULDING,

Lieut. Col. 50th New York Vol. Engrs., Comdg. Detachment.

Brig. Gen. H. W. BENHAM,
Commanding Engineer Brigade.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT 50TH NEW YORK VOL. ENGINEERS,
Rappahannock Station, December 5, 1863.

GENERAL: At the date of my last report (November 30) I hoped by this time to have met the brigade far from this, instead of again sending my report from this place.

November 30 and December 1 were occupied in covering with corduroy one of the roads we had built down the hill at Culpeper Ford. A first-class road was made of it, and it was fortunate this was done before the army commenced recrossing the Rapidan, as nearly all the heavy artillery passed over it, and our own trains moved easily up the hill after the bridges were removed. The wagon teams on the other side of the river and the reserve artillery were moved to this side of the river during the night of the 1st instant. At daylight but two divisions of infantry had recrossed.

We broke camp early on the morning of the 2d instant, had the teams hitched up, and every preparation made for removing the bridges as soon as the army was over.

At 10 a. m., finding that one bridge could pass the troops as fast as they could get to the river, I directed Captain McDonald to remove his bridge. In less than one hour it was dismantled, loaded, and moved up the hill. I had been instructed to call upon the commander of the rear of the column for troops to cover the removal of the last bridge, which I did. This officer (a colonel whose name I do not now remember) very promptly placed a battery on the hill and deployed four regiments of infantry along the foot of the slope.

A few shells were thrown from our battery, but no enemy came

in sight of the bridge. One regiment of cavalry remained on the south side of the river while the bridge was being dismantled, and crossed by the ford when the material was nearly all removed.

The order for dismantling Captain Hine's bridge was given at 11.10 a. m., and in forty-five minutes thereafter the last wagon was on its way up the hill. A small number of stragglers came to the bank and were brought over in boats while the bridge was being removed.

Our trains were all collected on the main road near Richardsville soon after noon, but the roads were blocked so full of wagons that we were unable to move for several hours.

About 4.30 p. m. we fell in behind headquarters train and moved on slowly. Double, and sometimes treble, lines of wagons and artillery occupied the road, and delays often occurred in consequence. At 8 p. m. we parked the trains, fed the animals, and bivouacked, waiting for the moon to rise, having come but about 6 miles from Culpeper Ford.

At midnight we again started. Portions of the road were heavy from recent rains, and very much cut up, but having the roads pretty much to ourselves we made very good headway. We had some difficulty and were delayed in getting through a train that had unhitched and fed in the middle of the road, and were also delayed about an hour and a half at Madden's Corners for a division of troops (that was crossing our line) and its batteries to pass. From this point we moved without interruption via Stevensburg to Brandy Station, stopping at Mountain Run to water all the animals, and arriving at Brandy Station at sunrise on the morning of the 3d instant, having marched about 12 miles since midnight. Some little time was occupied in looking for suitable camp ground, where wood and water could be obtained, when the trains were moved to the point selected, about 1 mile northeast of Brandy Station. Both men and animals came into camp quite fresh and apparently equal to still further exertions if required. As it was supposed we had reached a position likely to be occupied for some time, the day was spent by the men in fitting up their quarters, expecting an undisturbed sleep that night.

In the afternoon the two trains used by the U. S. Engineers at Germanna and Jacobs' Fords were returned to me, and were parked near my camp. Some of the boats were damaged, and the trains were not in good order.

About 7.30 p. m., when many of the men and drivers had gone to bed, I received orders to "move all my trains to the north side of the river at Rappahannock Station; to build another bridge at that point; to hold trains in readiness to build bridges at Beverly and Kelly's Fords at short notice, and to be as expeditious as possible."

In thirty-five minutes from the time the order was given the drivers, the trains commenced hauling out. Before many wagons had started orders came that "the emergency had passed, and that I need not move that night."

In the mean time I had gone to report in person at headquarters, as ordered. After consulting with Captain Michler (acting for Major Duane), and being informed that General Meade thought it best my trains should be moved to this side of the river, and that he desired another bridge built at this point, I determined to come on that night. I therefore returned to our late camp and again started the trains,

When we arrived near the river I directed Captain McDonald to turn his trains down the river to the crossing near the ford, send his teams to camp, bivouach his men, and build his bridge at daylight. We reached our old camp, about 1 mile from the river (where I had left Captain Folwell and his company), at midnight, put out the teams and bivouacked for the night. The weather was intensely cold, and the men suffered from insufficient protection.

At 7.30 on the morning of the 4th instant Captain McDonald's bridge was completed. Early in the morning a large force was at work on the trains, putting them in order for instant use.

At 10.15 a. m. I received an order from Major Duane to send a train to Welford's Ford, on Hazel Run, and build a bridge there, and requesting me to state at what hour the bridge would be finished. The distance was about 8 miles. I replied that the train would start in one hour, and the bridge probably be completed at from 2.30 to 3 p. m. I sent Captain Hine with his train, giving him Captain Folwell's animals that had been resting while we were gone to the Rapidan.

Captain Hine writes me that the roads were bad, but that his bridge was completed at 2.55 p. m.

At noon to-day (the 5th instant) I received orders to have a train ready to move to Kelly's Ford at short notice. I directed Company F to be ready, had the harness put on the animals, and sent a telegram to headquarters that the train was all ready except hitching up. Up to this hour (10.30 p. m.) it has not been ordered to move.

I was directed to put the roads in order from this place to Bealeton and to call upon General Sykes for such assistance as I might require, which I did. The Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Major Lamont commanding, reported this morning with about 350 men. Twenty wagons were also sent.

I placed Captain McDonald in charge of the work, and it is progressing fairly. Captain McDonald is thoroughly efficient in this department, as in every other in which I have had occasion to place him. Though partially crippled by the wound in his arm he does full duty, and does it more fully and faithfully than any other line officer in my command except, perhaps, Captain Folwell; and not only this, but he has drilled and disciplined his men until they have now the finest appearance and most soldierly bearing of the men of any company in this detachment.

The behavior of our men has been excellent. In fact, since our active operations commenced, nearly two months since, there has been no occasion for serious punishment and rarely for reprimand. The labor performed by our small detachment while on the Rapidan, besides building and maintaining the bridges, was more than I have seen done by any 1,000 men in the same length of time since I have been in the service.

We are now hard at work upon our trains, making them as perfect as possible, and holding them always ready for immediate use.

The surgeon reports 5 men only off duty. The health of the remainder is good. Our animals are also in good condition.

Very respectfully,

I. SPAULDING,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Detachment 50th New York Vol. Engrs.

Brig. Gen. H. W. BENHAM,
Commanding Engineer Brigade.

64 R R—VOL XXIX, PT I

Review by Judge-Advocate-General Joseph Holt, U. S. Army, of the proceedings of a court of inquiry, convened by Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, commanding the Department of West Virginia, at the request of Col. Benjamin L. Simpson, Ninth Maryland Infantry, to investigate the circumstances attending the surprise and capture of Charlestown, W. Va., October 18, 1863.

* * * * *

OPINION OF THE COURT.

The undersigned have obtained all the evidence in this case which has been attainable. They have carefully considered and compared it, and in obedience to the order convening them respectfully express their opinion to be :

That the surprise and capture of the greater part of the forces under the command of Col. Benjamin L. Simpson, Ninth Maryland Infantry, at Charlestown, Va., on the morning of the 18th day of October ultimo, were inevitable, because of the peculiar location of the place, which, surrounded by an open country for several miles on all sides, and approachable by a large number of roads from all directions, was easy to be flanked and surrounded, and because of the superior force by which it was attacked and of the inferior force for its defense. The rebel attacking force was 2,000 men, with six pieces of artillery. The defending force, under the command of Colonel Simpson, consisted of 375 infantry and 75 or 80 cavalry. Although the pickets of Colonel Simpson were posted not so far out as at first view might seem to have been desirable, yet when the smallness of his force and the circuit of his picket lines, extending as they were established 3 miles, are taken into account, it is not perceived how he can be justly held blamable for not extending them farther. The proof shows that General Lockwood when in command directed one of the posts to be drawn in from what he considered its too great exposure. That they were driven in simultaneously and rapidly was due to the location of Charlestown, and the fact that the enemy had availed of it to post his forces around it on all sides during the darkness of the night of the 17th, and so to be ready for attack on each picket post at the same moment, which it may well be inferred had been previously fixed on. Colonel Simpson's infantry force consisted of part of the Ninth Maryland Volunteers, which had been in the service but two months and had not been under fire before. The exposure to an artillery fire as described in the testimony, whilst the enemy approached their position by cross and by streets, keeping concealed from view and refusing fair combat, was well calculated to demoralize new troops. Still a very painful feature of the affair was the disorganized condition of the men from the time they left the yard of the court-house to the time of their capture. In such a case the undersigned are of opinion that the field and line officers should have enforced the orders given to form column and line respectively, and should have maintained military order and decorum and consequent efficiency, by such use of their side-arms upon their own men as might have been necessary to accomplish these results. In such case the worst enemies to the whole theory and spirit of the Army Regulations are those men who refuse from any cause compliance with the first paragraph of the first article of those regulations, and such enemies should be met and subdued by all the means at command of their officers. The undersigned are not aware

that the course of action indicated has been recognized as a general rule governing officers under like circumstances, and they cannot therefore feel justified in censuring Colonel Simpson or his officers for having failed to pursue a course consonant with their opinions but not demanded by a generally recognized rule, whilst they think it unfortunate that it did not occur to them to resort to it. They entertain no doubt, however, that whatever might have been the action of Colonel Simpson and his officers in this respect, the result would have been the same. The capture was inevitable, from the superior force of the enemy and its success in having selected its positions without hinderance, because of the facilities before alluded to. All the facts and circumstances considered together, the undersigned think that no blame can justly be attached to Colonel Simpson on account of the surprise and capture of Charlestown, Va., on the 18th October last.

There is a feature of this transaction which the undersigned think ought not to be passed without notice. It is a clearly established fact that the rebel forces, commanded by General Imboden, did, on the occasion referred to, shell Charlestown whilst it was occupied by women and children without allowing time for their possible removal from the localities shelled. And it is notorious that the population of Charlestown is composed, almost, wholly, of active, or warmly sympathizing, co-laborers and friends of General Imboden in the work of rebellion. And this was done by a general with a force of 2,000 men and six pieces of artillery attacking a force of 450 men with not one piece of artillery. It is irresistibly inferable that the object of the rebel commander was the capture of the force, so greatly inferior to his own, before that force could receive re-enforcements to put it on an equality with his, and so have opportunity for a fair, equal, and manly fight; and that, to the accomplishment of this object, he did not hesitate to sacrifice the safety of the women and children of the—by him and them—claimed Southern Confederacy. In fact, within a short period after the accomplishment of this feat, the entire force of General Imboden retreated rapidly before the charge of Major Cole's battalion of about 300 men, which had come up to Colonel Simpson's relief; and before that battalion and one regiment of infantry (the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts) and one battery of artillery (Miner's), which shortly after came up, all under command of Col. George D. Wells, commanding First Brigade, and numbering less than 700 men all told, he continued industriously his retreat, with his 2,000 men and six pieces of artillery, for more than 9 miles, and until the pursuing force was recalled.

The loss of Colonel Simpson's regiment at Charlestown was 2 men killed, 2 officers and 7 men wounded, 16 officers and 340 men captured; 4 wagons, 2 ambulances, and 20 horses, together with some arms, and the ammunition on the persons of the men, about 60 rounds each.

There was but a small quantity of quartermaster's or other stores on hand.

WM P. MAULSBY,

Col. 1st Maryland P. H. B. Vols., President Court of Inquiry.

FRANK A. ROLFE,

Major First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery.

W. B. CURTIS,

Major Twelfth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cumberland, Md., December 22, 1863.

The within proceedings of a court of inquiry convened at Harper's Ferry, Va., to inquire into the facts and circumstances connected with the surprise and capture, on the 18th day of October last at Charlestown, Va., of the forces under the command of Col. Benjamin L. Simpson, Ninth Maryland Volunteers, are respectfully forwarded for the consideration of the honorable Secretary of War.

After a careful perusal of the testimony adduced, I cannot concur in the opinion expressed by the Court that no blame can justly be attached to Colonel Simpson on account of the surprise and capture of Charlestown, or that the capture was inevitable. I am of the opinion that Colonel Simpson was derelict in suffering his command to be surprised, and that he could and should have maintained himself in his position until he could have been relieved by the forces at Harper's Ferry, which were started to his assistance as soon as the cannonading of the enemy was heard at that place. I therefore respectfully recommend that Col. Benjamin L. Simpson, Ninth Maryland Volunteer Infantry, be dismissed from the service of the United States.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

REVIEW.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 23, 1864.

The within is a record* of the proceedings of a court of inquiry convened at Harper's Ferry on the 13th of November at the request of Colonel Simpson, of the Ninth Maryland Volunteers, to investigate the facts and circumstances connected with the surprise and capture of Charlestown and the forces occupying it on the 18th of October, and to give an opinion in the case.

From the evidence adduced the following facts appear :

The village of Charlestown is built upon uneven ground, surrounded by wooded hills and valleys. There are eight roads leading to it from different directions, all connected by another, which at some distance from the town completely encircles it. On the 20th of August Colonel Simpson was ordered by his brigade commander to proceed with the forces under him from Loudoun Heights and encamp in the woods on the east side of the village. After his arrival he received orders and instructions, some written, some verbal, all of which do not appear in evidence from the fact that some of the originals and the books in which they were copied have been lost or captured. The general tenor or substance of all these material to the case in question were presented for the consideration of the Court. Up to the date of the capture they appear to have been carried out promptly as far as practicable, and the result communicated by Colonel Simpson to his brigade and division commanders.

Colonel Simpson's command consisted of portions of seven companies of the Ninth Maryland Volunteers, amounting to about 350 men and a cavalry force of about 80 men.

* Filed in the office of the Judge-Advocate-General U. S. Army.

His instructions from his brigade commander were that the holding of Charlestown itself was of no more importance than as though it was an open plain, but to be vigilant in scouting the country, watching the movements of the enemy in his front, to engage and whip any force that came within his reach that was not too strong for him, and if attacked by superior numbers to retire. From about the middle of September there appears to have been a force of rebels in that vicinity, which for some time were believed to be small, under the command of Major White. About the 1st of October it was rumored that an advance of a part of Lee's army in that direction might be expected, and that unusual vigilance was necessary. On the 7th of October he was informed by Colonel Wells, commanding brigade, that Imboden was said to be preparing to make a raid on the railroad between Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry.

On the 13th of October he was directed to send a scouting party to Berryville, and one, consisting of 10 men, to follow the summit of Blue Ridge toward Front Royal. On the same day he informed Colonel Wells that he sent a force to Berryville, which drove in the enemy's pickets (supposed to be of White's battalion), but being too small to make an attack, returned; and that they could hear of no force approaching up the valley; and that the scout ordered to Blue Ridge had returned, being unable to proceed on that road; and he asked if they should endeavor to go forward by any other route. On the 14th it also appears that he had his wagons packed, and all preparations made to fall back to Harper's Ferry, but received an order from General Sullivan to wait till he was attacked. During the day he sent word to Colonel Wells that he had scouted every road leading from Charlestown, had found a force at Berryville, supposed to be White's, and a small force at Smithfield, but had gained no information of any heavy force in the valley. That he was informed that it was the intention to annoy his pickets that night; therefore he had increased their numbers, and would advance his posts on some of the roads, and have a company of men under arms to re-enforce any point that might be attacked. On the 15th he was informed by Colonel Wells that it was reported in Harper's Ferry that Imboden was at Berryville with "something of a force," and that a part of it was being sent around between Charlestown and the river, and that the matter should be looked into. Colonel Wells closed his communication by saying that the alarm about an approach up the valley seemed to have been without foundation, and that Colonel Simpson could resume the even tenor of his way at Charlestown the same as before. On the same day Colonel Wells further informed him that he had sent a detachment of cavalry on the road from Martinsburg to Winchester and Berryville, with orders to convey any information they might obtain to Charlestown.

On the 17th Colonel Simpson informed Colonel Wells that a detachment of cavalry came into Charlestown the night before, being unable to reach Berryville on account of White's occupation of it. That an officer of Cole's battalion had arrived, having been wounded in a skirmish, and that he represented that no other force was in the valley but Imboden's; and further that he had captured one of White's men, who informed him that White's battalion, consisting of 150 cavalry and 80 dismounted as infantry, had been at Berryville, had reconnoitered the position at Charlestown, and had found it too strong for them; and that White had moved away, and Imboden

was 8 miles above Winchester with 800 men. At half past 5 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, it appears that the enemy simultaneously attacked and drove in the pickets on the different roads about Charlestown, and planted one battery north and one south of the town, and sent (under a flag of truce) a demand for a surrender. This being promptly refused, another flag of truce was immediately sent with directions to remove the women and children from the vicinity of the court-house and jail. A few minutes after this message had been given to the officer who was ordered out to meet the bearer of it, the shelling commenced. It is shown that when the alarm was given by the attack on the picket Colonel Simpson posted his men in the court-house, the jail, and another building, making loop-holes for muskets. The enemy's batteries were so planted behind buildings at a distance of two or three hundred yards that their fire was very effective, while the cannoneers were completely protected from the musketry of Colonel Simpson's force. The first shot fired struck the court-house, and several others followed killing and wounding several men and an officer. Colonel Simpson then ordered the men to evacuate the buildings and form column by company in the street, and ordered all the cavalry force, about 80 men, under Lieutenant Moon, to reconnoiter the roads and find the weak points of the enemy. This officer led his men out on the road leading to Harper's Ferry, and finding the enemy ordered a charge, which would seem to have been improper, and resulted in the killing or capture of all but the lieutenant and 17 men. These returned and reported the fact. Colonel Simpson had meantime learned the force of the enemy and the number of pieces of artillery, and his men, who had been organized but two months and had never been in action before, became panic stricken and could not be kept in line, broke in confusion, destroyed their arms, and were very soon all in the possession of the enemy. Colonel Simpson is stated to have been remarkably cool, and at the head of the column, assisted by his officers, by commands and threats endeavored to rally his men that an orderly retreat might be effected. After several attempts being unsuccessful, the men having scattered in all directions, he with what officers were mounted struck off through the fields and escaped. The opinion expressed by the Court was, that under the circumstances Colonel Simpson should not be held blamable. They state the grounds of their opinion very elaborately, as will be seen on pages 49 to 54 of the record, to which attention is invited. General Kelley forwards the record, stating that he does not concur in the opinion of the Court, but believes that Colonel Simpson was derelict in allowing himself to be surprised, and that he should have maintained himself in his position until the re-enforcements reached him which started from Harper's Ferry as soon as the cannonading of the enemy was heard. He therefore recommends that Colonel Simpson be dismissed the service. This recommendation is not concurred in. After a disaster of this kind has occurred, it is much less difficult for a military commander to review the details, and remark what should or what should not have been done, than for a subordinate to have anticipated the strength, position, and design of the enemy, and to successfully have met or withstood their attack. General Kelley simply expressed the opinion that Colonel Simpson was derelict, and should have maintained his position until relieved. If he had made any suggestions or stated any facts which were not presented to the Court for their consideration, or which seem to have been over-

looked, the proper course would be to direct a trial by court-martial, rather than to order a summary dismissal in the face of a favorable opinion expressed by a board of competent officers. It is believed that all the facts in this case were fully inquired into and a just decision arrived at, and no further action seems to be called for.

J. HOLT,
Judge-Advocate-General.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
[March 22, 1864.]

Respectfully referred to the Adjutant-General.

Finding of Court of Inquiry in the case of Colonel Simpson is approved. This officer will be released and ordered to duty if under arrest.*

By order of the Secretary of War:

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Colonel Simpson was mustered out with his regiment February 23, 1864.

- A—Derrick, with three companies of the 22d and the 23d Battalion.
- B—Bailey, with two companies of 23d Battalion and five companies of 22d Regiment.
- C—Edgar, with 26th Battalion, and on his left (2d day) two companies 8th Va. Cavalry.
- D—Brown, with 45th Regiment and one hundred of Dunn's Battalion on his right.
- F—Miller's House.
- G—First position of C. S. Artillery.
- H—Second " " " "
- K—Enemy's Right.
- L— " " Artillery.
- M— " " Support for Artillery.
- N— " " Left.

The extreme left extended about 300 yards to the left of the diagram, and consisted of one company of 22d and two companies of 23d Battalion.



DIAGRAM
OF
POSITION OF FORCES IN ACTION
AT
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
August 26-27, 1863.

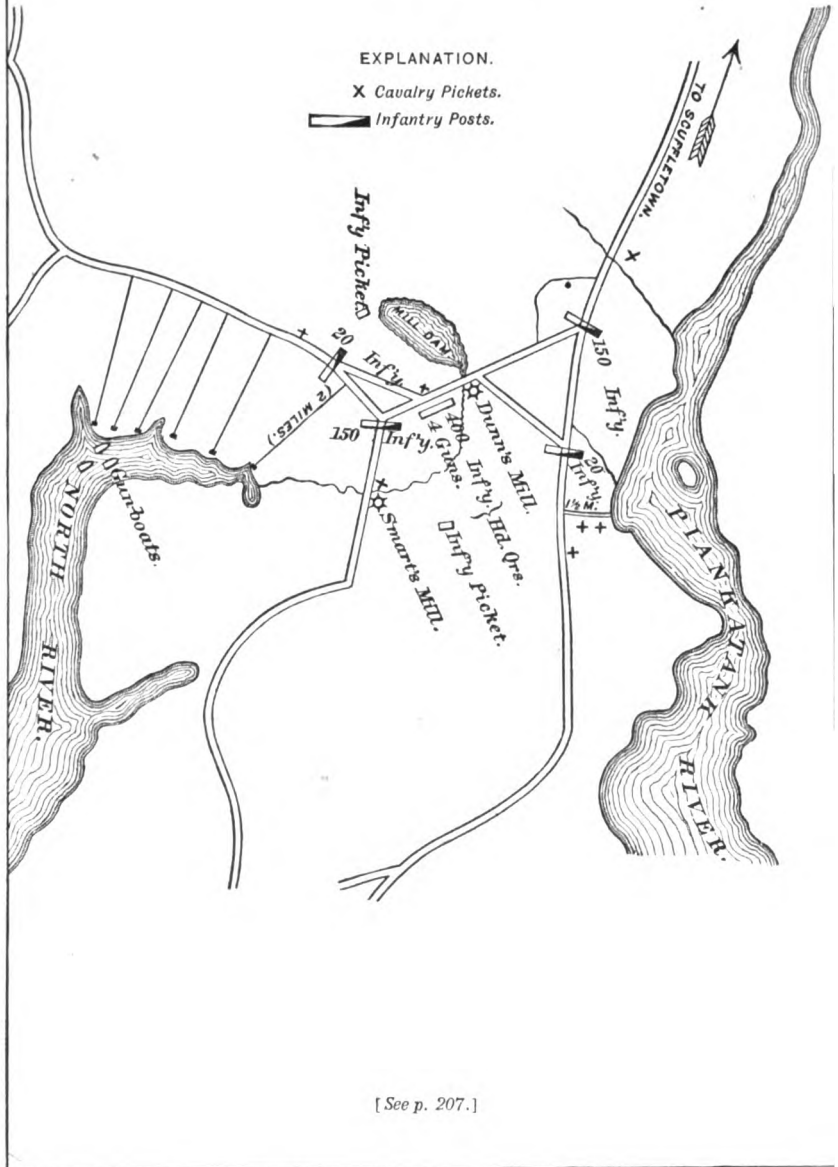
[See p. 53.]

POSITION
OF
U. S. FORCES UNDER GENERAL WISTAR,
TO COVER OPERATIONS OF CAVALRY IN MATTHEWS COUNTY, VA.,
October 5-9, 1863.

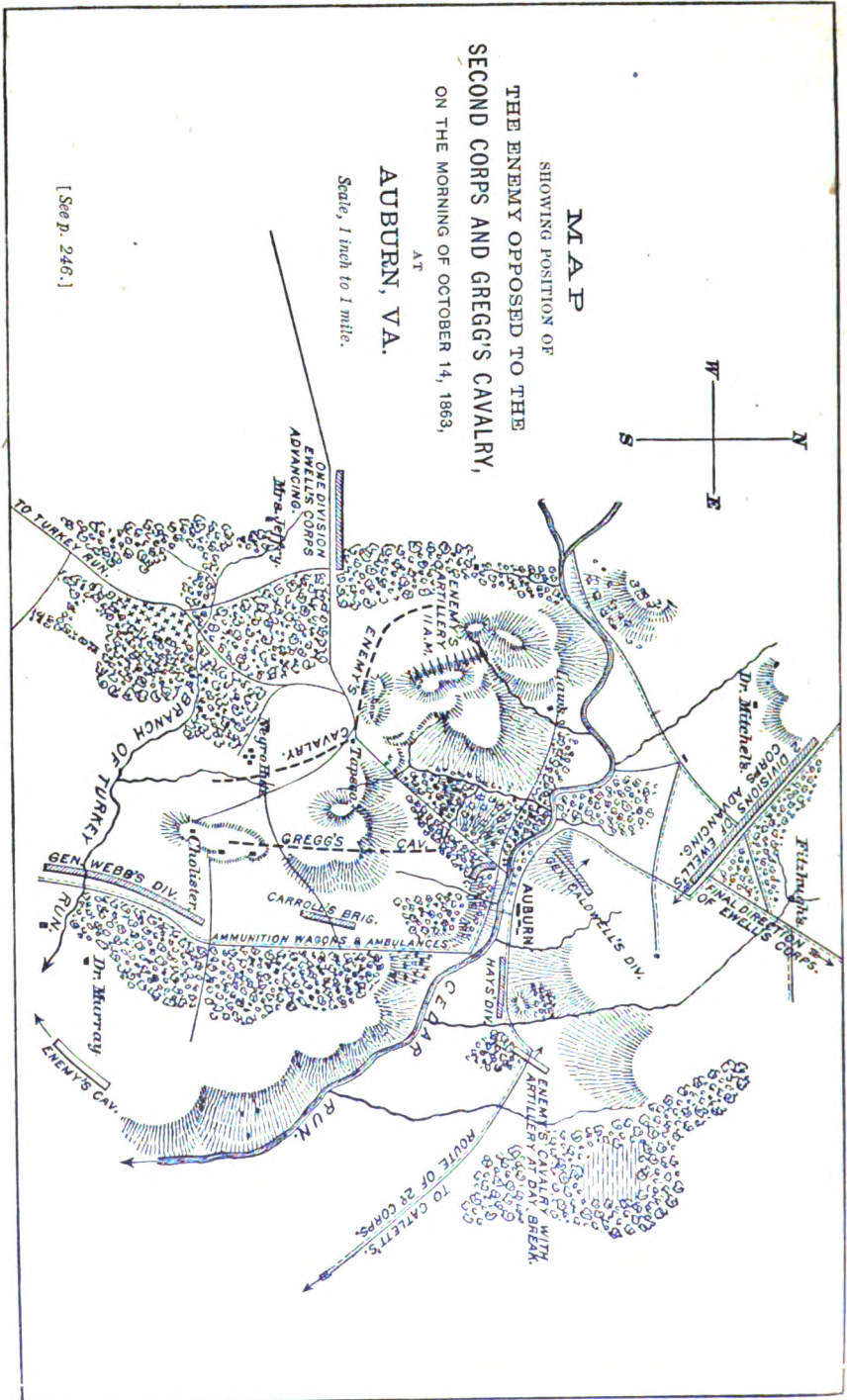
EXPLANATION.

X Cavalry Pickets.

Infantry Posts.



[See p. 207.]



ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

- Abbott's (Henry L.) Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Adams' (George W.) Artillery. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Albemarle Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*
Alger's (Russell A.) Cavalry. See *Michigan Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Alleghany Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Alleghany Home Guards. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Allen's (Thomas S.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Alles' (Henry M.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Ames' (John W.) Infantry. See *Union Troops (Colored), 6th Regiment.*
Ames' (Nelson) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Amherst Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Andrew Sharpshooters. See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Company.*
Angell's (John G.) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Armistead's (A. D.) Artillery. See *Mathews Artillery, post.*
Arnett's (William Wiley) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Arnold's (Abraham K.) Cavalry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Arnold's (Joseph S.) Sharpshooters. See *New York Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Arnold's (William A.) Artillery. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Atkinson's (E. N.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Augusta Home Guards. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Avery's (Clark M.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
Avery's (M. Henry) Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Bailey's (Edward L.) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Bailey's (R. Augustus) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 22d Regiment.*
Bailly's (William P.) Infantry. See *Delaware Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Baird's (Thomas W.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Baker's (Benjamin F.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Baker's (Lafayette C.) Cavalry. See *District of Columbia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Baker's (Samuel E.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Ball's (M. D.) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
Ball's (William B.) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*
Ball's (William H.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Ballier's (John F.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Baltimore Artillery. See *Maryland Troops, Confederate.*
Barbour's (William M.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 37th Regiment.*
Barham's (Theo. G.) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Barnes' (Almont) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Barnes' (Charles) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 9th Reserves.*

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- Hoke's** (William J.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment*.
- Holcombe Legion**. See *South Carolina Troops*.
- Holliday's** (F. W. M.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment*.
- Holman's** (John H.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops (Colored), 1st Regiment*.
- Holt's** (Bolling H.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 35th Regiment*.
- Hopper's** (George F.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment*.
- Horn's** (John W.) **Infantry**. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 6th Regiment*.
- Howes'** (Charles F.) **Cavalry**. See *West Virginia Troops, 4th Regiment*.
- Hudson's** (Edward McK.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 14th Regiment*.
- Hudson's** (Henry W.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 82d Regiment*.
- Huey's** (Pennock) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 8th Regiment*.
- Huger's** (Frank) **Artillery**. See *Joseph D. Moore's Artillery, post*.
- Huling's** (Thomas M.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 49th Regiment*.
- Hull's** (James C.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 62d Regiment*.
- Hume's** (F. Charles) **Cavalry**. See *Peninsula Scouts, post*.
- Hunt's** (Peter) **Artillery**. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A*.
- Huntington's** (James F.) **Artillery**. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H*.
- Hurt's** (William B.) **Artillery**. See *Alabama Troops*.
- Hutton's** (Elihu) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment*.
- Hyman's** (Joseph H.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 13th Regiment*.
- Imboden's** (George W.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment*.
- Irwin Artillery**. See *Sumter Artillery, post, Battery C*.
- Jackson's** (Samuel M.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 11th Reserves*.
- Jackson's** (Thomas E.) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Jaehne's** (Julius) **Cavalry**. See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment*.
- James'** (Robert) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery K*.
- Jarvis'** (Edmund J.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.

- Jayne's** (Joseph M.) **Infantry**. See *Mississippi Troops, 48th Regiment*.
Jeff. Davis Artillery. See *Alabama Troops*.
Jeff. Davis Legion, Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops*.
Jeffers' (Clinton) **Infantry**. See *West Virginia Troops, 14th Regiment*.
Jenkins' (David T.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 146th Regiment*.
Jewett's (Albert B.) **Infantry**. See *Vermont Troops, 10th Regiment*.
Johns' (Thomas D.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops; 7th Regiment*.
Johnson's (Daniel D.) **Infantry**. See *West Virginia Troops, 14th Regiment*.
Johnson's (Marmaduke) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
Johnston's (Andrew B.) **Artillery**. See *William G. Crenshaw's Artillery, ante*.
Jones' (Archibald F.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 53d Regiment*.
Jones' (Charles A.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Union, 1st Regiment (Colored)*.
Jones' (Noah) **Cavalry**. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Jones' (W. B.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 60th Regiment*.
Joalin's (George C.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 15th Regiment*.
Kane's (Patrick) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Regiment*.
Keaper's (John V.) **Artillery**. See *West Virginia Troops, Battery B*.
Kellogg's (Josiah H.) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 17th Regiment*.
Kenan's (Thomas S.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 43d Regiment*.
Kennedy's (John T.) **Cavalry**. See *Georgia Troops, 62d Regiment*.
Kennedy's (Seth T.) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 16th Regiment*.
Kent's (William L.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 23d Regiment*.
Kerwin's (Michael) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Regiment*.
Kester's (John W.) **Cavalry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Regiment*.
Ketchum's (William A.) **Engineers**. See *New York Troops, 15th Regiment*.
Kidd's (James H.) **Cavalry**. See *Michigan Troops, 6th Regiment*.
Kincheloe's (James C.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
King's (J. H.) **Infantry**. See *Alabama Troops, 9th Regiment*.
King's (Rufus, jr.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery A*.
Kingland's (Marshall S.) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 18th Regiment*.
King William Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
Kirkpatrick's (Thomas J.) **Artillery**. See *Amherst Artillery, ante*.
Kitching's (J. Howard) **Heavy Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment*.
Kleins's (Christopher) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 5th Regiment*.
Knox's (James B.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 10th Reserves*.
Krom's (Abram H.) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment*.
Lakeman's (Moses B.) **Infantry**. See *Maine Troops, 3d Regiment*.
Lamar's (John H.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 61st Regiment*.
Lamar's (T. B.) **Infantry**. See *Florida Troops, 5th Regiment*.
Lamkin's (James N.) **Artillery**. See *Nelson Artillery, post*.
Lamont's (William H.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 83d Regiment*.
Lane's (James S.) **Cavalry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate*.
Lane's (John R.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment*.
Lang's (David) **Infantry**. See *Florida Troops, 8th Regiment*.
Latham's (Alexander C.) **Artillery**. See *Branch Artillery, ante*.
Latham's (Louis C.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment*.
Lay's (Richard G.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment*.
Lea's (John Willis) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment*.
Lee Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
Leech's (J. W. T.) **Infantry**. See *Louisiana Troops, 14th Regiment*.
Leech's (William A.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 90th Regiment*.
Leidy's (Asher S.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 99th Regiment*.
Leonard's (John) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 72d Regiment*.

- Leonard's** (Samuel H.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 13th Regiment*.
- Lessig's** (William H.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 96th Regiment*.
- Letcher Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Leventhorpe's** (Collett) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment*.
- Lewis' (John W.) Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Lewis' (W. Gaston) Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 43d Regiment*.
- Lewis' (William) Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 5th Regiment*.
- Lightfoot's** (James N.) **Infantry**. See *Alabama Troops, 6th Regiment*.
- Lincoln's** (William S.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 34th Regiment*.
- Linton's** (John P.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 54th Regiment*.
- Lipscomb's** (T. J.) **Cavalry**. See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Litchfield's** (Allyno C.) **Cavalry**. See *Michigan Troops, 7th Regiment*.
- Lockwood's** (Abram L.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 120th Regiment*.
- Lockwood's** (Jonathan H.) **Infantry**. See *West Virginia Troops, 7th Regiment*.
- Long's** (James W.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment*.
- Long's** (John S.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 93d Regiment*.
- Loudoun Rangers, Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Union*.
- Louisiana Guard, Artillery**. See *Louisiana Troops*.
- Lounsbury's** (William H.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 74th Regiment*.
- Lowe's** (Samuel D.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 28th Regiment*.
- Lowell's** (Charles R., jr.) **Cavalry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Lowrance's** (William L. J.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 34th Regiment*.
- Lumbard's** (George W.) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops, 4th Regiment*.
- Lumpkin's** (Samuel P.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 44th Regiment*.
- Lurty's** (Warren S.) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Lyell's** (J. W.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 47th Regiment*.
- Lynch's** (William A.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 42d Regiment*.
- McAllister's** (Robert) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 11th Regiment*.
- McAllister's** (Thompson) **Home Guards**. See *Alleghany Home Guards, ante*.
- McCalmont's** (Alfred B.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 142d Regiment*.
- McCarthy's** (Edward S.) **Artillery**. See *Richmond Howitzers, 1st Company*.
- McCartney's** (William H.) **Artillery**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st (A) Battery*.
- McClanahan's** (J. H.) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- McClennan's** (Matthew R.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 138th Regiment*.
- McClure's** (William S.) **Cavalry**. See *Indiana Troops, 3d Regiment*.
- McComas Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- McComb's** (William) **Infantry**. See *Tennessee Troops, 14th Regiment*.
- McConnell's** (W. L.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 48th Regiment*.
- McCoy's** (Thomas F.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 107th Regiment*.
- McCullough's** (Peter) **Infantry**. See *Delaware Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- McDonald's** (Andrew N.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 106th Regiment*.
- McDonough's** (Patrick) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 2d Reserves*.
- MacDougall's** (Clinton D.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 111th Regiment*.
- McDowell's** (John A.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment*.
- McElroy's** (John S.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment*.
- McGraw's** (Joseph) **Artillery**. See *Purcell Artillery, post*.
- McGregor's** (W. M.) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- McIntosh's** (John B.) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment*.
- McKee's** (Samuel A.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment*.
- McKeen's** (H. Boyd) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 81st Regiment*.

- McKnight's** (George F.) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 12th Battery.*
- McKnight's** (James) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery M.*
- McLaughlen's** (Napoleon B.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment.*
- McLean's** (William T.) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 4th Battery.*
- McMullin's** (James R.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Battery.*
- McNary's** (William H.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 158th Regiment.*
- McNeel's** (William L.) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
- McNeill's** (John H.) Partisans. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
- McNitt's** (Robert J.) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment.*
- MacRae's** (William) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*
- Macy's** (George N.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 20th Regiment.*
- Madill's** (Henry J.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 141st Regiment.*
- Madison Light Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
- Mallery's** (Garrick, jr.) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Regiment.*
- Manly's** (Basil C.) Artillery. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
- Mann's** (Daniel P.) Cavalry. See *Oneida Cavalry, post.*
- Mann's** (William D.) Cavalry. See *Michigan Troops, 7th Regiment.*
- Mansfield's** (John) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 2d Regiment.*
- Marshall's** (J. K.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 52d Regiment.*
- Marshall's** (J. W.) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
- Marshall's** (Thomas) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
- Martin's** (Joseph W.) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 6th Battery.*
- Martin's** (Leonard) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery F.*
- Marye's** (Edward A.) Artillery. See *Fredericksburg Artillery, ante.*
- Mason's** (Edwin C.) Infantry. See *Maine Troops, 7th Regiment.*
- Mason's** (Philip D.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
- Massie's** (John L.) Artillery. See *Fluvanna Artillery, ante.*
- Massie's** (Thomas B.) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
- Mather's** (Andrew E.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 121st Regiment.*
- Mathews' (J. D.)** Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 38th Regiment.*
- Matthews Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
- Matthews' (James)** Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*
- Maurin's** (Victor) Artillery. See *Donaldsonville Artillery, ante; also Louisiana Guard, Artillery, ante.**
- Means' (Samuel C.)** Cavalry. See *Loudoun Rangers, ante.*
- Mendell's** (George H.) Engineers. See *Union Troops, Regulars.*
- Mercer's** (John T.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 21st Regiment.*
- Merriam's** (Waldo) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 16th Regiment.*
- Merrill's** (Charles B.) Infantry. See *Maine Troops, 17th Regiment.*
- Metcalf's** (Richard) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery C.*
- Military Institute Cadets.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
- Milledge's** (John, jr.) Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
- Miller's** (John L.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 12th Regiment.*
- Miner's** (Milton L.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 17th Battery.*
- Mink's** (Charles E.) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
- Mix's** Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 23d Battalion.*
- Moesch's** (Joseph A.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 83d Regiment.*
- Moffett's** (C. J.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 2d Battalion.*
- Moffett's** (Samuel A.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 94th Regiment.*
- Monaghan's** (William) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, 6th Regiment.*
- Monier's** (Henry D.) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, 10th Regiment.*
- Monroe Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
- Moody's** (William H.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 139th Regiment.*

* Temporarily commanding.

- Moor's** (Augustus) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 28th Regiment*.
- Moore's** (Alexander C.) **Artillery**. See *West Virginia Troops, Battery E*.
- Moore's** (Joseph D.) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Moore's** (Robert G.) **Cavalry**. See *Michigan Troops, 6th Regiment*.
- Moore's** (Robert L.) **Artillery**. See *Louisiana Guard, Artillery, ante*.
- Moore's** (Roger) **Cavalry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment*.
- Moorman's** (M. N.) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Moroney's** (Richard) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 69th Regiment*.
- Morris Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Morris' (Robert M.) Cavalry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 6th Regiment*.
- Morrow's** (Henry A.) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops, 24th Regiment*.
- Mosby's** (John S.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 43d Battalion*; also *John S. Mosby*.
- Moseley's** (Hillery) **Infantry**. See *Mississippi Troops, 42d Regiment*.
- Moseley's** (William P.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment*.
- Mulligan's** (James A.) **Artillery**. See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L*.
- Munford's** (Thomas T.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment*.
- Murchison's** (Kenneth M.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 54th Regiment*.
- Nadenbousch's** (J. Q. A.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment*.
- Nelson Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Nevin's** (David J.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 62d Regiment*.
- Nevin's** (John I.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 93d Regiment*.
- Newton's** (William B.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment*.
- New York 1st Dragoons, Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 19th Regiment*.
- New York 2d Militia, Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 82d Regiment*.
- New York 9th Militia, Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 83d Regiment*.
- New York 14th Militia, Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 84th Regiment*.
- New York 20th Militia, Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 80th Regiment*.
- Nichols' (George S.) Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment*.
- Norfolk Blues, Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Northrup's** (Charles) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 97th Regiment*.
- Norton's** (George W.) **Artillery**. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H*.
- Nounnan's** (James H.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment*.
- Nowlen's** (Garrett) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 116th Regiment*.
- O'Brien's** (Timothy) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 152d Regiment*.
- O'Ferrall's** (Charles T.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Olcott's** (Egbert W.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery E*.
- Oley's** (John H.) **Infantry**. See *West Virginia Troops, 8th Regiment*.
- Onderdonk's** (Benjamin F.) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment*.
- O'Neal's** (Edward A.) **Infantry**. See *Alabama Troops, 26th Regiment*.
- Oneida Cavalry**. See *New York Troops*.
- O'Neill's** (Henry) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 118th Regiment*.
- Opp's** (Milton) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 84th Regiment*.
- Orange Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Orr's** (James L.) **Infantry**. See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, Rifles*.
- Orton's** (William H.) **Cavalry**. See *District of Columbia Troops*.
- Osborn's** (George B.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 56th Regiment*.
- Otis' (Harrison G.) Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 12th Regiment*.
- Owen's** (Thomas H.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment*.
- Owens' (William A.) Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 53d Regiment*.
- Page's** (Richard C. M.) **Artillery**. See *Morris Artillery, ante*.
- Palmetto Artillery**. See *South Carolina Troops*.
- Parham's** (William A.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 41st Regiment*.

- Parker's** (Francis M.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment*.
- Parsons'** (Joseph B.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 10th Regiment*.
- Pate's** (Henry Clay) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment*.
- Patterson's** (Edmund Y.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 88th Regiment*.
- Patterson's** (George M.) **Artillery**. See *Sumter Artillery, post, Battery B*.
- Patterson's** (John W.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 102d Regiment*.
- Payne's** (William H.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment*.
- Pearson's** (Alfred L.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 155th Regiment*.
- Peck's** (William R.) **Infantry**. See *Louisiana Troops, 9th Regiment*.
- Peebles'** (William H.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 44th Regiment*.
- Peo Dee Artillery**. See *South Carolina Troops*.
- Pendleton's** (Edmund) **Infantry**. See *Louisiana Troops, 15th Regiment*.
- Penick's** (Nathan) **Artillery**. See *John W. Lewis' Artillery, ante*.
- Peninsula Scouts, Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 42d Battalion*.
- Penn's** (David B.) **Infantry**. See *Louisiana Troops, 7th Regiment*.
- Pennington's** (Alexander C. M., jr.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery M*.
- Pennsylvania 1st Rifles, Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Reserves*.
- Penrose's** (William H.) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 15th Regiment*.
- Perkins'** (Elisha A.) **Cavalry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment*.
- Pettes'** (William H.) **Engineers**. See *New York Troops, 50th Regiment*.
- Phelps'** (Charles E.) **Infantry**. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 7th Regiment*.
- Phifer's** (Benjamin) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 8th Regiment*.
- Phillips'** (Charles A.) **Artillery**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 5th (E) Battery*.
- Phillips Legion**. See *Georgia Troops*.
- Pickens'** (Samuel B.) **Infantry**. See *Alabama Troops, 12th Regiment*.
- Pierce's** (Byron R.) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops, 3d Regiment*.
- Pinckard's** (L.) **Infantry**. See *Alabama Troops, 14th Regiment*.
- Player's** (S. T.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 49th Regiment*.
- Poor's** (Walter S.) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment*.
- Potter's** (Henry L.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 71st Regiment*.
- Potts'** (John R.) **Artillery**. See *Branch Artillery, ante*.
- Powers'** (Charles J.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 108th Regiment*.
- Powhatan Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Pratt's** (Benjamin F.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Union, 2d Regiment (Colored.)*
- Pratt's** (Franklin A.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M*.
- Prescott's** (George L.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 32d Regiment*.
- Preston's** (Addison W.) **Cavalry**. See *Vermont Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Prey's** (Gilbert G.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 104th Regiment*.
- Price's** (Berryman Z.) **Artillery**. See *Danville Artillery, ante*.
- Prince's** (William E.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment*.
- Proskaner's** (Adolph) **Infantry**. See *Alabama Troops, 12th Regiment*.
- Pruyn's** (Augustus) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment*.
- Pulaski Artillery**. See *Georgia Troops*.
- Pulford's** (John) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops, 5th Regiment*.
- Purcell Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Purdy's** (Stephen P.) **Cavalry**. See *Michigan Troops, 5th Regiment*.
- Pye's** (Edward) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 95th Regiment*.
- Pyles'** (L. G.) **Infantry**. See *Florida Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Rafferty's** (Thomas) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 71st Regiment*.
- Raine's** (Charles I.) **Artillery**. See *Lee Artillery, ante*.
- Ramsay's** (John A.) **Artillery**. See *Rowan Artillery, post*.

- Ramsey's** (John) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 8th Regiment*.
- Randol's** (Alanson M.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery I*.
- Randolph's** (George E.) **Artillery**. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E*.
- Rankin's** (W. S.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment*.
- Ransom's** (Dunbar R.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery C*.
- Reans' (Henry L.) Cavalry**. See *Illinois Troops, 12th Regiment*.
- Redwine's** (M. C.) **Infantry**. See *Louisiana Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Reed's** (Horatio B.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery A*.
- Reese's** (William S.) **Artillery**. See *Jeff. Davis Artillery, ante*.
- Reilly's** (James) **Artillery**. See *Rowan Artillery, post*.
- Reno's** (Marcus A.) **Cavalry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment*.
- Revere's** (William H., jr.) **Infantry**. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 10th Regiment*.
- Reynolds' (Gilbert H.) Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Batteries E and L*.
- Rice's** (Edmund) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 19th Regiment*.
- Rice's** (R. Sidney) **Artillery**. See *Danville Artillery, ante*.
- Rich's** (W. W.) **Cavalry**. See *Phillips Legion, ante*.
- Richmond Howitzers, Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Ricketts' (R. Bruce) Artillery**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Batteries F and G*.
- Rider's** (Henry W.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 12th Regiment*.
- Rigby's** (James H.) **Artillery**. See *Maryland Troops, Union, Battery A*.
- Ringgold Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*.
- Ripley's** (Edward H.) **Infantry**. See *Vermont Troops, 9th Regiment*.
- Rittenhouse's** (Benjamin F.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery D*.
- Roberts' (Samuel H.) Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 139th Regiment*.
- Roberts' (W. Dewees) Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 11th Regiment*.
- Robertson's** (John R.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 32d and 42d Battalions*.
- Robinson's** (O'Neil W., jr.) **Artillery**. See *Maine Troops, 4th Battery*.
- Robinson's** (Robert A.) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 4th Regiment; also 16th Regiment.**
- Robinson's** (W. G.) **Cavalry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment*.
- Robison's** (John K.) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 16th Regiment*.
- Roche's** (Charles H.) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 12th Regiment*.
- Rockbridge Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Rockbridge Artillery, No. 2**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Rockbridge Home Guards**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
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Heth, Henry.	Lee, Robert E.	Sykes, George.
Hill, Ambrose P.	Smith, Charles H.	Weed, Theodore H.

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Broady, K. Oscar.	Farrar, Judson S.	McKeen, H. Boyd.
Brooke, John R.	Jones, Archibald F.	Miles, Nelson A.

New Jersey Troops. Mentioned.

Artillery, Light—*Batteries*: 1st, 225, 676; 2d, 221, 320, 323, 331, 340-342, 566, 567, 569, 672, 757, 765, 789-791.

Cavalry—*Regiments*: 1st, 224, 345, 357, 359-362, 368, 675, 685, 803, 807, 808, 997.

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